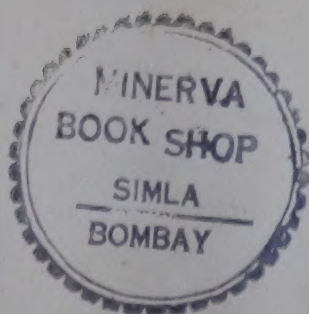


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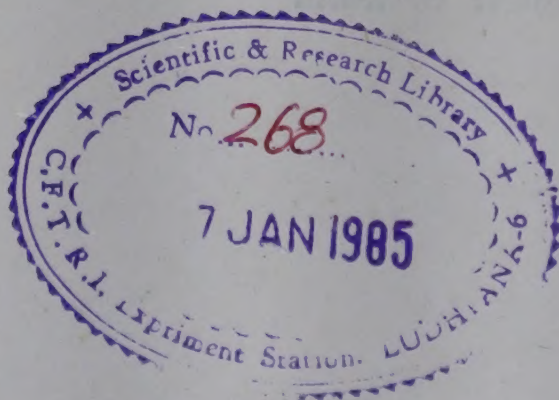


सत्यमेव जयते

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PREFACE

INDIA : A Reference Annual was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953, with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The response both within the country and abroad encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the *Annual* in successive issues.

Every effort is made to include the latest available information relating to each subject covered in the *Annual*. The present volume incorporates the Annual Financial Statements of the Union and State Governments for 1962-63 (those of the State Governments being Statements placed before the respective Legislatures prior to the recent General Elections), and other information available at the time of the presentation of the budget in Parliament and the State Legislatures. The results of the recent General Elections to Parliament have been included in the Appendices and the names of the newly elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies in Chapter XXX.

The *Annual* contains information compiled from official and other authoritative sources. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. Readers requiring additional information are referred to the Government reports and publications, reference works and other books which are listed in the *Select Bibliography* at the end of the volume.

The attention of readers is drawn to the detailed table of contents which replaces the Index given in earlier editions. It lists all the subjects that are dealt with both in the text and in the statistical tables.

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is well marked off from the rest of Asia by mountains and the sea, which give the country an unmistakable geographical unity. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ} 4' 28''$ and $37^{\circ} 17' 53''$ north and longitudes $68^{\circ} 7' 33''$ and $97^{\circ} 24' 47''$ east, measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,850 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,61,411 sq. miles.* Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has a land frontier 9,425 miles long and a coastline of 3,535 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The Himalayas generally form India's northern boundary, beyond which lies China. Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan†, which also border India in the north and north-east, cover a portion of the Himalayan region. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Burma. In the east lies East Pakistan surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura. In the north-west, West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Straits separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions: (i) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plain and (iii) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles with a varying depth of 150 to 200 miles. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches

*Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. Area figures exclude Pondicherry (186 sq. miles) over which the Government of India exercises jurisdiction by virtue of an agreement with the Government of France.

† Sikkim and Bhutan are States which are attached to India by special treaties.

of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,000 miles away, there is a drop of only 700 feet in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 2,000 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is from 3,000 to 4,000 ft., rising in places to over 8,000 ft. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was a deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained. Borings to a depth of 1,300 ft. have not revealed any rocky bed. The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by wind blown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of miles.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows: (a) the Himalayan rivers, (b) the Deccan rivers, (c) the coastal rivers and (d) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams, specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are

lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glacier and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about ten per cent of the total area of India. The basin of the Brahmaputra in the east and that of the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and that of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons: (i) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (ii) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (iv) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November). Tables 1 and 2 show the normal monthly and annual maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit/Centigrade in shade at nearly 50 selected stations in India.

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the North India Plains and southward with the eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab Plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau.

Table 3 shows normal monthly and annual rainfall at about 50 selected places in the country.

TABLE I

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES (F/C) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	F 65.9 C 18.8	68.0 20.0	76.6 24.8	84.3 29.1	87.9 31.1	83.6 28.7	75.3 24.1	72.0 22.2	75.2 24.0	79.1 26.2	73.7 23.2	68.4 20.2	75.8 24.3
Agra ..	553	F 73.0 C 22.8	77.7 25.4	89.4 31.9	100.7 38.2	106.8 41.6	104.7 40.4	94.5 34.7	91.6 33.1	93.4 34.1	93.5 34.2	84.8 29.3	75.8 24.3	90.5 32.5
Ahmedabad	163	F 84.8 C 29.3	87.9 31.1	97.0 36.1	103.8 39.9	106.8 41.6	101.8 38.8	93.1 33.9	89.9 32.2	92.6 33.7	97.2 36.2	92.6 33.7	86.4 30.2	94.5 34.7
Ajmer	1,593	F 72.7 C 22.6	77.0 25.0	87.7 30.9	97.3 36.3	102.9 39.4	100.4 38.0	91.7 33.2	87.7 30.9	90.0 32.2	91.5 33.1	83.6 28.7	75.4 24.1	88.2 31.2
Aligarh	615	F 70.9 C 21.6	75.7 24.3	86.1 30.1	96.6 35.9	105.3 40.7	102.2 39.0	94.2 34.6	91.5 33.1	92.3 33.5	93.1 33.9	83.7 28.7	74.0 23.3	88.8 31.6
Allahabad	322	F 74.8 C 23.8	79.2 26.2	91.7 33.2	102.6 39.2	107.1 41.7	102.7 39.3	92.1 33.4	89.4 31.9	91.5 33.1	90.4 32.4	83.4 28.6	75.7 24.3	90.1 32.3
Ambala	892	F 69.1 C 20.6	73.1 22.8	84.3 29.1	96.0 35.6	103.9 39.9	103.6 39.8	95.5 35.3	93.2 34.0	94.0 34.4	91.8 33.2	82.1 27.8	72.3 22.4	88.2 31.2
Bangalore	3,021	F 80.3 C 26.8	85.6 29.8	90.3 32.4	92.5 33.6	91.2 32.9	84.4 29.1	81.4 27.4	81.4 27.4	82.1 27.8	81.7 27.6	79.3 26.3	78.2 25.7	84.0 28.9
Bareilly	568	F 70.8 C 21.6	75.1 23.9	87.0 30.6	97.8 36.6	103.1 39.5	100.2 37.9	92.1 33.4	90.2 32.3	90.9 32.7	89.7 32.1	81.6 27.6	73.1 22.8	87.6 30.9
Bhopal	1,643	F 79.3 C 26.3	82.8 28.2	91.2 32.9	99.2 37.3	104.4 40.2	97.3 36.3	85.6 29.8	84.1 28.9	85.9 29.9	88.7 31.5	83.6 28.7	79.0 26.1	88.4 31.3
Bikaner	734	F 71.7 C 22.1	76.9 24.9	88.7 31.5	99.5 37.5	107.0 41.7	107.1 41.7	101.2 38.4	97.5 36.4	98.0 36.7	95.7 35.4	86.6 29.8	75.3 24.1	92.0 33.3
Bombay (Colaba)	37	F 83.2 C 28.4	83.1 28.4	86.2 30.1	89.1 31.7	91.1 32.8	88.5 31.4	85.5 29.7	85.0 29.4	85.5 29.7	88.8 31.6	89.4 31.9	86.6 30.3	86.8 30.4
Calcutta (Alipore)	21	F 79.6 C 26.4	83.7 28.7	92.5 33.6	96.8 36.0	95.6 35.3	92.4 33.6	89.5 31.9	89.0 31.7	89.9 32.2	89.2 31.8	84.2 29.0	79.4 26.3	88.5 31.4
Cherrapunji	4,309	F 60.3 C 15.7	62.2 16.8	68.7 20.4	71.3 21.8	72.1 22.3	72.0 22.2	72.3 22.4	72.5 22.5	73.3 22.9	71.9 22.2	67.5 19.7	62.3 16.8	68.9 20.5
Cuttack	87	F 83.1 C 28.4	88.2 31.2	96.6 35.9	101.2 38.4	101.4 38.6	95.5 35.3	89.5 31.9	89.0 31.7	90.0 32.2	89.7 32.1	85.0 29.4	81.2 27.3	90.9 32.7
Darjeeling	7,432	F 47.0 C 8.3	47.8 8.8	55.4 13.0	61.2 16.2	62.9 17.2	64.9 18.3	65.7 18.7	65.6 18.7	64.6 18.1	61.7 16.5	55.6 13.1	50.5 10.3	58.6 14.8

TABLE 1—(contd.)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	F 66.1	69.3	79.4	90.0	96.0	93.7	86.5	84.5	84.8	82.9	75.4	68.7	81.4
Gauhati ..	182	C 18.9	20.7	26.3	32.2	35.6	34.3	30.3	29.2	29.3	28.3	24.1	20.4	27.4
Gorakhpur ..	254	F 74.6	78.0	85.9	87.6	87.7	88.9	89.7	90.3	89.4	87.0	81.3	75.6	84.7
Hissar ..	725	C 23.7	25.6	29.9	30.9	30.9	31.6	32.1	32.4	31.9	30.6	27.4	24.2	29.3
Hyderabad ..	1,778	F 73.0	77.7	90.0	99.3	101.1	96.9	90.9	89.6	90.4	89.1	82.1	74.5	87.9
(Begumpet)		C 22.8	25.4	32.2	37.4	38.4	36.1	32.7	32.0	32.4	31.7	27.8	23.6	31.1
Indore ..	1,823	F 70.8	76.2	87.8	97.8	105.3	105.6	99.6	96.3	96.7	94.6	84.3	74.2	90.2
Jabalpur ..	1,289	C 21.6	24.6	31.0	36.6	40.7	40.9	37.6	35.7	35.9	34.8	29.1	23.4	32.3
Jaipur ..	1,431	F 84.7	89.3	96.7	100.5	103.1	94.6	87.4	85.9	86.2	88.2	85.1	83.5	90.4
Jammu ..	1,200	C 29.3	31.8	35.9	38.1	39.5	34.8	30.8	29.9	30.1	31.2	29.5	28.6	32.4
Jhansi ..	824	F 79.5	83.1	92.1	99.6	102.9	95.6	85.1	82.6	85.4	88.7	83.8	79.7	88.2
Jodhpur ..	736	C 26.4	28.4	33.4	37.6	39.4	35.3	29.5	28.1	29.7	31.5	28.8	26.5	31.6
Kanpur ..	413	F 77.4	81.4	91.6	100.6	105.4	98.1	86.4	84.5	87.1	87.8	82.2	77.1	88.3
Kotah ..	843	C 25.2	27.4	33.1	38.1	40.8	36.7	30.2	29.2	30.6	31.0	27.9	25.1	31.3
Lucknow ..	371	F 73.2	77.0	88.3	98.2	105.6	103.1	94.2	90.9	93.1	94.1	85.4	76.4	89.9
Ludhiana ..	812	C 22.9	25.0	31.3	36.8	40.9	39.5	34.6	32.7	33.9	34.5	29.7	24.7	32.2
Madras ..	51	F 65.1	68.6	78.9	90.0	99.9	102.5	95.4	91.8	91.9	88.1	78.0	68.0	84.9
Mahabaleswar ..	4,534	C 18.4	20.3	26.1	32.2	37.7	39.2	35.2	33.2	33.3	31.2	25.6	20.0	29.4
		F 76.1	80.9	92.4	102.6	108.5	104.0	92.7	89.3	91.7	93.1	85.4	78.1	91.2
		C 24.5	27.2	33.6	39.2	42.5	40.0	33.7	31.8	33.2	33.9	29.7	25.6	32.9
		F 76.3	80.6	90.5	99.4	105.4	103.6	96.9	91.8	94.2	95.5	87.6	79.0	91.7
		C 24.6	27.0	32.5	37.4	40.8	39.8	36.1	33.2	34.6	35.3	30.9	26.1	33.2
		F 71.9	77.0	89.4	99.4	106.2	102.7	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.2	82.8	74.0	89.0
		C 22.2	25.0	31.9	37.4	41.2	39.3	33.6	32.1	32.7	32.9	28.2	23.3	31.7
		F 77.1	82.0	92.7	101.7	107.6	104.8	93.9	89.6	92.3	94.6	86.7	79.1	91.9
		C 25.1	27.8	33.7	38.7	42.0	40.4	34.4	32.0	33.5	34.8	30.4	26.2	33.3
		F 73.9	78.6	90.8	101.4	105.4	100.2	92.4	90.5	91.9	91.4	83.9	75.9	89.7
		C 23.3	25.9	32.7	38.6	40.8	37.9	33.6	32.5	33.3	33.0	28.8	24.4	32.1
		F 66.9	71.2	83.2	95.7	104.1	104.7	97.3	94.9	94.9	92.3	81.4	70.8	88.1
		C 19.4	21.8	28.4	35.4	40.1	40.4	36.3	34.9	34.9	33.5	27.4	21.6	31.2
		F 85.3	88.3	91.4	95.5	101.3	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.9	90.1	85.4	84.1	92.2
		C 29.6	31.3	33.0	35.3	38.5	37.6	35.7	34.9	34.4	32.3	29.7	28.9	33.4
		F 74.4	77.3	82.4	85.4	83.8	80.5	65.4	65.6	67.8	74.2	74.0	72.7	74.5
		C 23.6	25.2	28.0	29.7	28.8	21.4	18.6	18.7	19.9	23.4	23.3	22.6	23.6

TABLE 1—(concl'd.)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore	72	F 89.1	88.2	89.6	91.2	90.8	84.6	83.6	83.9	84.3	85.9	87.8	89.1	87.3
Mussoorie	6,940	C 31.7	31.2	32.0	32.9	32.7	29.2	28.7	28.8	29.1	29.9	31.0	31.7	30.7
Mysore	2,518	F 49.5	50.5	59.7	69.2	76.5	75.1	69.2	68.2	67.5	64.1	59.5	53.6	63.5
Nagpur	1,022	C 9.7	10.3	15.4	20.7	24.7	23.9	20.7	20.1	19.7	17.8	15.3	12.0	17.5
New Delhi	714	F 84.2	88.9	93.7	94.6	91.9	84.9	82.2	83.0	84.2	84.2	82.3	81.9	86.3
Ootacamund	7,364	C 29.0	31.6	34.3	34.8	33.3	29.4	27.9	28.1	29.0	29.0	27.9	27.7	30.2
Pachmarhi	3,528	F 83.7	88.2	96.7	104.5	108.7	99.5	88.3	87.3	89.8	91.0	85.5	81.7	92.1
Patna	173	C 28.7	31.2	3.59	40.3	42.6	37.5	31.3	30.7	32.1	32.8	29.7	27.6	33.4
Poona	1,834	F 70.5	74.7	85.0	96.6	104.8	102.4	95.3	93.0	93.5	92.5	83.2	73.7	88.8
Puri	20	C 21.4	23.7	29.4	35.9	40.4	39.1	35.2	33.9	34.2	33.6	28.4	23.2	31.6
Rajkot	432	F 65.9	67.5	70.0	71.5	70.4	64.1	61.8	62.8	64.6	64.6	63.7	65.0	66.0
Shillong	4,921	C 18.8	19.7	21.1	21.9	21.3	17.8	16.6	17.1	18.1	81.1	17.6	18.3	18.9
Simla	7,224	F 72.0	75.3	84.1	91.9	95.8	87.8	76.5	74.8	77.5	79.3	74.5	71.3	80.1
Srinagar	5,205	C 22.2	24.1	28.9	33.3	35.4	31.0	24.7	23.8	25.3	26.3	23.6	21.8	26.7
Trivandrum	211	F 73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
Varanasi	250	C 22.8	25.4	32.1	37.2	37.9	35.7	32.6	31.7	32.1	31.4	27.8	23.7	30.9
		F 86.5	90.5	96.9	100.9	98.8	89.4	82.5	81.7	84.6	89.4	86.5	84.9	89.4
		C 30.3	32.5	36.1	38.3	37.1	31.9	28.1	27.6	29.2	31.9	30.3	29.4	31.9
		F 80.0	82.9	86.3	87.7	89.6	89.0	87.3	87.6	88.6	88.6	84.6	80.5	86.1
		C 26.7	28.3	30.2	30.9	32.0	31.7	30.7	30.9	31.4	31.4	29.2	26.9	30.1
		F 83.3	86.5	95.1	101.8	104.9	99.4	91.2	88.8	91.8	95.8	91.1	85.1	92.9
		C 28.5	30.3	35.1	38.8	40.5	37.4	32.9	31.6	33.2	35.4	32.8	29.5	33.8
		F 60.1	62.5	70.4	74.1	74.0	74.5	75.3	75.1	74.3	71.1	66.0	61.6	69.9
		C 15.6	16.9	21.3	23.4	23.3	23.6	24.1	23.9	23.5	21.7	18.9	16.4	21.1
		F 47.5	48.8	57.0	65.9	73.2	75.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	64.3	58.3	50.6	62.4
		C 8.6	9.3	13.9	18.8	22.9	23.9	21.6	20.2	20.2	17.9	14.6	10.3	16.9
		F 41.0	44.1	56.9	66.8	77.0	85.4	87.8	86.6	83.5	73.8	62.5	48.2	67.8
		C 5.0	6.7	13.8	19.3	25.0	29.7	31.0	30.3	28.6	23.2	16.9	9.0	19.9
		F 86.6	87.2	88.7	88.4	87.2	84.0	82.7	83.4	84.5	84.4	84.5	86.2	85.7
		C 30.3	30.7	31.5	31.3	30.7	28.9	28.2	28.6	29.2	29.1	29.2	30.1	29.8
		F 74.2	79.4	91.6	101.8	105.4	100.9	92.2	89.6	91.0	90.5	83.0	75.2	89.6
		C 23.4	26.3	33.1	38.8	40.8	38.3	33.4	32.0	32.8	32.5	28.3	24.0	32.0

TABLE 2

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURES (F/C) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	F 50.7 C 10.4	53.1 11.7	61.0 16.1	68.3 20.2	71.1 21.7	68.6 20.3	66.1 18.9	64.4 18.0	64.8 18.2	64.4 18.0	57.8 14.3	52.5 11.4	61.9 16.6
Agra ..	553	F 42.6 C 5.9	46.1 7.8	55.1 12.8	66.8 19.3	76.8 24.9	82.9 28.3	79.9 26.6	78.3 25.7	74.8 23.8	61.6 16.4	48.6 9.2	43.5 6.4	63.1 17.3
Ahmedabad	163	F 57.6 C 14.2	60.0 15.6	67.5 19.7	74.5 23.6	79.2 26.2	81.0 27.2	78.5 25.8	76.8 24.9	76.0 24.4	72.7 22.6	65.6 18.7	59.6 15.3	70.7 21.5
Ajmer ..	1,593	F 45.7 C 7.6	49.9 9.9	60.2 15.7	71.5 21.9	80.2 26.8	81.9 27.7	78.4 25.8	76.0 24.4	74.5 23.6	64.6 18.1	52.7 11.5	46.6 8.1	65.2 18.4
Aligarh ..	615	F 45.2 C 7.3	50.6 10.3	58.4 14.7	68.1 20.1	79.4 26.3	82.6 28.1	80.0 26.7	78.3 25.7	75.9 24.4	65.9 18.8	54.1 12.3	47.1 8.4	65.5 18.6
Allahabad ..	322	F 47.1 C 8.4	50.9 10.5	61.0 16.1	71.4 21.9	79.9 26.6	82.9 28.3	79.8 26.6	78.5 25.8	76.6 24.8	67.1 19.5	54.3 12.4	47.1 8.4	66.4 19.1
Ambala ..	892	F 43.4 C 6.3	47.8 8.8	56.5 13.6	66.4 19.1	75.8 24.3	80.7 27.1	79.1 26.2	78.0 25.6	73.9 23.3	62.1 16.7	49.9 9.9	43.8 6.6	63.1 17.3
Bangalore ..	3,021	F 57.3 C 14.1	60.0 15.6	64.5 18.1	69.1 20.6	68.9 20.5	66.7 19.3	65.7 18.7	65.6 18.7	65.3 18.5	64.9 18.3	61.7 16.5	58.2 14.6	64.0 17.8
Bareilly ..	568	F 46.3 C 7.9	50.0 10.0	58.6 14.8	68.8 20.4	77.1 25.1	80.4 26.9	78.9 26.1	78.2 25.7	75.7 24.3	65.8 18.8	53.5 11.9	46.6 8.1	65.0 18.3
Bhopal ..	1,643	F 49.8 C 9.9	54.6 12.6	61.9 16.6	71.3 21.8	79.0 26.1	77.5 25.3	74.1 23.4	73.2 22.9	72.1 22.3	65.2 18.4	55.2 12.9	49.5 9.7	65.3 18.5
Bikaner ..	734	F 46.9 C 8.3	51.6 10.9	62.4 16.9	73.3 22.9	81.9 27.7	85.0 29.4	82.7 28.2	80.4 26.9	78.1 25.6	70.5 21.4	57.8 14.3	48.8 9.3	68.3 20.2
Bombay (Colaba) ..	37	F 66.7 C 19.3	67.4 19.7	71.9 22.2	76.1 24.5	79.6 26.4	78.6 25.9	76.7 24.8	76.1 24.5	75.7 24.3	75.6 24.2	72.5 22.5	68.8 20.4	73.8 23.2
Calcutta (Alipore) ..	21	F 54.6 C 12.6	59.4 15.2	68.8 20.4	75.5 24.2	77.5 25.3	78.6 25.9	78.6 25.9	78.3 25.7	78.0 25.6	73.8 23.2	63.7 17.6	55.0 12.8	70.2 21.2
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	F 46.1 C 7.8	48.5 9.2	54.9 12.7	58.9 14.9	61.0 16.1	64.3 17.9	65.3 18.5	65.3 18.5	64.6 18.1	60.5 15.8	54.0 12.2	48.0 8.9	57.6 14.2
Cuttack ..	87	F 59.8 C 15.4	64.8 18.2	71.8 22.1	77.5 25.3	79.9 26.6	79.6 26.4	78.3 25.7	78.1 25.6	77.8 25.4	74.4 23.6	65.8 18.8	58.7 14.8	72.2 22.3
Darjeeling ..	7,432	F 35.4 C 1.9	36.6 2.6	43.0 6.1	48.8 9.3	52.4 11.3	56.5 13.6	58.0 14.4	57.7 14.3	56.0 13.3	50.2 10.1	43.1 6.2	36.6 2.6	47.9 8.8

TABLE 2—(contd.)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	F 44.0 C 6.7	46.6 8.1	54.1 12.3	62.5 16.9	70.1 21.2	74.1 23.4	73.8 23.2	72.9 22.7	69.5 20.8	60.3 15.7	51.1 10.6	45.1 7.3	60.3 15.7
Gauhati ..	182	F 51.0 C 10.6	53.8 12.1	60.2 15.7	67.9 19.9	72.4 22.4	76.5 24.7	78.2 25.7	78.0 25.6	76.2 24.6	71.0 21.7	61.4 16.3	52.7 11.5	66.6 19.2
Gorakhpur ..	254	F 48.5 C 9.2	52.1 11.2	61.4 16.3	71.3 21.8	76.9 24.9	79.2 26.2	79.1 26.2	78.7 25.9	77.2 25.1	69.4 20.8	57.3 14.1	49.8 9.9	66.7 19.3
Hissar ..	725	F 41.4 C 5.2	47.2 8.4	56.8 13.8	66.7 19.3	76.0 24.4	82.2 27.9	81.2 27.3	79.0 26.1	74.5 23.6	63.2 17.3	49.8 9.9	43.2 6.2	63.4 17.4
Hyderabad (Begumpet) ..	1,778	F 58.7 C 14.8	62.5 16.9	68.4 20.2	75.1 23.9	79.7 26.5	75.2 24.0	72.5 22.5	72.0 22.2	71.4 21.9	19.8 63.3	16.4 54.6	13.6 49.6	20.2 63.8
Indoae ..	1,823	F 49.8 C 9.9	52.3 11.3	60.3 15.7	69.8 21.0	76.3 24.6	75.7 24.3	72.8 22.7	71.4 21.9	70.0 21.1	17.4 63.5	12.6 52.3	9.8 46.5	17.7 63.7
Jabalpur ..	1,289	F 47.9 C 8.8	51.0 10.6	58.8 14.9	68.4 20.2	77.3 25.2	78.6 25.9	74.7 23.7	73.6 23.1	72.3 22.4	17.5 64.3	11.3 53.7	8.1 47.6	17.6 64.6
Jaipur ..	1,431	F 46.8 C 8.2	50.6 10.3	55.8 13.2	68.8 20.4	76.9 24.9	80.4 26.9	78.2 25.7	75.9 24.4	72.8 22.7	17.9 67.2	12.1 56.2	8.7 49.1	18.1 66.0
Jammu ..	1,200	F 47.8 C 8.8	51.2 10.7	59.3 15.2	68.9 20.5	78.2 25.7	82.5 28.1	79.3 26.3	77.7 25.4	75.1 23.9	19.6 68.6	13.4 57.5	9.5 50.5	18.9 68.4
Jhansi ..	824	F 49.9 C 9.9	54.2 12.3	64.4 18.0	75.3 24.1	83.4 28.6	84.5 29.2	79.1 26.2	77.2 25.1	75.8 24.3	20.3 65.4	14.2 55.4	10.3 50.5	20.2 66.6
Jodhpur ..	736	F 48.6 C 9.2	52.6 11.4	61.5 16.4	70.8 21.6	79.4 26.3	82.3 27.9	80.2 26.8	77.0 25.0	74.8 23.8	18.6 66.0	13.0 53.9	10.3 46.5	19.2 66.0
Kanpur ..	413	F 45.7 C 7.7	51.0 10.6	60.1 15.6	70.6 21.4	80.4 26.9	83.0 28.3	79.9 26.6	78.7 25.9	76.2 24.6	18.9 70.3	12.2 59.1	8.1 52.1	18.9 69.4
Kotah ..	843	F 51.1 C 10.6	55.4 13.0	65.2 18.4	75.8 24.3	84.5 29.2	85.1 29.5	79.9 26.6	77.7 25.4	76.4 24.7	21.3 66.5	15.1 54.1	11.2 47.3	20.8 66.0
Lucknow ..	371	F 47.1 C 8.4	51.4 10.8	60.6 15.9	70.8 21.6	78.3 25.7	81.7 27.6	79.5 26.4	78.6 25.9	76.5 24.7	19.2 63.2	12.3 51.0	8.5 44.2	18.9 63.6
Ludhiana ..	812	F 43.7 C 6.5	47.5 8.6	56.3 13.5	66.5 19.2	75.7 24.3	80.9 27.2	80.3 26.8	79.2 26.2	74.8 23.8	17.2 75.0	10.6 71.9	6.8 68.9	17.6 74.9
Madras ..	51	F 67.1 C 19.5	68.4 20.2	72.4 22.4	78.1 25.6	81.7 27.6	81.1 27.3	79.3 26.3	78.0 25.6	77.2 25.1	23.9 61.3	22.2 58.8	20.5 56.5	23.8 61.0
Mahabaleshwar	4,354	F 57.1 C 13.9	58.2 14.6	62.6 17.0	66.1 18.9	64.8 18.2	62.5 16.9	62.3 16.8	61.5 16.4	60.8 16.0	16.3	14.9	13.6	16.1

TABLE 2—(concl'd.)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	F 70.6	72.5	75.7	78.5	78.8	74.9	74.3	74.2	74.3	74.6	73.6	71.2	74.4
Mussoorie ..	6,940	C 21.4	22.5	24.3	25.8	26.0	23.8	23.5	23.4	23.5	23.7	23.1	21.8	23.6
Mysore ..	2,518	F 36.3	37.5	43.8	51.7	58.7	60.7	60.4	59.9	57.4	51.2	44.5	38.9	50.1
Nagpur ..	1,022	C 2.4	3.1	6.6	10.9	14.8	15.9	15.8	15.5	14.1	10.7	6.9	3.8	10.1
New Delhi ..	714	F 60.8	64.2	67.6	70.4	69.9	68.1	67.2	66.8	66.6	67.0	64.4	61.1	66.2
Ootacamund ..	7,364	C 16.0	17.9	19.8	21.3	21.1	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.0	16.2	19.0
Pachmarhi ..	3,528	F 57.7	61.9	69.3	77.2	82.7	79.6	75.5	75.0	74.7	69.0	61.8	57.2	70.1
Patna ..	173	C 14.3	16.6	20.7	25.1	28.2	26.4	24.2	23.9	23.7	20.6	16.6	14.0	21.2
Poona ..	1,834	F 43.3	49.2	57.1	67.7	78.8	82.5	80.1	78.4	75.5	64.3	51.8	45.0	64.5
Puri ..	20	C 6.3	9.6	13.9	19.8	26.0	28.1	26.7	25.8	24.2	17.9	11.0	7.2	18.1
Rajkot ..	432	F 43.0	43.9	47.9	51.5	52.5	52.4	52.1	51.7	51.0	50.5	48.1	43.9	49.0
Shillong ..	4,921	C 6.1	6.6	8.8	10.8	11.4	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.3	8.9	6.6	9.4
Simla ..	7,224	F 47.7	50.7	59.4	68.8	75.1	72.0	67.8	66.9	66.1	58.9	50.7	45.8	60.8
Srinagar ..	5,205	C 8.7	10.4	15.2	20.4	23.9	22.2	19.9	19.4	18.9	14.9	10.4	7.7	16.0
Trivandrum ..	211	F 51.1	54.8	64.3	73.5	78.1	79.9	79.9	79.7	78.9	72.8	61.0	52.3	68.9
Varanasi ..	250	C 10.6	12.7	17.9	23.1	25.6	26.6	26.6	26.5	26.1	22.7	16.1	11.3	20.5
		F 53.0	55.1	61.7	68.3	72.4	73.5	71.7	70.5	68.9	66.3	58.5	53.0	64.4
		C 11.7	12.8	16.5	20.2	22.4	23.1	22.1	21.4	20.5	19.1	14.7	11.7	18.0
		F 63.7	69.1	75.6	79.1	81.1	80.9	79.8	79.6	79.7	77.0	69.2	62.5	74.8
		C 17.6	20.6	24.2	26.2	27.3	27.2	26.6	26.4	26.5	25.0	20.7	16.9	23.8
		F 51.0	54.3	62.1	69.5	75.2	78.2	76.5	74.8	72.6	68.7	60.6	53.5	66.4
		C 10.6	12.4	16.7	20.8	24.0	25.7	24.7	23.8	22.6	20.4	15.9	11.9	19.1
		F 38.8	42.4	50.8	57.0	59.1	63.0	64.6	64.0	61.6	54.8	46.2	40.0	53.5
		C 3.8	5.8	10.4	13.9	15.1	17.2	18.1	17.8	16.4	12.7	7.9	4.4	11.9
		F 35.4	36.1	43.6	50.6	57.7	60.1	59.2	59.2	56.3	54.1	44.2	39.3	49.4
		C 1.9	2.3	6.4	10.3	14.3	15.6	15.1	15.1	13.5	12.3	6.8	4.1	9.7
		F 24.3	29.5	37.0	44.6	50.9	57.3	64.3	63.4	53.5	40.6	30.9	27.6	43.9
		C 4.3	-1.4	2.8	7.0	10.5	14.1	17.9	17.4	11.9	4.8	-0.6	-2.4	6.6
		F 74.0	74.8	77.5	78.9	78.9	76.3	75.4	75.7	76.2	75.8	74.6	74.6	76.1
		C 23.3	23.8	25.3	26.1	26.1	24.6	24.1	24.3	24.6	24.3	23.7	23.7	24.5
		F 48.1	52.1	61.5	71.6	79.2	82.0	79.7	78.5	77.3	68.0	55.9	48.2	66.8
		C 8.9	11.2	16.4	22.0	26.2	27.8	26.5	25.8	25.2	20.0	13.3	9.0	19.3

TABLE 3
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL (in inches/millimetres)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	0.26 in	0.23 5.8	0.17 4.3	0.11 2.8	0.93 23.6	4.65 118.1	21.99 558.5	22.75 628.7	9.37 238.0	0.76 19.3	0.22 5.6	0.12 3.1	61.56 1,554
Agra ..	553	0.51 in	0.49 12.5	0.32 8.1	0.21 5.3	0.38 9.7	2.44 62.0	8.55 217.2	8.11 206.0	4.58 116.3	0.71 18.0	0.14 3.6	0.30 7.6	26.74 679
Ahmedabad ..	163	0.02 in	0.08 2.0	0.05 1.3	0.05 1.3	0.39 9.9	3.66 93.0	12.22 310.4	8.05 204.5	4.16 105.7	0.35 8.9	0.14 3.6	0.04 1.0	29.21 742
Ajmer ..	1,593	0.37 in	0.26 6.6	0.23 5.8	0.15 3.8	0.64 16.3	2.43 61.7	6.41 162.8	6.75 171.5	2.70 68.6	0.38 9.7	0.19 4.8	0.26 6.6	20.77 528
Aligarh ..	615	0.46 in	0.76 19.3	0.57 14.5	0.49 12.5	0.41 10.4	5.39 136.9	8.77 222.8	7.93 201.4	5.30 134.6	0.31 7.9	0.03 0.8	0.43 10.9	30.85 784
Allahabad ..	322	0.85 in	0.63 16.0	0.56 14.2	0.17 4.3	0.63 16.0	5.04 128.0	12.56 319.0	10.03 254.8	8.36 212.3	2.34 59.4	0.31 7.9	0.34 8.6	41.82 1,062
Ambala ..	892	1.32 in	1.87 47.5	0.94 23.9	0.64 16.3	0.73 18.5	3.04 77.2	9.61 244.1	7.89 200.4	5.11 129.8	0.87 22.1	0.19 4.8	0.76 19.3	32.97 837
Bangalore ..	3,021	0.24 in	0.26 6.6	0.40 10.2	1.61 40.9	4.16 105.7	2.86 72.6	3.93 99.8	4.98 126.5	6.66 169.2	5.87 149.1	2.67 67.8	0.44 11.2	34.08 866
Bareilly ..	568	0.99 in	0.97 24.6	0.61 15.5	0.27 6.9	0.66 16.8	5.23 132.8	12.96 329.2	11.60 294.6	7.50 190.5	1.27 32.3	0.18 4.6	0.41 10.4	42.65 1,083
Bhopal ..	1,643	0.24 in	0.15 3.8	0.34 8.6	0.22 5.6	0.57 14.5	6.83 173.5	19.73 501.1	10.94 277.9	10.42 264.7	1.66 42.2	1.01 25.7	0.20 5.1	52.31 1,329
Bikaner ..	734	0.27 in	0.27 6.9	0.23 5.8	0.19 4.8	0.59 15.0	1.21 30.7	3.34 84.8	3.60 91.4	1.31 33.3	0.21 5.3	0.05 1.3	0.20 5.1	11.47 291
Bombay (Colaba)	37	0.14 in	0.08 2.0	0.05 1.3	0.03 0.8	0.65 16.5	19.06 484.1	24.27 616.5	13.39 340.1	10.39 263.9	2.54 64.5	0.53 13.5	0.08 2.0	71.21 1,809
Calcutta (Alipore)	21	0.37 in	1.17 29.7	1.36 34.5	1.75 44.5	5.49 139.5	11.69 271.5	12.81 125.4	12.92 328.2	9.95 252.7	4.48 113.8	0.81 20.6	0.18 4.6	62.98 1,600
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	0.75 in	2.11 53.6	7.27 184.7	26.23 666.2	50.44 1,281.2	106.05 2,693.7	96.34 2,447.0	70.08 1,780.0	43.35 1,101.1	19.42 493.3	2.70 68.6	0.49 12.5	425.23 10,801
Cuttack ..	87	0.32 in	0.78 19.8	1.04 26.4	1.07 27.2	3.57 90.7	9.95 252.7	12.89 327.4	13.40 340.4	9.76 247.9	5.34 135.6	1.62 41.1	0.23 5.8	59.97 1,523
Darjeeling ..	7,432	0.53 in	1.19 30.2	1.88 47.7	4.14 105.2	9.63 244.6	24.18 614.2	32.92 836.2	26.56 674.6	18.90 480.1	5.41 239.0	0.81 20.6	0.27 6.9	126.42 3,211

TABLE 3—(contd.)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun	2,239	in 2.32 mm 58.9	2.47 62.7	1.26 32.0	0.65 16.5	1.45 36.8	8.55 217.2	26.30 668.0	28.79 731.3	10.62 269.7	1.26 32.0	0.35 8.9	1.02 25.9	85.04 2,160
Gauhati ..	182	in 0.38 mm 9.7	1.17 29.7	1.99 50.5	5.71 145.0	9.29 236.0	12.30 312.4	12.28 311.9	10.26 260.6	6.59 167.4	2.78 70.6	0.55 14.0	0.16 4.1	63.46 1,612
Gorakhpur	254	in 0.59 mm 15.0	0.63 16.0	0.39 9.9	0.37 9.4	1.38 35.1	7.55 191.8	13.63 346.2	13.75 349.3	8.52 216.4	2.97 75.4	0.19 4.8	0.19 4.8	50.16 1,274
Hissar	725	in 0.50 mm 12.7	0.54 13.7	0.64 16.3	0.26 6.6	0.54 13.7	1.26 32.0	4.28 108.7	4.87 123.7	2.81 71.4	0.61 15.5	0.06 1.5	0.39 9.9	16.76 426
Hyderabad (Begumpet)	1,778	in 0.31 mm 7.9	0.36 9.1	0.46 11.7	1.17 29.7	1.09 27.7	4.41 112.0	5.99 152.1	5.29 134.4	6.45 163.8	2.45 62.2	1.14 29.0	0.30 7.6	29.42 747
Indore ..	1,823	in 0.24 mm 6.1	0.14 3.6	0.08 2.0	0.13 3.3	0.51 12.9	5.80 147.3	11.12 282.5	8.15 207.0	6.46 164.1	1.21 30.7	0.61 15.5	0.27 6.9	34.72 882
Jabalpur	1,289	in 0.82 mm 20.8	0.76 19.3	0.56 14.2	0.32 8.1	0.62 15.7	7.03 178.6	19.38 492.3	16.97 431.0	8.41 213.6	1.88 47.7	0.43 10.9	0.37 9.4	57.55 1,462
Jaipur ..	1,431	in 0.44 mm 11.2	0.32 8.1	0.34 8.6	0.17 4.3	0.57 14.5	2.24 56.9	7.74 196.6	8.06 204.7	3.22 81.8	0.48 12.2	0.14 3.6	0.30 7.6	24.02 610
Jammu ..	1,200	in 2.29 mm 58.2	2.43 61.7	2.03 5.8	1.29 32.8	0.93 23.6	2.80 71.1	12.79 324.9	11.75 298.5	3.51 89.1	0.76 19.3	0.28 7.1	1.24 31.5	42.10 1,069
Jhansi ..	824	in 0.54 mm 13.7	0.45 11.4	0.33 8.4	0.14 3.6	0.37 9.4	4.17 105.9	11.81 300.0	11.59 294.4	5.90 149.9	0.99 25.1	0.29 7.4	0.29 7.4	36.87 936
Jodhpur	736	in 0.15 mm 3.8	0.24 6.1	0.11 2.8	0.13 3.3	0.41 10.4	1.42 36.1	3.97 100.8	4.84 122.9	2.40 61.0	0.32 8.1	0.11 2.8	0.11 2.8	14.21 361
Kanpur	413	in 0.56 mm 14.2	0.66 16.8	0.29 7.4	0.22 5.6	0.32 8.1	3.19 81.0	10.75 273.1	11.20 284.5	6.79 172.5	1.30 33.0	0.35 8.9	0.28 7.1	35.91 912
Kotah	843	in 0.24 mm 6.1	0.21 5.3	0.17 4.3	0.21 5.3	0.47 11.9	2.64 67.1	10.14 257.6	9.66 245.4	4.71 119.6	0.65 16.5	0.23 5.8	0.21 5.3	29.54 750
Lucknow	371	in 0.76 mm 19.3	0.72 18.3	0.34 8.6	0.25 6.3	0.77 19.6	4.46 113.3	12.00 304.8	11.50 292.1	7.40 188.0	1.28 32.5	0.22 5.6	0.32 8.1	40.02 1,016
Ludhiana	812	in 1.51 mm 38.3	1.35 34.3	0.94 23.9	0.65 16.5	0.53 13.5	2.28 57.9	8.07 205.0	6.65 168.9	3.95 100.3	0.43 10.9	0.43 10.9	0.72 18.3	27.21 691
Madras	51	in 1.41 mm 35.8	0.41 10.4	0.29 7.4	0.61 15.5	1.03 26.2	1.86 47.2	3.60 91.4	4.58 116.3	4.68 118.9	12.04 305.8	13.96 354.6	5.45 138.4	49.92 1,268
Mahabaleshwar	4,534	in 0.14 mm 3.6	0.10 2.5	0.17 4.3	1.18 30.0	1.60 40.6	42.69 1,084.3	105.33 2,675.4	73.11 1,857.0	28.74 730.0	6.35 161.3	1.56 41.6	0.26 6.6	261.23 6,635

TABLE 3—(concl'd.)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore	72	0.11 in	0.07	0.21	1.53	6.18	37.08	38.90	23.52	10.48	8.15	2.85	0.51	129.59
Mussoorie	6,940	2.8 mm	1.8	5.3	38.9	157.0	941.8	988.1	597.4	266.2	207.0	72.4	12.9	3,292
Mysore	2,518	2.71 in	3.41	2.26	1.33	1.67	8.78	27.46	27.34	9.95	1.14	0.17	1.38	87.60
Nagpur	1,022	68.8 mm	86.6	57.4	33.8	42.4	223.0	697.5	694.4	252.7	29.0	4.3	35.1	2,225
New Delhi	714	0.14 in	0.24	0.51	2.30	5.59	2.46	2.68	3.29	4.95	5.88	2.74	0.40	31.18
Ootacamund	7,364	3.6 mm	6.1	12.9	58.4	142.0	62.5	68.1	83.6	125.7	149.3	69.6	10.2	792
Pachmarhi	3,528	0.37 in	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	8.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	49.24
Patna	173	9.4 mm	16.5	15.5	15.2	19.3	224.0	370.8	290.1	203.5	55.1	19.6	11.9	1,251
Poona	1,834	0.99 in	0.83	0.51	0.33	0.52	3.03	7.03	7.23	4.84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24
Puri	20	25.1 mm	21.1	12.9	8.4	13.2	77.0	178.6	183.6	122.9	10.2	2.5	10.9	666
Rajkot	432	1.29 in	0.51	1.28	3.04	6.29	6.57	8.36	5.69	5.83	7.98	6.33	1.72	54.89
Shillong	4,921	32.8 mm	12.9	32.5	77.2	159.8	166.9	212.3	144.5	148.1	202.7	160.8	43.7	1,394
Simla	7,224	0.64 in	0.67	0.56	0.37	0.62	9.04	26.23	23.82	14.19	2.30	0.74	0.43	79.61
Srinagar	5,205	16.3 mm	17.0	14.2	9.4	15.7	229.6	666.2	605.0	360.4	58.4	18.8	10.9	2,022
Trivandrum	211	0.59 in	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.09	8.60	2.30	0.34	0.22	46.69
Varanasi	250	15.0 mm	18.8	10.7	6.9	35.6	181.4	294.1	332.5	218.4	58.4	8.6	5.6	1,186
		0.06 in	0.06	0.06	0.59	1.06	4.49	6.56	3.55	5.29	3.54	1.08	0.15	26.49
		1.5 mm	1.5	1.5	15.0	26.9	114.1	166.6	90.2	134.4	89.9	27.4	3.8	673
		0.41 mm	0.92	0.50	0.58	2.86	7.46	10.32	10.92	9.05	7.21	3.19	0.24	53.66
		10.4 mm	23.4	12.7	14.7	72.6	189.5	262.1	277.4	229.9	183.1	81.0	6.1	1,363
		0.04 in	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.50	4.10	10.68	5.10	3.34	0.57	0.23	0.06	24.80
		1.0 mm	2.3	1.5	0.8	12.7	104.1	271.3	129.5	84.8	14.5	5.8	1.5	630
		0.52 in	1.06	1.97	5.10	11.29	18.16	13.65	12.49	11.79	6.72	1.60	0.28	84.64
		13.2 mm	26.9	50.0	129.5	261.4	461.3	346.7	317.3	299.5	170.7	40.6	7.1	2,150
		2.61 in	2.92	2.36	1.81	2.53	6.04	16.30	16.85	16.68	1.18	0.52	1.24	61.04
		66.3 mm	74.2	59.9	46.0	64.3	153.4	414.0	428.0	423.7	30.0	13.2	31.5	1,550
		2.90 in	2.84	3.61	3.65	2.38	1.40	2.33	2.42	1.53	1.17	0.44	1.32	25.99
		73.9 mm	72.1	91.7	92.7	16.5	35.6	59.2	61.5	38.9	29.7	11.2	33.5	660
		0.79 in	0.76	1.54	4.55	8.78	13.18	7.77	4.73	4.51	10.73	6.98	2.47	66.79
		20.1 mm	19.3	39.1	115.6	223.0	334.8	197.4	120.1	114.5	272.5	177.3	62.7	1,696
		0.74 in	0.71	0.37	0.20	0.53	4.56	11.81	12.01	7.22	2.18	0.37	0.27	40.97
		18.8 mm	18.0	9.4	5.1	13.5	115.8	300.0	305.1	183.4	55.4	9.4	6.9	1,041

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in the Gondwana system of Indian Geology, minor deposits occurring in Tertiary rocks of India. The reserves of all types of coal occurring in seams of one foot or more in thickness within a depth of 1,000 ft. are estimated at 6,000 crore tons.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Kashmir. Of these, the deposits covering an area of 100 sq. miles in and around Neyveli in the South Arcot district of Madras State are estimated at 20,000 lakh tons.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 sq. miles comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal basin, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 411 lakh kw at sixty per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,100 crore tons. India's deposits are the largest as compared to any other country in the world. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra, magnetite ores occurring in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive reserves of limonite ores associated with spathic ores are present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 679 crore tons.

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in manganese deposits. About 10 crore tons of a total estimated reserve of 18 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. The total reserves have been estimated at 48 lakh tons.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves have been estimated at 1,034 lakh tons. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite in the world occur in Bihar, smaller occurrences being known to exist in Orissa. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Deposits of sillimanite of potential commercial importance occur in Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, the reserves

in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade mineral.

Gold

The Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore State hold probable reserves of about 12.6 lakh tons of ore.

Copper

Copper ore is available in a 80-mile belt in Bihar. Deposits in Rajasthan (Daribo in Alwar district and Khetri in Jhunjhunu district) and Andhra Pradesh (Gani area in Kurnool district) are under investigation. Reserves of 284 lakh tons of 0.8 per cent copper content on average have been estimated in the Khetri area of Rajasthan.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief areas of occurrence are Bihar, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Maharashtra which together hold probable reserves of about 2,500 lakh tons. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 640 lakh tons, of which 130 lakh tons are in Bihar, 110 lakh tons in Gujarat and 160 lakh tons in Madhya Pradesh.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 1,500 sq. miles in Bihar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts of India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 3,500 lakh tons.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to a very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh).

Gypsum

Gypsum is found in Gujarat, Madras and Rajasthan. Deposits have been located in Jammu and Kashmir. India's reserves of gypsum are now placed at 104 crore tons.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Minor minerals like alum, apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, fullers' earth, garnet, quartz, saltpetre and steatite are available on a small scale. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 7 lakh tons in Bihar and 80 lakh tons in Madras, of which 20 lakh tons are economically recoverable. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at one crore tons.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND*

According to the 1961 census the country's population is 43,72,02,747†. This figure does not include the population of Naga Hills-Tuensang Area

*Population figures in this chapter and elsewhere in this publication are based on the 1961 census. Only the provisional results of the 1961 census are as yet available. There are aspects of the Demographic Background in respect of which the results are not available. In all such cases, information based on the 1951 census has been provided.

†The 1961 census covered Sikkim also. Its population (1,61,080) is not included in this figure.

(Nagaland) and North-East Frontier Tract for which population data according to the 1961 census are not yet available. Census operations have not yet been conducted in the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

The growth of population since 1901 is indicated in table 5.

The following table shows the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories.

TABLE 4

**AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION OF INDIA AND
THE COMPONENT STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**

	Area in sq. miles (a)	Population 1961 (b)	Density of population
INDIA	12,61,411	43,72,02,747	384(c)
<i>States</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,052	3,59,77,999	339
Assam	84,899	1,18,60,059(b)	252(c)
Bihar	67,198	4,64,57,042	691
Gujarat	72,226(d)	2,06,21,283	286
Jammu & Kashmir	86,024	35,83,585(b)	(N.A.)(c)
Kerala	15,005	1,68,75,199	1,125
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,210	3,23,94,375	189
Madras	50,132	3,36,50,917	671
Maharashtra	1,18,741(d)	3,95,04,294	332
Mysore	74,191	2,35,47,081	318
Orissa	60,162	1,75,65,645	292
Punjab	47,084	2,02,98,151	431
Rajasthan	1,32,150	2,01,46,173	152
Uttar Pradesh	1,13,454	7,37,52,914	650
West Bengal	33,928	3,49,67,634	1,031
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	63,438	20
Delhi	573	26,44,058	4,614
Himachal Pradesh	10,879	13,48,982	124
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	24,108	2,192
Manipur	8,628	7,78,318	90
Tripura	4,036	11,41,492	283
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	N.A.	N.A.
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,426	N.A.	N.A.

(a) Revised on the basis of figures (rounded to the nearest unit) furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. A small difference of two sq. miles between the area figure given for INDIA and the total of the States and Union Territories is due to the latter having been rounded to the nearest unit. The area figure excludes Pondicherry (186 sq. miles) over which the Government of India exercises jurisdiction by virtue of an agreement with the Government of France.

(b) The population figure excludes (i) population of the areas of Jammu & Kashmir State, currently under foreign occupation, where census operations could not be undertaken and (ii) population of N.H.T.A. (Nagaland) and N.E.F.T. for which figures are not yet available.

(c) In working out the density of population for India, the area (2,744 sq. miles) and population (1,61,080) of Sikkim have been taken into account and the area and population of Jammu & Kashmir have not been taken into consideration because the 1961 census in that State did not cover portions currently under foreign occupation. Similarly the area (37,801 sq. miles) and population of N.H.T.A. (Nagaland) and N.E.F.T. and of the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu have also not been taken into account because population figures are not yet available.

(d) Very approximate figures furnished by the Survey of India.

TABLE 5

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1961)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961*
INDIA	23,50,33,784	25,07,38,409	24,99,52,072	27,74,40,725	31,69,29,540	35,92,16,905	43,64,24,429
Andhra Pradesh	1,90,65,980	2,14,47,481	2,14,20,514	2,42,03,573	2,72,89,340	3,11,15,259	3,59,77,999
Assam	37,12,638	43,33,826	51,57,789	61,65,612	74,03,396	88,30,732	1,18,60,059
Bihar	2,73,12,425	2,83,15,024	2,81,27,283	3,13,47,810	3,51,71,869	3,87,83,778	4,64,57,042
Gujarat	90,94,353	98,03,095	1,01,74,465	1,14,89,275	1,37,01,901	1,62,62,657	2,06,21,283
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	23,26,155	24,55,864	27,06,551	29,48,106	32,65,846 †	35,83,585
Kerala	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118	1,68,75,199
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637	3,23,94,375
Madras	1,92,52,630	2,09,02,616	2,16,28,518	2,34,72,099	2,62,67,507	3,01,19,047	3,36,50,917
Maharashtra	1,93,92,038	2,14,75,015	2,08,50,190	2,39,59,853	2,68,32,408	3,20,02,564	3,95,04,294
Mysore	1,30,54,695	1,35,25,182	1,33,77,533	1,46,32,992	1,62,55,368	1,94,01,956	2,35,47,081
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946	1,75,65,645
Punjab	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,34,890	2,02,98,151
Rajasthan	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774	2,01,46,173
Uttar Pradesh	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742	7,37,52,914
West Bengal	1,69,41,873	1,80,00,661	1,74,76,273	1,88,99,118	2,32,31,829	2,63,02,386	3,49,67,634
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971	63,438
Delhi	4,05,819	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072	26,44,058
Himachal Pradesh	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466	13,48,982
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035	24,108
Tripura	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029	11,41,492

*According to 1961 census 'Provisional Population'.

† The last census of Jammu & Kashmir State was held in 1941. For estimating the 1951 population the increase between 1941-51 has been taken as the mean of the increase between 1941-61.

NOTE.—(1) Manipur, N.H.T.A. (Nagaland) and N.E.F.T. are not included in the table as the figures are not available at present.

(2) Population of each State or Union Territory has been adjusted as close as practicable to its present area and limits following the reorganisation of States (1956).

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is a difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those provided by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand for the last fifty years in decennial averages.

TABLE 6
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)
(per thousand of population)

Decade	Registered		Estimated by Reverse Survival Method	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	37	—	48·1	42·6
1911—20	37	34	49·2	48·6
1921—30	34	26	46·4	36·3
1931—40	34	23	45·2	31·2
1941—50	28	20	39·9	27·4

According to studies made with the help of census data between 1941 and 1951, births had occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum and the natural increase of population at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum. The highest birth rate was in Central India (44) and the lowest in South India (36 or 37). The highest death rate was in Central India (34) and the lowest in South India (21-22). The highest natural increase rate was in North-West India (16-17) and West India (16) and the lowest in Central India (10).

The following table shows the birth, death and infant mortality rates since 1951 based on the registration data.

TABLE 7
BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	Per thousand of population		Per thou- sand births
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality
1951	25·8	14·7	130
1952	26·0	14·3	123
1953	25·2	14·9	125
1954	24·6	12·5	114
1955	26·7	11·7	103
1956	22·4	10·4	109
1957	21·7	11·2	107
1958	21·8	11·7	108
1959	23·0	9·9	92
1960**	24·6	10·4	—

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females for the decennium 1941-1951 and the two subsequent quinquennia.

TABLE 8
LIFE EXPECTANCY

	Expectation of life at birth	
	Male	Female
1941-51	32·45	31·66
1951-56	37·76	37·49
1956-61	41·68	42·06

*Revised on the basis of figures published in *Vital Statistics of India for 1959*.

**Provisional.

Maternity Pattern

The following table shows for all mothers aged 45 and over—but excluding widows and divorced ones—(i) the average number of live children born to them during their entire child-bearing period and (ii) the average number of children surviving. These data, described respectively as (i) child birth index and (ii) child survival index, were collected only in respect of two States during the 1951 census.

TABLE 9
CHILD BIRTH AND SURVIVAL INDICES

Natural Division/State	Child birth index	Child survival index
East Madhya Pradesh	6.1	3.6
North-West Madhya Pradesh	6.3	3.6
South-West Madhya Pradesh	6.6	3.6
Travancore-Cochin	6.6	4.6

Order of birth is recorded under the normal registration procedure in towns with a population of one lakh and over. The proportions of first, second, third, fourth and higher order births shown by the data thus collected are given in Section I of table 10 below. Similar results based on 'experimental census' undertaken in 61 districts in different zones of the country in 1952-53, subsequent to the 1951 census, and an analysis of registration data of 30 municipal towns in 1951 are given in Section II. The results from these two independent sources are broadly similar.

TABLE 10
MATERNITY PATTERN

	Number per thousand births which are			
	First births	Second births	Third births	Fourth & higher order births
<i>Section I (1959)*</i>				
Andhra Pradesh (6 Towns)	223	188	164	425
Bihar (4 Towns)	172	180	170	478
Bombay (9 Towns)	219	191	170	420
Delhi (1 Town)	173	171	151	505
Kerala (3 Towns)	193	167	138	502
Madhya Pradesh (1 Town)	185	175	168	472
Madras (7 Towns)	211	184	155	450
Mysore (3 Towns)	199	172	149	480
Orissa (1 Town)	275	252	174	299
Punjab (3 Towns)	269	188	157	385
West Bengal (5 Towns)	190	165	136	509
India (43 Towns)	209	183	158	450
<i>Section II (1951)</i>				
South India (27 Districts)	228	215	181	376
West India (7 Districts)	209	180	167	444
Central India (22 Districts)	210	189	162	439
North-West India (5 Districts)	231	206	151	412
30 Municipal towns of India	209	196	167	428

*Towns each having population of 1 lakh and over. Number of towns in each State for which information is given are shown in brackets.

Generally speaking, first births account for one-fifth of all births, second births for slightly less than one-fifth, third births for about one-sixth and fourth and higher order births for over two-fifths of all births.

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population.

TABLE 11
AGE STRUCTURE*

	Age group	Percentage of total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13.5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24.8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17.4
	25 to 34	15.6
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11.9
	45 to 54	8.5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5.1
	65 to 74	2.2
	75 and over	1.0
TOTAL		100.0

Table 12 gives the break-up of the population according to age, sex and civil condition, and table 13 the sex ratio.

*Excluding displaced persons.

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION* (1951)

(in thousands)

Age-group	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 year	58,21	56,68	58,21	56,68	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	1,79,39	1,79,08	1,79,39	1,79,08	—	—	—	—
5—14 "	4,47,03	4,19,89	4,18,04	3,57,37	28,32	61,18	66	1,34
15—24 "	3,06,72	3,00,52	1,66,28	51,84	1,36,60	2,40,41	3,84	8,27
25—34 "	2,78,75	2,66,33	37,01	7,73	2,31,22	2,37,31	10,52	21,29
35—44 "	2,20,32	1,95,29	11,50	3,04	1,93,23	1,53,46	15,59	38,79
45—54 "	1,57,19	1,38,98	6,04	1,73	1,30,77	83,13	20,38	54,12
55—64 "	90,65	86,24	2,99	89	67,77	33,34	19,89	52,01
65—74 "	38,67	39,76	1,04	37	25,33	10,92	12,30	28,47
75 and over	16,30	17,56	46	18	8,83	3,71	7,01	13,67
Age not stated	1,11	1,17	51	60	46	42	15	15
TOTAL	17,94,34	17,01,50	8,81,47	6,59,51	8,22,53	8,23,88	90,34	2,18,11

*Excluding displaced persons. Figures have been rounded to nearest thousand.

TABLE 13

CHANGES IN SEX RATIO BETWEEN 1901 and 1961†

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 Males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	972*	964*	955*	950*	945*	946*	940
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	979
Assam	933	927	908	886	886	877	877
Bihar	1,054	1,044	1,016	994	996	990	991
Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	939
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	883
Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022
Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	952
Madras	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	989
Maharashtra ..	978	966	950	947	949	941	935
Mysore	983	981	969	965	960	966	959
Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,002
Punjab	848	807	821	830	850	858	868
Rajasthan ..	905	908	896	907	906	921	908
Uttar Pradesh ..	937	915	909	904	907	910	908
West Bengal ..	945	925	905	890	852	865	879
<i>Union Territories</i>							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	318	352	303	495	574	625	616
Delhi	862	793	733	722	715	768	786
Himachal Pradesh	885	904	902	906	897	915	925
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,021
Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	931

The number of females per thousand males in 1961 was 940. The sex ratio has shown a trend towards slow decline since 1901. Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have shown fluctuations between 1901 and 1961. Assam and Bihar have shown a stationary ratio in 1951 and 1961. Gujarat has shown a slight deterioration, while Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have shown an appreciable

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir State.

†Manipur, N.H.T.A. (Nagaland) and N.E.F.T. are not included in the table as enumeration has not yet been completed in these areas.

downward trend. Punjab and West Bengal have slightly improved their sex ratio over 1951.

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in table 4. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1961 are as follows.

TABLE 14
VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION
(1921—1961)

								Increase (+) Percentage Decrease (—)
1921—31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+11·0
1931—41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+14·3
1941—51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+13·4
1951—61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+21·5*
								Density
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384*

THE SOCIAL PATTERN†

Religions

The number of persons in 1951 professing the different religions in India is shown in the table below.

TABLE 15
POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION** (1951)

Religion	Number (In lakhs)	Percentage of total population
Hindu	30,32	84·99
Muslim	3,54	9·93
Christian	82	2·30
Sikh	62	1·74
Jain	16	0·45
Buddhist	2	0·06
Zoroastrian	1	0·03
Other religions (tribal)	17	0·47
Other religions (non-tribal)	1	0·03
All Religions	35,67	100·00

*According to 1961 census 'Provisional Population'.

† The results of the 1961 census pertaining to the various aspects of the Social Pattern are not yet available.

**Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken, and of 2,68,602 persons in Punjab whose enumeration records were destroyed by fire.

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects as follows:

TABLE 16
POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER TONGUE (1951)

	Number	Persons speaking
Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution	15@	32,39,72,607
Tribal languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over	23	1,15,31,848
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over	24	1,76,98,041
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering less than a lakh	720	28,60,974
Non-Indian languages	63	2,26,251
Unclassified population	—	5,89,673
	845	35,68,79,394*

The number of persons speaking languages or dialects of the first three categories is shown in the following table.

TABLE 17
LANGUAGES (OR DIALECTS) SPOKEN BY A LAKH AND OVER EACH (1951)**

Language/Dialect	Persons Speaking
I. Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution †	
Hindi }	14,99,44,311 †
Urdu }	
Hindustani }	
Punjabi }	
Telugu	3,29,99,916
Marathi	2,70,49,522
Tamil	2,65,46,764
Bengali	2,51,21,674
Gujarati	1,63,10,771
Kannada	1,44,71,764
Malayalam	1,33,80,109
Oriya	1,31,53,909
Assamese	49,88,226
Kashmiri	5,08,65
Sanskrit	555
II. Tribal languages (or dialects)	
Santhali	28,11,578
Gondi	12,32,886
Bhili	11,60,299
Bhili	6,44,042
Oraon or Kurukh	6,28,166
Lambadi	5,99,876
Ho	5,85,211
Mundari or Munda	5,16,991
Vagdi	

*Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken, but inclusive of those living in Sikkim.

**Figures given in this table are exclusive of speakers in Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where no census was held in 1951.

@Fourteen languages have been specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 census enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages.

† No all-India totals were available at the 1951 census separately for persons speaking Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi. The number of persons speaking Hindi in India excluding Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was 10,87,60,966. The corresponding figure for Urdu was 1,35,71,321, for Hindustani 81,60,683 and for Punjabi 8,37,747.

§ Figure does not include speakers in Jammu and Kashmir, where no census was taken in 1951.

TABLE 17—(concl'd.)

Language/Dialect	Persons Speaking
Meithei (Manipuri)	4,85,787
Banjari or Labhani	3,32,317
Kondh or Khond	2,80,561
Bhilali	2,64,289
Savara (Saora)	2,56,259
Garo	2,39,816
Khasi	2,30,982
Kui	2,06,509
Korku (Kurku)	1,70,607
Bara Bodo (or Plains Kachari)	1,66,447
Lushei	1,63,600
Paraja	1,46,938
Maria	1,40,583
Koya	1,37,358
Mikir	1,30,746

III. Other Indian Languages (or dialects)

Marwari	45,14,737
Mewari	20,14,874
Dhundhari or Jaipuri	15,88,069
Bagri	9,26,029
Chhattisgarhi	9,02,908
Malwi (Malvi)	8,66,895*
Harauti	8,15,859
Tulu	7,87,624
Sindhi	7,45,434
Rajasthani	6,45,001
Konkani	6,39,020
Kumauni	5,71,401
Garhwali	4,84,261
Ajmeri	4,63,161
Nepali (or Khaskura)	4,21,688
Halbi	2,64,912
Nimari	1,80,696
Brij-bhasha	1,77,847
Tripura	1,29,379
Sourashtra	1,24,486
Mewati	1,11,083
Khatia	1,10,592
Nimadi	1,10,577
Bhumij	1,01,508

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 43.64 crores who constitute the population of the areas of the country for which provisional population figures are available according to the 1961 census, 35.86 crores or 82.2 per cent live in villages and 7.78 crores or 17.8 per cent live in cities and towns. There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below.

TABLE 18
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921—1961)

	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88.6	11.4
1931	87.9	12.1
1941	86.1	13.9
1951	82.7	17.3
1961†	82.2	17.8

*Figure includes Rangari or Ahiri.

† Excluding Manipur, N.H.T.A. (Nagaland) and N.E.F.T. for which figures are not yet available. Figures are provisional.

According to the 1961 census (Provisional Population) there are 2,546 towns in India including Sikkim. Data pertaining to villages are not yet available. The following table shows the distribution of towns.

TABLE 19
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS
ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State, Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 1,00,000	20,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Less than 5,000	Total
INDIA	109	132	499	786	778	242	2,546*
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh ..	11	8	49	73	69	—	210
Assam	1	2	10	9	23	13	58
Bihar	7	8	30	50	46	8	149
Gujarat	6	9	42	52	63	9	181
Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	1	4	7	29	43
Kerala	4	5	31	31	19	1	91
Madhya Pradesh	8	4	31	55	98	17	213
Madras	9	19	61	121	96	33	339
Maharashtra ..	12	14	45	90	73	16	250
Mysore	6	9	34	78	57	37	221
Orissa	1	3	8	22	25	3	62
Punjab	5	11	36	41	55	40	188
Rajasthan	6	4	21	53	52	9	145
Uttar Pradesh ..	17	16	52	72	59	10	226
West Bengal ..	12	18	47	31	27	10	145
<i>Union Territories</i>							
Andaman & Nico- bar Islands	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Delhi	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2	4	7	13
Manipur	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tripura	—	1	—	1	4	—	6

According to the 1961 census (Provisional Population) there are 109 cities in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in table 19. The table below shows the population of these cities.

TABLE 20
CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF A LAKH AND OVER**
(1961 CENSUS—PROVISIONAL)

	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1. Hyderabad	12,52,337
2. Vijayawada	2,33,634
3. Guntur	1,87,068
4. Visakhapatnam	1,81,683
5. Warangal	1,56,163
6. Rajahmundry	1,30,030
7. Kakinada	1,22,655
8. Eluru	1,08,367
9. Nellore	1,06,797
10. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	1,01,396
11. Kurnool	1,00,849

*Includes one town in Sikkim.

**Population data on the basis of urban localities—i.e., town groups which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality for demographic purposes—as given in earlier editions are not yet available.

Population

MYSORE

1. Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,07,627
2. Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,53,524
3. Hubli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70,163
4. Kolar Gold Fields	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,46,200
5. Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,42,231
6. Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,26,727

ORISSA

1. Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,46,590
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PUNJAB

1. Amritsar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75,542
2. Ludhiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,44,238
3. Jullundur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,21,952
4. Patiala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,24,948
5. Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,507

RAJASTHAN

1. Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,02,760
2. Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,30,999
3. Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,24,723
4. Bikaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,494
5. Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,845
6. Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11,182

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Kanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,47,793
2. Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,62,196
3. Varanasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,73,558
4. Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,09,108
5. Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,31,007
6. Meerut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83,878
7. Bareilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,73,204
8. Moradabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,98,081
9. Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,85,019
10. Aligarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,83,753
11. Gorakhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,79,774
12. Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70,209
13. Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,58,599
14. Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,35,566
15. Mathura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,808
16. Shahjahanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,17,225
17. Mirzapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,127

WEST BENGAL

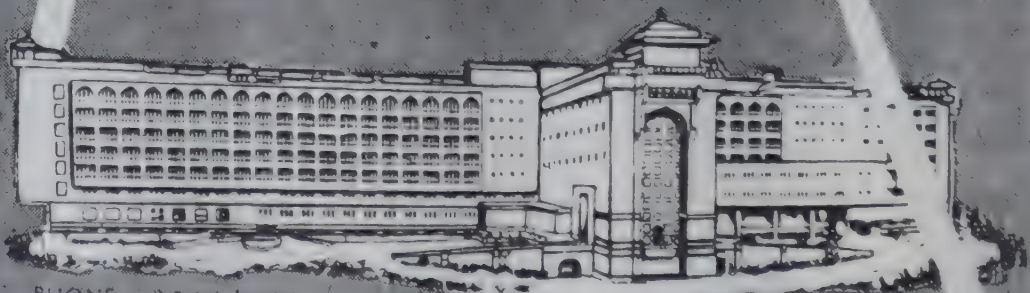
1. Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,26,498
2. Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,14,090
3. South Suburbs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,85,600
4. Bhatpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,47,725
5. Kharagpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,47,561
6. Garden Reach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,675
7. Kamarhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,312
8. South Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11,507
9. Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,881
10. Baranagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,542
11. Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,03,659
12. Bally	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,02,285

DELHI

Delhi*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,44,051
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*Includes Delhi Municipal Corporation Urban (20,51,622), New Delhi (2,60,272) and Delhi Cantt. (32,157).

THE HEIGHT OF HOSPITALITY



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NEW DELHI

INDIA'S LARGEST LUXURY HOTEL

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL EMBLEM, FLAG, ANTHEM, SONG AND CALENDAR

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions. The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag. The instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side shall be at the farther end of the staff.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall; when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, i.e., it should be to the left of a person

standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collect-orates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, will be restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
 Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
 Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
 Dravida-Utkala-Banga
 Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
 Uchchhala-Jaladhi-taranga
 Tava subha name jage
 Tava subha asisa mage
 Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
 Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
 Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
 Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
 Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
 dispenser of India's destiny.
 Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
 Gujrat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and
 Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhya and
 Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and
 Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian
 Sea. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy
 praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand,
 thou dispenser of India's destiny.
 Victory, victory, victory to thee.



सत्यमेव जयते

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza:

Vande Mataram !
 Sujalam, suphalam malayaja-sitalam,
 Sasyasyamalam, Mataram !
 Subhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
 Phullakusumita-drumadala-sobhinim,
 Suhasinim sumadhura-bhasinim,
 Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza quoted above:

Mother, I bow to thee !
 Rich with thy hurrying streams,
 Bright with thy orchard gleams,
 Cool with thy winds of delight,
 Dark fields waving, Mother of might,
 Mother free.
 Glory of moonlight dreams
 Over thy branches and lordly streams,—
 Clad in thy blossoming trees,
 Mother, giver of ease,
 Laughing low and sweet!
 Mother, I kiss thy feet,
 Speaker sweet and low!
 Mother, to thee I bow.

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The days of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the days of the Gregorian calendar, Chaitra 1 falling on March 22 in a common year and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes : (i) The Gazette of India, (ii) News broadcasts by the All India Radio, (iii) Calendars issued by the Government of India, and (iv) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION

The Constituent Assembly of India first met on December 9, 1946. It adopted a resolution on objectives on January 22, 1947, and appointed a number of committees to report on the various aspects of the proposed Constitution. On the basis of their reports, the Drafting Committee of the Assembly prepared a Draft Constitution which was published in February 1948. This was presented for general discussion on November 4, 1948. The Constitution comprising 395 Articles and eight Schedules, was finalised and adopted by the Assembly on November 26, 1949*. It came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens : “*Justice*, social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation.”

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, and such other territories as may be acquired.**

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides† for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India. Article 6 provides for displaced migrants from Pakistan to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a date to be fixed by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

*For broad details about the amendments to the Constitution, see under ‘Amendment of the Constitution’ at the end of this Chapter.

**Before the adoption of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, there were 10 States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution as Part A States, 8 as Part B States, 9 as Part C States and one Part D Territory. Chapter XXX in ‘INDIA 1957’ may be consulted for details about the reorganisation of States.

†These provisions of the Constitution deal only with broad qualifications for citizenship at the time of its commencement, leaving details to be filled in by parliamentary legislation. This has since been done by the Citizenship Act, 1955, which provides for the acquisition of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and as a result of incorporation of territory. The Act provides for the termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances. It empowers the Union Government to extend, on a reciprocal basis, all or any of the rights of an Indian citizen to the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III of the Constitution enumerates seven broad categories of "Fundamental Rights". The right to equality (Articles 14 to 18) includes equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. "Untouchability" has been abolished, and Parliament has enacted a law making the practice of untouchability a punishable offence.

Article 19 guarantees to the citizen his right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition, holding and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The Constitution does not, however, bar the State from making laws prescribing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of these rights in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence or in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. The conferment of these rights does not affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any new law relating to the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business or the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.

Three other basic principles of law which the Constitution has recognised in Articles 20 and 21 as fundamental rights are : (i) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once ; (ii) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; and (iii) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The right against exploitation (Articles 23 and 24) prohibits all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion for all (Articles 25 to 28) and the right of minorities to conserve their own culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice (Articles 29 and 30) are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Article 31 provides that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". This does not, however, deprive the State of its right to compulsory acquisition of private property for a public purpose, after payment of compensation. The article was amended in 1955 so as to place outside the purview of law courts the question whether the compensation provided by a specific law is adequate or not.

The right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) provides that the fundamental rights are justiciable and any citizen can move the Supreme Court to issue appropriate directions, orders or writs for their enforcement. Without prejudice to these powers of the Supreme Court, Parliament can also empower any other court to exercise similar powers within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY*

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance

*The extent to which these directives have been implemented after the inauguration of the Constitution can be seen from some of the succeeding chapters, particularly those dealing with executive, judiciary, education, health, social welfare, scheduled castes and tribes, land reform, co-operative movement, community development, labour and others.

of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment. The State is also enjoined to guard against the abuse of workers' health and strength and to protect childhood and youth from being forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength, against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Among the other directives of State policy are the organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines; promotion of cottage industries in rural areas; raising the level of nutrition and improvement in the standards of living and public health; prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.*

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and

*For details about the functioning of the Union Government, see Chapters IV and V.

grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions, of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Attorney-General

The Attorney-General appointed by the President, advises the Government of India on legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President. He also discharges certain other functions entrusted to him by or under the Constitution. He holds office at the pleasure of the President and has the right of audience in all courts in the country.

PARLIAMENT

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age.

House of the People (Lok Sabha)

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in the manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented. Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date of its first meeting.

JUDICIARY*

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen judges appointed by the President. The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court to sit and act as judges of that Court. The Constitution debar a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Articles 148 to 151 provide for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the accounts of the Union and the States. His reports, submitted to the President and the Governors of States, are laid before each House of Parliament and the Legislatures of States.

THE STATES†

The system of Government in the States as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

Governor

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office.

*For details about the organisation, functions and powers, etc., of the Judiciary, see Chapter VI.

†For details about the functioning of the State Governments, see Chapters IV and V.

The Governor is debarred from being a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the State Legislature and from holding any other office of profit.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Advocate-General

The Advocate-General, who advises the Government of the State on such legal matters and performs such other legal duties as are referred or assigned to him by the Governor or entrusted to him by the Constitution or any other law, is appointed by the Governor and holds office during his pleasure.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, and Rajasthan which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly)*. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

JUDICIARY*

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

UNION TERRITORIES

Every Union Territory is administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through an administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify. The President may also make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive group of islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

THE UNION AND THE STATES

The power of establishing new States or altering the area, boundaries or names of any existing State is vested in the Union Parliament. It can do so by passing an appropriate law for the purpose on the recommendation of the President, who in his turn, is required to refer the matter to the legislatures of the States concerned for the expression of their views within a period specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow. Any such law shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for purposes of Article 368.

The relations—legislative and administrative—between the Union and the States are described in Part XI of the Constitution.

Legislative Relations

The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is governed by the provisions of the Seventh Schedule consisting of three Lists—the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List—under which the known sphere of legislative activity has been mapped out by enumerating, as exhaustively as possible, the various categories or subject-matters of legislation. The Union List contains 97 subjects of all-India importance such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, customs duties, etc., in regard to which Parliament has exclusive power to make laws. The State Legislatures have exclusive authority to make laws in regard to 66 subjects such as maintenance of law and order, administration of justice, local government, public health and sanitation, education, agriculture, forests and fisheries, trade and industry, etc. The third or the Concurrent List which consists of 47 entries deals with subjects of common interest to the Union and the States, such as the legal system, economic planning and social security, trade and industry, electricity, newspapers, books, etc. in regard to which both Parliament and the State Legislatures can make laws.

Territorially, the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament extends to the whole or any part of the territory of India, while that of the legislature of a State to the whole or any part of that State. Parliament also legislates

*For details about the judicial system in the States, see Chapter VI.

for any part of the territory of India which is not in a State on matters which fall under the exclusive purview of State legislatures.

The Constitution provides that if any law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of that State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. Residuary powers have been exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

The Constitution further provides that if the Council of States declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should in the national interest make laws in respect of any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws for these also and such laws will remain in force for a period not exceeding one year, unless continued under a fresh resolution and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force. Parliament exercises such a right if a proclamation of emergency is in operation, and a law made thereunder shall have effect for six months.

Administrative Relations

Although the executive authority of the Union and the States is co-ordinated with their respective legislative powers, the Constitution places the States under the constitutional obligation of so exercising their executive power as (i) to secure compliance with laws passed by Parliament and earlier Central laws applicable to them, and (ii) not to impede or prejudice the exercise by the Union of its executive power, the Government of India having the power to give directions for this purpose. The President may, with the consent of a State, entrust the Union's executive functions to the State Government or to officers thereof. The Governor of a State may, with the consent of the Government of India, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or to its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the State extends. The Union Government has also the right to construct and maintain highways or other means of communication of national or military importance within the territory of a State and may also direct a State Government to take measures for the protection of railways within its borders. The adjudication of disputes regarding the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley may also be provided by law by Parliament. The President can, in the public interest, establish inter-State Councils for enquiring and advising on inter-State disputes, investigating and discussing subjects of common interest and making recommendations for better co-ordination of policy and action.

FINANCE

Part XII of the Constitution deals with provisions relating to finance, property, contracts and suits. It lays down a broad scheme for distribution of revenues between the Union and the States.

The Union Government has powers to raise money by taxes and duties mentioned in items 82 to 92A in the Union List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the Union List excluding court fees. The State Governments have similar powers with respect to items 45 to 63 in the State List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the State List excluding court fees. The Constitution mentions the following specific categories of taxes in which the Union and the States have a common interest and whose proceeds accrue to them in different proportions:

- (i) Duties which are levied by the Union, but are collected and wholly appropriated by the States, viz. non-judicial stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations.

- (ii) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are wholly assigned to the States. These include succession and estate duties on property other than agricultural land, terminal taxes on goods and passengers carried by rail, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights, taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets, on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein and taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.
- (iii) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are shared between the Union and the States. Taxes on income other than agricultural income come under this category.
- (iv) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose proceeds may be shared with the States as provided by Parliament by law, *e.g.*, Union excise duties other than those on medicinal and toilet preparations.

The Constitution empowers the Union Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund within limits prescribed by Parliament. The Union can also grant loans to State Governments and guarantee loans raised by them. The States have powers to raise their own loans on the security of their respective Consolidated Funds.

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Finance Commission by the President, at stated intervals, to make recommendations to him in regard to the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes which are, or may be, divided between the Union and the States and in regard to the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to the States.*

Exemption of Union property from State taxation and State property from Union taxation, adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions, privy purses of the rulers of former princely States and restrictions as to imposition of taxes on the sale or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or import and export transactions with foreign countries form the subject-matter of some of the other financial provisions. The rest of the provisions in this Part deal with property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits involving the Union and the States.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Part XIII of the Constitution embodies the general principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of the Union. Although Article 302 empowers the Union Parliament to impose certain restrictions on this freedom in the public interest, neither Parliament nor any State Legislature has power to make any law which authorises any preference or discriminates between one State and another. Discrimination is, however, possible under parliamentary law to deal with scarcity of goods in any part of the country. Subject to these restrictions the State Legislatures are empowered to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse in the public interest. Parliament also has the power to appoint any authority it considers appropriate to enforce the foregoing provisions.

PUBLIC SERVICES†

Part XIV deals with recruitment, conditions of service, tenure of office and dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons serving the Union or a State. It also provides for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and a separate Commission for each of the States or group of States.

*The first and the second Finance Commissions under this provision were appointed in November 1951 and April 1956 respectively. The third Finance Commission, with A. K. Chanda as chairman, was appointed on December 2, 1960. For details, see Chapter XIX.

† For details, see Chapter V.

ELECTIONS

The superintendence and control of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of the States, and of the President and Vice-President of the Union, are vested in an Election Commission headed by a Chief Election Commissioner appointed by the President. The President also appoints Regional Commissioners in consultation with the Election Commission. The conditions of tenure and service of the Commissioners are determined by the President. The procedure for the removal from office of the Chief Election Commissioner is the same as in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court.

The power to make laws in respect of elections to its two Houses as well as the Legislatures of the States is vested in the Union Parliament. The State Legislatures can also make laws in respect of elections to their own House or Houses on matters not provided for by Parliament.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution.*

The President is authorised under Article 344 to constitute, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, a special Commission, consisting of a chairman and representatives of the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule† as members, to examine the growth and development of Hindi and make recommendations as to its progressive use for all or any of the official purposes of the Union. The Constitution also provides that the recommendations of the Commission will be examined by a Parliamentary Committee of 30 members (20 members from the House of the People and 10 from the Council of States) elected from the respective Houses in accordance with the system of proportional representation. Under clause (6) of Article 344, the President is authorised to issue, after consideration of the report of the Parliamentary Committee, directions in accordance with the whole or any part of the report.@

The Constitution further lays down that the Legislature of a State may, by law, adopt any one or more of the regional languages in use in that State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. Article 348 makes provision for the use of the English language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws. The proviso to Article 343 also empowers the President to authorise the use of Hindi in addition to English for any of the official purposes of the Union even during the stipulated period of 15 years.

EMERGENCY AND OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS

According to Article 352, if at any time the President of India is satisfied that there has arisen a grave emergency created by war or external

*The Government have recently decided that after 1965, when Hindi becomes the principal official language of the Union, English will continue as the subsidiary official language for as long as may be necessary.

†The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India : Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

@For the text of the Presidential Order dated April 27, 1960, see Appendices to INDIA 1961. Brief summaries of the recommendations of the Official Language Commission and the Parliamentary Committee can be seen in Appendices to INDIA 1960.

aggression or internal disturbance which threatens the security of India or any part of its territory, he can by declaration (a) give directions to the constituent States as to how their authority is to be exercised, and (b) suspend from operation several Articles (268 to 280) of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the Union Government to make certain contributions to the States. It is, however, necessary that the President's proclamation is laid before each House of Parliament for approval within a period of two months. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Another occasion on which the President can by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of a State is in the event of failure of the State's constitutional machinery. This he does either on receipt of a report from the Governor or when he is otherwise satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Article 356).

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Besides the general provisions which guarantee equal civil and political rights to all citizens, the Constitution contains special provisions to safeguard the interests of, and assist minorities such as the Anglo-Indian community and certain weaker and backward sections like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to progress more rapidly. These provisions include reservation of seats in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years from the commencement of the Constitution, preferential treatment in the matter of public employment and extended educational facilities.* A special responsibility has been placed on the Union Government to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the provisions of Article 339. Article 244(1), read along with the Fifth Schedule, details provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the States other than Assam.

Tribal Areas in Assam

Another special provision which the Constitution makes is with regard to the administration of the tribal areas of Assam. Article 244(2), read along with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, provides for the constitution of certain autonomous districts and autonomous regions in these areas. The Governor of Assam, who is specially entrusted with the task of administering these areas on behalf of the President, is empowered to constitute councils for these districts and regions. These councils are empowered to make their own rules for the administration of their respective areas. They have powers of legislation with respect to disposition of land, administration of villages, inheritance of property, marriage and social customs, etc. They can constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and disputes, administer district and regional funds and establish and manage schools, dispensaries, markets and fisheries. Certain powers of assessment and collection of taxes on land, professions, trade and employment, vehicles and boats are also vested in the councils. The Governor of Assam is empowered to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the administration of the autonomous districts and regions. If necessary, the Governor may also place one of his Ministers in special charge of their welfare. The areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule—the North-East Frontier Tract and the

*See Chapter XIV for the implementation of these safeguards and review of the administration of the tribal areas.

Naga-Hills Tuensang Area—are administered by the President acting through the Governor of Assam as his agent.*

Special Officers

Article 338 provides for the appointment of a Special Officer by the President for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the duty of this Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these sections under the Constitution and to report to the President on their working. The President is further required to place these reports before both the Houses of Parliament. The appointment of another Special Officer is envisaged under Article 350B. He is required to perform similar duties with regard to constitutional safeguards provided for linguistic minorities.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment to the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament; and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has been prescribed in addition, relate to the election of the President, the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

Since its inauguration on January 26, 1950, there have been eleven amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, besides making minor changes in Articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, 372 and 375, added two new Articles 31A and 31B and a Ninth Schedule after the Eighth. Among the more notable features of this Act are: (i) the addition of a saving clause to Article 15 (prohibition of discrimination) enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes; and (ii) the substitution of clause (2) in Article 19 by a new clause broadening the State's power to impose "reasonable restrictions" on the citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression in the interest of "friendly relations with foreign States" and in relation to "defamation or incitement to an offence", besides security of State, public order, decency and morality, etc., which were included in the original clause as well. The two new Articles added after Article 31 (right to property) provided for the saving of laws relating to acquisition of estates and the validation of certain land reform Acts and Regulations passed by the States and specified in the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, amended Article 81 with a view to readjusting the scale of representation in the House of the People, necessitated by the completion of the 1951 census.

The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act passed in 1954 substituted entry 33 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule by a new one, including food-stuffs, cattle fodder and raw cotton and jute as additional items whose production and supply can be controlled by the Centre, if expedient in the public interest.

The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, amended Articles 31, 31A and 305 and added a few more entries to the Ninth Schedule.

*Under the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation, 1961, promulgated by the President of India on January 24, 1961, the areas comprised in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area shall be known by the name of Nagaland and have the status of a separate State under the Indian Union. A brief summary of the provisions of the above Regulation is given in Appendices to INDIA 1961.

The amendment to Article 31(2) provided that when the State compulsorily acquires private property for a public purpose, the scale of compensation prescribed by the authorising legislation would not be called in question in a court of law. Article 31A was amended so as to exclude the temporary taking over of a property by the State, either in public interest or to secure its better management, from the compensation clause. The amendment to Article 305 was in the nature of a saving clause for laws providing for State monopolies. Seven new entries were also added to the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, substituted the proviso to Article 3 by a new one empowering the President to fix a time limit for State Legislatures to express their views on proposed Central laws affecting the area and boundaries, etc., of their respective States.

The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act passed in 1956 added a new entry, *i.e.*, 92 A to the Union List of the Seventh Schedule relating to taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State transactions and the relevant clauses under Articles 269 and 286 on the same subject.

The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, necessitated by the reorganisation of States, involved not only the establishment of new States and alterations in State boundaries but also the abolition of the three categories of the States and the classification of certain areas as "Union Territories". This led to the amendment of Article 1 and the First Schedule to the Constitution. Among the other important Articles which were affected by this amendment were Articles 81 and 82 which were substituted by new ones; Article 131 on the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; Article 168 providing for bicameral legislatures in certain States; and Articles 216, 217, 220, 222 and 224 dealing with the High Courts. Two new Articles, 350A and 350B, were added with a view to implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission regarding constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities.

The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1959, amends Article 334 so as to extend the special provision relating to the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo-Indian community by nomination in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States for a further period of ten years from January 26, 1960.

The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960, amends the First Schedule to the Constitution in order to give effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan in pursuance of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan in September 1958. Similarly, the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Act, 1961, integrates the areas of Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli with the Union of India and provides for their administration under the regulation-making powers of the President (Article 240).

The Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1961, obviates the necessity of a joint meeting of the two Houses of Parliament (Article 66) by constituting them into an electoral college for the election of the Vice-President. It also amends Article 71 so as to make it clear that the election of the President or the Vice-President shall not be challenged on the ground of any vacancy for whatever reason in the appropriate electoral college.

The Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962, integrates Goa, Daman and Diu with the Union of India with effect from December 20, 1961, by adding them to the First Schedule as the eighth Union Territory and by providing for their administration under Article 240.

CHAPTER IV

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 236, of whom 224 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 509, consisting of 500 members directly elected from the fifteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and nine members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

For the State-wise allocation of seats and strength of parties in Parliament and the names of the members of the two Houses, including the detailed results of 1962 elections to the Lok Sabha, see Appendices.

Officers of Parliament

The principal officers of Parliament are the Chairman (Vice-President of India ex-officio) and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People. Besides presiding over the deliberations of the respective Houses, they act as the guardians of their privileges. They interpret rules of the Houses and are the final authority on the procedure to be followed in any matter in their respective Houses or in any of their committees. Joint sittings of the two Houses are presided over by the Speaker.

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The two Houses form part of the Electoral College for the election of the President and constitute the Electoral College for the choice of the Vice-President. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions

and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of emergency, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. The power to amend the Constitution also vests solely in Parliament.

Procedure

The more important rules of procedure in the two Houses in legislative and financial matters are prescribed in Articles 107 to 117 of the Constitution. Subject to these, the two Houses may make their own rules for regulating their procedure and conduct of business. A bill may originate in either House of Parliament. All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament which decide every issue by a simple majority of the members present and voting except where a special majority is required by the Constitution. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is one-tenth of its total membership.

The procedure governing the actual passage of bills in the two Houses is identical. Every bill has to pass through the following stages, *i.e.*, (i) introduction and publication; (ii) general debate on principles; (iii) clause by clause consideration; and (iv) the passing of the bill by the House. Important and controversial bills are referred to a Select/Joint Select Committee for further scrutiny before they are passed by the Houses. After its passage in the two Houses, the bill is presented to the President for his assent and becomes law only after the President has given such assent. In cases of disagreement between the two Houses, the President is empowered to call a joint sitting to deliberate and vote upon the measure. At joint sittings decisions are taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

There is a special procedure for Money Bills which can be introduced only in the House of the People. When a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People, it is transmitted to the Council of States which, within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt, returns the bill to the House with its recommendations and the House thereupon either accepts or rejects all or any of the recommendations of the Council.* At the time of transmission to the Council of States and of presentation to the President for assent, the Speaker certifies that it is a 'Money Bill'. In cases of doubt whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker thereon is final.

Department of Parliamentary Affairs

The planning and co-ordination of the programme of official business before Parliament is done by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in close liaison with the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet on the Government's side and the Business Advisory Committee for each House on Parliament's side. It arranges the programme and *inter se* priorities for legislative and other official business for every session and recommends time to be allotted to various items.

The Department examines the day-to-day proceedings of Parliament with a view to extracting from them any statements made by Ministers which constitute a promise, undertaking or assurance on behalf of the Government and sends them to the Ministries concerned for implementation. Implementation reports, when received from the Ministries, are laid on the tables of the two Houses in the form of periodical statements.

Government's stand on bills and resolutions sponsored by private members is also indicated by the Department on approval by the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet.

*For procedure relating to the budget, see Chapter XIX.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, parliamentary committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. Committees fall under three groups : those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members and the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The two important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. While the first of these is composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament. Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which such assurances have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these three committees.

The chairmen of committees are appointed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses. One-third of the members of a committee constitute the quorum for a meeting. The sittings of the committees are not open to the public. They are, however, empowered to summon witnesses to appear before them and to require production of any papers or records. Decisions in committees are also taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

During inter-session periods advantage is taken of the Members' comparative leisure to acquaint them with the working, achievements, problems and targets of national development projects in various parts of the country, through tours organised by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. In inviting members to join these tours, the Department is generally guided by the interest evinced by them through questions, interpellations and discussions in Parliament or in the Informal Consultative Committee meetings of various Ministries.

Control over Executive

Apart from the general control exercised through legislation and the budgetary procedure, Parliament keeps on reviewing the financial adminis-

tration of the Government through its committees on Public Accounts and Estimates. The debate on the President's address to the two Houses, outlining the policy of the Government on matters of vital concern to the people and the programme of the Government for the year, provides an important occasion for a critical examination of governmental policies.

On urgent public questions, any member may bring forward a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss that matter. There is provision for short discussion and 'calling attention' to less important matters. After giving notice of 15 days, a member may move a resolution on any matter of general public interest, which if adopted, is communicated by the Speaker to the Minister concerned for necessary action. There is also provision for a motion of want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.

Other opportunities of raising debates and eliciting information on the policies of the Government and other public questions and of ventilating grievances against the administration include resolutions, 'questions' by Members and 'half-an-hour discussions' on matters arising out of questions; and 'No-Day-Yet-Named' motions.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Of the fifteen States of the Indian Union, nine have a bicameral and six a unicameral legislature.* The strength of the Legislative Councils and the number of elected members of the Legislative Assemblies in the States and the position of various parties (on the basis of party affiliations at the time of elections) in the latter, are given under Appendices.

Officers of the Legislature

The State legislatures have their presiding officers known as the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Chairman of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly enjoy powers and privileges and perform functions similar to those of their counterparts in the Union Parliament.

Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Procedure

Articles 188 to 213 of the Constitution of India describe the more important rules for the conduct of business, disqualification of members, powers, privileges and immunities of State legislatures and their members, and the legislative procedure for ordinary and financial bills. In addition, the State legislatures are empowered by the Constitution to frame their own rules of procedure. The quorum for a meeting of the Legislature is one-tenth of its membership or ten, whichever is higher. A simple majority of the members present and voting, except where a special majority is required by the Constitution, decides all questions before either House of the Legislature. In the discharge of their duties the members and officers of the State legislatures are immune from the jurisdiction of law courts.

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1958, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State. For the names of members of State Legislatures, see Chapter XXX.

Freedom of speech and discussion in the legislatures is guaranteed by the Constitution. Legislatures cannot, however, discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of any High Court in the discharge of his duties. In their proceedings, the State legislatures use either the official language or languages of the State, Hindi or English.

The detailed procedure governing the passage of ordinary bills and financial bills is almost the same as for the Union Parliament. Ordinary bills may originate in either House, and in order to become law they must be passed by both the Houses without amendments, or with only such amendments as are agreed to by both. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for a joint sitting as in the Union Parliament. If a disputed bill is given a second passage by the Legislative Assembly after an interval of three months from the date of its transmission to the Legislative Council, it automatically becomes law after one month of such passage.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual powers of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTIVE

UNION

The head of the Indian Union is the President. All executive authority of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, formally vests in the President and all executive actions of the Government are taken in his name. In the exercise of his functions, the President is aided and advised by a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank and (iii) Deputy Ministers.* The Cabinet finally determines and lays down the policy of the Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative Head of a Ministry and the principal adviser of the Minister.** When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Organisation and Methods Division

The main task of the Organisation and Methods Division, established in March 1954, is to develop consciousness for administrative improvements, to co-ordinate such work and to initiate new projects which may act as catalytics for further action by the Ministries. The first phase of the Division's activities, directed to creating consciousness for an ordered improvement in work handled in the Secretariat, was concerned with expediting disposal of documents received and keeping track of them with a view to avoiding delay. Several special task groups were also set up to carry out studies of problems having a bearing on the disposal of work.

The second phase, on which the Division entered in 1961 in collaboration with the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission, is directed towards (i) securing improvements in procedural competence of Government, supervisory capacity, techniques of programming direction and control, etc., (ii) organising work studies of organisations, matching of work load and staffing and such other aspects of economy in expenditure as may arise during the course of work studies, and (iii) securing cost reduction in projects.

A Committee on Administration, charged with the responsibility for promoting administrative efficiency, has recently been set up under the

*For the personnel of the Union Council of Ministers, see Appendices.

**For the names of Secretaries to Government of India, see Appendices.

chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. The Committee (i) arranges studies of specific problems and of specific sectors of administration and initiates proposals for administrative improvement in consultation with the Ministries and Departments concerned, (ii) supervises the implementation of decisions for raising standards of efficiency, and (iii) resolves, when necessary, points of difference between the administrative Ministries and the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance in respect of work studies carried out by the latter.

STATES

The Governor is the head in each State. All executive actions of the State are taken in his name. In the exercise of his functions, the Governor is aided and advised by a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head. The Council works on the principle of collective ministerial responsibility and is accountable to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The number of Ministers, who in some States are assisted by Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, varies from State to State.

The Constitution vests certain discretionary powers in the Governor relating to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State, and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery. In the latter case he administers the State as an agent of the President. In the case of Assam, the Governor also enjoys discretionary powers in relation to the administration of tribal areas.

Conduct of Government Business

Similar to the practice at the Centre, allocation of Government business among ministers is made by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. Like the Ministries in the Union Government, the State Ministries are headed by Secretaries as their administrative heads. In addition, the States also have Chief Secretaries*, who besides acting as Secretaries to the State Cabinets, deal with all matters connected with public services and such other miscellaneous subjects as are not allotted to other departments, and generally co-ordinate the work of all the Government departments. The State Secretariats are patterned more or less like their counterpart at the Centre.

Besides Secretaries, who are the principal advisers of Ministers, there are heads of departments whose number depends on the number of the important subjects administered by a State. They carry out the policy and programme of the Government through a field staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS**

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district. For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the

*For the names of Chief Secretaries to State Governments, see Chapter XXX.

**A complete list of districts and their taluks/tehsils, along with the area and population of each, is given in Chapter XXX.

Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the Forest Officer, etc.

In some States the district is divided into a number of sub-divisions, usually three to five. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who is in charge of the sub-division, is the principal assistant of the District Magistrate and is responsible to him for the maintenance of law and order, collection of government dues and other connected matters in the sub-division. In other States, the district is divided into taluks or tehsils under the charge of a Tehsildar or a Mamlatdar.

Among other district officials are those belonging to the departments of Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries, Labour, Jails, Local Fund Audit, etc., who carry out their respective duties under the direction and orders of their heads of departments at the State headquarters.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

The Collector, who is the Chief Development Officer of the district, is assisted in many States by Additional Collectors and District Development or Planning Officers. District Development or Planning Committees, on which members of the State Legislature and Parliament from the district, representatives of Zila Parishads and Municipal Boards and leading non-official workers are represented, ensure popular association with the formulation and implementation of development programmes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (i) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

In general, the obligatory functions of a municipality are : scavenging and sanitary measures to keep public streets clean and healthy; regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and registration of births and deaths; construction, maintenance and improvement of public streets, latrines, drains, etc.; maintenance of public hospitals and provision of medical relief; primary education; regulation of offensive or dangerous trades and practices; lighting of public streets; and provision of adequate water supply. At their own discretion, municipalities may, however, also take up the construction and maintenance of libraries, museums, rest houses and other public buildings, and the laying out of public gardens, parks, public streets and any other measures likely to promote the welfare of citizens.

In recent years, a number of bigger cities have established improvement trusts and town planning bodies to improve the existing conditions of cities and to regulate their future expansion. The Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation, set up by the Union Ministry of Health, advises the State Governments in regard to their town planning problems. The passage in 1956 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act by Parliament is another measure in the same direction.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and the district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and in other fields have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madras, Mysore, Assam, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and the remaining States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation to introduce a similar system.

Village Panchayats

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India is that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to work as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, almost the whole of the country has been covered with panchayats, which numbered 1,93,527 on March 31, 1961. The State-wise break-up of the number of panchayats and the percentage of rural population covered by them was: Andhra Pradesh 14,548 (100%); Assam 2,570 (100%); Bihar 10,617 (95%); Gujarat 10,750 (98%); Jammu & Kashmir 936 (100%); Kerala 892 (91%); Madhya Pradesh 13,495 (69%); Madras 12,337 (98%); Maharashtra 19,151 (99%); Mysore 7,444 (100%); Orissa 2,342 (96%); Punjab 13,439 (100%); Rajasthan 7,394 (100%); Uttar Pradesh 72,333 (100%); West Bengal 4,556 (28%); Delhi 205 (100%); and Himachal Pradesh 518 (100%). Panchayats are being set up in the rest of the country and in some States they are being reconstituted into smaller units where they are too big, and into bigger units where they are too small to be economically and geographically viable.

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the collection of land revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up remunerative community assets.

Steps are being taken by the State Governments to develop the Gram Sabhas, with Panchayats as their executive agencies, to serve as the base for activities described above. Panchayats federate at a higher level in a body called Panchayat Samiti (different nomenclatures in different States) with Panchayat Sarpanches as *ex-officio* members. Besides performing their usual local functions, the panchayats also act as an agency of the Samiti, for such activities, works etc., as may be assigned by the Samiti.

While the administrative, civic and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as Nyaya Panchayat. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

Finances

The sources of local finance at present are: (i) taxes levied by local bodies; (ii) taxes levied by local bodies but collected by the State Governments on their behalf; (iii) share in the taxes levied and collected by the State Governments; (iv) grants-in-aid given by the State Governments; and (v) revenue from non-tax sources.

The Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed in 1949 recommended that terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by the railways, sea or air and taxes on railway fares and freights, listed under item 89 of the Union List, should be reserved for local bodies. It further recommended the reservation of some ten or twelve other taxes such as those on lands and buildings, mineral rights, entry of goods into local areas, consumption and sale of electricity, advertisements other than those published in newspapers, goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways, vehicles, animals and pets, professions and luxuries, and tolls and capitation taxes listed in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution for utilisation by local bodies.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission appointed early in 1953 held the view that a sound system of local finance can rest only on local and direct taxation. They prescribed a two-fold criteria for the devolution of powers of taxation to local bodies: (i) stability of the taxes; and (ii) capacity to levy and administer the taxes equitably and adequately. The Commission also recommended financial assistance by the State Governments in the shape of loans and subsidies.

PUBLIC SERVICES

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Union Public Service Commission are an independent authority constituted under Article 315(1) of the Constitution of India. The Chairman and members of the Commission are appointed by the Presi-

dent. The Constitution provides that as nearly as may be one-half of the members must be persons who at the time of their appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or a State Government. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65.

In order to emphasise and ensure the independence of the Commission, the Constitution debars its Chairman from further employment either under the Government of India or the Government of a State. A member, other than the Chairman of the Commission is, however, eligible for appointment as Chairman of that Commission or of a State Public Service Commission, but for no other Government employment.

The personnel of the Union Public Service Commission, as on March 20, 1962, was as follows :

<i>Chairman</i>	..	B. N. Jha
<i>Members</i>	..	P. L. Varma
		S. H. Zaheer
		G. S. Mahajani
		A. T. Sen
		M. L. Chaturvedi
		M. A. Venkataramana Naidu
		A. V. Ramaswami

Functions

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are: (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, by interview and by promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers. All disciplinary matters affecting Government servants, any claim by or in respect of persons who are serving or have served under the Government of India in a civil capacity for re-imbursement of any expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings instituted against them in respect of their official acts and any claims for the award of compensation in respect of injuries sustained by Government servants while on duty, etc., also fall within its sphere of responsibility. It is obligatory for the Government to consult the Commission on all these matters. The President can, however, make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally or in any particular circumstances or class of cases it shall not be necessary for the Government to consult the Commission. Such regulations have to be placed before Parliament. Article 321 of the Constitution lays down that an act made by Parliament may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of the services of the Union and also in respect of the services of any local authority or other body-corporate constituted by law or any public institution.

In addition to the examinations conducted for recruitment to civil services and posts under the Union Government, the Commission also assists the Defence Ministry by holding examinations for recruitment to some of the defence services.

Matters involving interpretation of conditions of service and principles for determination of seniority are also referred to the Commission for advice. Convention necessitates reference to the Commission in cases where the President proposes to pass an order awarding a pension less than the maximum admissible under the rules.

The Union Public Service Commission submit an annual report of its work to the President who causes it to be laid before each House of

Parliament. If there are any cases where the Government is unable to accept the advice of the Commission, a memorandum explaining the reasons for such non-acceptance has to be placed before Parliament.

The standards and syllabi of competitive examinations for recruitment to the All-India and Central Services are laid down by the Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. In addition to qualifying in the written tests, candidates competing for some of these services have also to appear at a personality test. The Chairman or a member of the Commission presides over the Personality Test Board; the Commission are assisted at these tests by senior administrators and other persons of high standing in public life.

The Commission have to make direct recruitment to quite a large number of specialised posts, which cannot be filled by promoting persons belonging to duly constituted services. At interviews for such posts, a representative of the Ministry concerned invariably joins the selection board and helps the Commission in its deliberations. In addition, it is usual to associate with the board a specialist or two not connected with the Ministry concerned. Whenever necessary, practical or written tests are also held. The Commission explore possibilities of securing suitable personnel through direct contact with experts in different fields, whenever such a course is considered advantageous.

Another fruitful method of recruitment to civil services which is in vogue follows from the decision taken by the Government in consultation with the Commission that officers of the Defence Services who have retired recently or are about to retire may be absorbed in civil posts for which they may be found suitable by the Commission. The Commission have been similarly assisting in the absorption of surplus retrenched personnel, as and when necessary, in accordance with the special schemes drawn up by the Government for the purpose.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

The recruitment and the conditions of service of the members of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are regulated by the All-India Services Act, 1951, and the rules and regulations framed under it.

A resolution under Article 312 of the Constitution has been adopted by the Rajya Sabha on December 6, 1961, to the effect that it is necessary and expedient in the national interest that Parliament should by law provide for the creation of the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Medical and Health Services.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an All-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

Training of Services

A new development in this field has been the setting up of the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie on September 1, 1959, by merging the IAS Staff College, Simla, and the IAS Training School, Delhi. The probationers of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are now trained at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, and the Central Police Training College, Abu, respec-

tively. Among the principal subjects taught to the IAS officers are: Indian history and constitution, elements of criminal and civil law, the theory and practice of public administration with special reference to the social, cultural and economic developments in the country and the language of the State to which the trainees are allotted. Probationers of the Indian Foreign Service are also given training at the National Academy of Administration. They are taught Asian history, international law and practice, economic geography and geopolitics and international trade as additional subjects.

The Academy also conducts a refresher course for Central and State Government Officers with 10 to 15 years service and a combined training course in foundational subjects for the probationers of the All-India and Central Services, *Class I, appointed on the basis of the annual combined competitive examination. The refresher course for IAS officers consists of study of administration in specialised branches, discussions on administrative difficulties and pooling of experience gathered by officers in the field in different States. The subjects for the combined course are: evolution of the modern Indian State as a democratic, secular and welfare State; Constitution of India—its evolution and basic principles and main provisions; parliamentary democracy; public administration; Indian economy; State and the social services including Sarvodaya and Gandhian philosophy; socialism; industrial relations; science and technology; statistics; and general subjects like linguistics along with the common features of the various languages spoken in India.

The principal subjects for the course of training at the Central Police Training College are: Indian criminal law; Constitution of India; police procedure and administration including ways and methods of combating corruption; medical jurisprudence; scientific aids to the detection of crime; ballistics; drill; weapon training, equitation; motor transport; wireless training; Hindi; fire service; emergency relief; civil defence; and probation and aftercare of discharged prisoners. The probationers also undergo military training.

A new feature of the training programme, both for the IAS and IPS, is an educational and cultural tour to army and police training institutions, development project areas, and community development blocks.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service, for manning posts in the Central Secretariat and the attached offices, was created in 1950. The Service was originally organised into four grades viz., Grade I (Under Secretary or equivalent), Grade II (Superintendent), Grade III (Assistant Superintendent) and Grade IV (Assistant). Subsequently a new grade called the Selection Grade, comprising officers of the Service appointed to posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent rank under the Government of India

*The following is a list of all Central Services, both Class I and II : Indian Foreign Service, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Railways Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Income-Tax Service (Class I), Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Indian Postal Service (Class I), Military Land and Cantonments Service (Class I and II), Central Secretariat Service (Grade III), Railway Board Secretariat Service (Grade III), Customs Appraisers Service (Class II), Central Engineering Service (Class I and II), Central Electrical Engineering Service (Class I and II), Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Mechanical Engineering Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Telegraph Engineering Service (Class I), Telegraph Traffic Service (Class II), Military Engineering Service (Class I), Survey of India (Class I and II) Services. and Central Information Service (Class I and II).

was added. On the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission, Grades II and III (Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent) have now been merged into a single Grade of Section Officer. Appointments from the Grade of Section Officer to Grade I (Under Secretary) and from the latter to the Selection Grade (Deputy Secretary) are made entirely by selection on the basis of merit. Half the number of vacancies in the grade of Section Officer is filled by direct recruitment on the results of the combined competitive examination held for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and allied Central Services, and the remaining half by promotion from the grade of Assistants. Half the number of vacancies in the grade of Assistants is filled by direct recruitment in the results of open competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission and the remaining half by promotion from the grade of Upper Division Clerks.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL

For staffing senior managerial posts in the public enterprises operating under the Union Ministries, the Government of India constituted in November 1957 an Industrial Management Pool. For the present, the Ministries of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Transport and Communications and Commerce and Industry are participating in the scheme, which is under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Any other Ministry concerned with the running of industrial undertakings may later join the scheme. The Union Public Service Commission recommended 212 candidates for appointment to the various grades of the Pool in February 1959, and offers of appointment were made to all except five of them by the end of 1961.

STATE SERVICES

Although the two All-India services are organised on the basis of State cadres and a majority of the principal administrative posts both at the State and district headquarters is manned by members of these services, the States have their own civil services to administer the subjects falling within the sphere of their autonomy. To recruit personnel to their civil services, the States also have Public Service Commissions on the model of the Union Commission.

The executive branch of the State Civil Service is the most important among the public services of the State. Most of the sub-divisional appointments are held by the members of this service. The two other important branches are the State Police and Judicial Services. Apart from these, there are a good number of other State cadres to man the technical branches of governmental administration like public works, irrigation, forests, agriculture, public health, education, veterinary, registration, co-operation, community and national extension services and so on.

Besides enjoying the safeguards provided for civil services in the Constitution, the members of these services are governed by detailed rules and regulations made by the respective States.

CHAPTER VI

JUDICIARY

The adoption of a federal constitution by India in 1950 did not disturb the continuity of existing laws and the unified structure of courts evolved through more than a century of British rule. Article 372 provides that subject to the other provisions of the Constitution, all laws which were in force immediately before its commencement, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, shall continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. Article 375 provides that "all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of the Constitution". The unity of the judicial structure was preserved by placing such basic branches of law as criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, adoptions, wills, intestacy and succession, transfer of property, contracts, evidence, etc., on the Concurrent List.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

The Supreme Court of India stands at the apex of a single unified judicial system for the whole country.* The Constitution has invested it with wide appellate powers over all other courts and tribunals; and its position as the highest judicial body in the country has been strengthened by making High Courts, including the appointment and removal of their judges, a Union subject. As the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, the Court has to hold the scales even between the Union and the States, and the State and the citizen, and to function generally as the custodian of the liberties of the citizen.

The maximum number of judges of the Supreme Court, which under Article 124(1) of the Constitution was fixed at seven, excluding the Chief Justice, was raised to ten by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. To further accelerate the disposal of cases, the Act was again amended in 1960 and the maximum number of judges, excluding the Chief Justice, raised from ten to thirteen.

The membership of the Court, as on March 20, 1961, was as follows :

Chief Justice : B. P. Sinha

Judges : J. Imam
S. K. Das
J. L. Kapur
P. B. Gajendragadkar
A. K. Sarkar
K. Subba Rao
K. N. Wanchoo
M. Hidayatullah
K. C. Das Gupta
J. C. Shah
Rabhubar Dayal
N. Rajagopala Ayyangar

*For constitutional provisions governing the composition of the Court and the appointment of judges, etc., see Chapter III.

J. R. Mudholkar
T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar*

The following are the Law Officers of the Union Government :

Attorney-General of India : M. C. Setalvad

Solicitor-General of India : C. K. Daphtary

Additional Solicitor-General of India : H. N. Sanyal

Powers of Interpretation

The Supreme Court has defined its own powers to interpret the constitution in some of the judgments delivered since 1950. The Judiciary in India cannot alter or amend the law under the cover of 'liberal interpretation'. It has no powers to review legislative policy or to nullify the Act of the legislature with reference to general principles of jurisprudence. To put it in the words of the Court itself : "Where the fundamental law has not limited, either in terms or by necessary implication, the general powers conferred upon the legislature, we cannot declare a limitation under the notion of having discovered something in the spirit of the Constitution which is not even mentioned in the instrument. It is difficult, upon any general principles, to limit the omnipotence of the sovereign legislative power by judicial interposition, except so far as the express words of a written Constitution give that authority."[†]

Subject to these limitations, it is the duty of the Supreme Court to see that the laws in the country are justly administered and no citizen is denied justice by any court or tribunal. Article 140 provides that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India". Further, in exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court is authorised to pass such decree or order as is necessary for securing complete justice in any case or matter pending before it; and any decree or order so passed is enforceable throughout the territory of India. All civil and judicial authorities in the country are specifically enjoined by the Constitution to act in aid of the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked, by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death;

*Sitting and acting as a judge under Article 128 of the Constitution from December 20, 1961,

† A. K. Gopalan v. the State of Madras, 1950.

(b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court". Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Working of the Court

The Supreme Court is a court of record and has all the powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. It has the power to frame its own rules of procedure. In the exercise of these powers, it made the *Supreme Court Rules, 1950*, which, as amended from time to time, govern the day-to-day working of the Court. Under Article 145 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can fix the minimum number of judges who are to sit for any purpose and may provide for the powers of single judges and Division Courts, subject to the condition that all cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution are heard by a bench consisting of not less than five judges. Judgments of the Supreme Court, which must always be delivered in open court, are arrived at with the concurrence of the majority of the judges present at the hearing. A judge who does not agree with the majority may give a dissenting judgment.

The cases in the Supreme Court can be filed by the parties personally or through advocates, specially registered as "Advocates on Record". If it is an appeal case, copies of the judgments of lower courts along with all relevant evidence, oral as well as documentary, have to be printed before the case is filed.

During the year 1961, the Supreme Court disposed of 531 petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution for the enforcement of fundamental rights and 357 appeals involving questions concerning the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution.*

Advocates of the Supreme Court

The Roll of Advocates of the Supreme Court was till recently being kept in two parts, the first containing the names of the senior advocates and the second those of other advocates. With the coming into force of the Advocates Act, 1961, on December 1, 1961, the enrolment of advocates will be made exclusively by Bar Councils. The Bar Council of India will prepare and maintain a common Roll of Advocates consisting of two parts, the first containing the names of senior advocates and the second of other advocates. The Roll will comprise the entries made in all State Rolls and will also include the names of all advocates entitled as of right to practise in the Supreme Court immediately before the date on which the Act came into force but whose names are not entered in any State Roll. All such advocates will be entitled as of right to practise throughout the territories to which the said Act extends including the Supreme Court. This Act, however, does not affect the power of the Supreme Court to make rules under Article 145 of the Constitution for (a) laying down the conditions subject to which

*For brief summaries of some important constitutional cases, see 'Supreme Court Decisions' under Appendices.

- a senior advocate shall be entitled to practise in the Supreme Court, and (b) for determining the persons who shall be entitled to act in the Supreme Court. Till November 30, 1961, 3,257 lawyers were registered as Advocates of the Supreme Court.

LAW COMMISSION

With the submission of its report on September 30, 1958, on the reform of judicial administration, the Law Commission as constituted in 1955* ceased to function. Later on December 20, 1958, the Commission was reconstituted for continuing the task of statute law revision. The reconstituted Commission consists of a chairman, who is a retired judge of the Supreme Court, two retired judges of High Courts and the Special Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Law, as full-time members and two part-time members chosen from the Bar.

The terms of reference of the reconstituted Law Commission are to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance and recommend the lines on which they should be amended, revised, consolidated, or otherwise brought uptodate. The principal objectives in the revision of the existing statute laws will be as follows :

- (a) to simplify the laws in general, and the procedural laws in particular;
- (b) to ascertain if any provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution and suggest the necessary alterations or omissions;
- (c) to remove anomalies and ambiguities brought to light by conflicting decisions of High Courts or otherwise;
- (d) to consider local variations introduced by the State legislation in the concurrent field, with a view to re-introducing and maintaining uniformity;
- (e) to consolidate Acts, pertaining to the same subject with such technical revision as may be found necessary;
- (f) to suggest modifications, wherever necessary, for implementing the directive principles of State policy laid down in the Constitution; and
- (g) to suggest a general policy in revising the laws.

The Commission has submitted seven reports (Nos. 15—21) on the following subjects :—

- (1) Law relating to marriage and divorce amongst Christians in India.
- (2) Official Trustees Act, 1913.
- (3) Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
- (4) Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.
- (5) Administrator General's Act, 1913.
- (6) Law of Hire Purchase.
- (7) Law of Marine Insurance.

The Commission has under examination several Acts including the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (LEGISLATIVE) COMMISSION

In pursuance of the directions issued by the President in his Order dated April 27, 1960, under Clause (6) of Article 344 of the Constitution, a standing commission of legal experts known as the Official Language (Legislative) Commission has been set up. The functions of the Commission are :

- (i) to prepare and publish a standard legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in all official languages;

*For details, see INDIA 1961, pp. 75-76.

- (ii) to prepare authoritative texts in Hindi of all Central Acts and Ordinances and Regulations promulgated by the President;
- (iii) to prepare authoritative texts in Hindi of all rules, regulations and orders made by the Central Government under any Central Act or any such Ordinance or Regulation;
- (iv) to arrange for the translation of Central Acts, Ordinances and Regulations promulgated by the President in the respective official languages of the States and for the translation of all Acts passed and Ordinances promulgated in any State into Hindi, if the texts of such Acts or Ordinances are in a language other than Hindi; and
- (v) to perform such other duties as may be assigned to the Commission by the Government of India from time to time.

HIGH COURTS

The judicial administration of every State is headed by a High Court. As shown below there are fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 21
JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS*

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam	1948	Assam	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
8	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam (Bench at Trivandrum)
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
10	Madras	1861	Madras	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
12	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
13	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
14	Punjab	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

For three-quarters of a century, till the establishment of the Federal Court of India in 1937, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. Appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases was exercised by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that the Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction than that exercised by the Federal Court of India, has now been established in the country.

The Constitution provides for a High Court for each State. The State Legislature has, however, no power to alter the constitution or the organisation

*The functions of High Courts for the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are exercised by the Courts of Judicial Commissioners in these Territories.

tion of the High Court. This power vests in the Union Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, Clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters. The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act, 1935, to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution. Article 228 of the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the judicial service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the judicial service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vests in the High Court.

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals or other statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil

courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

In pursuance of the directive principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), the States in which separation is now in force are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal, the Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions of Madhya Pradesh, the former PEPSU region and five other districts of the Punjab, nine districts of Orissa, twelve districts of Bihar and forty-seven districts of Uttar Pradesh. The reform as it has come into operation in the State of Madras has been designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads (i) judicial, and (ii) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the reform is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit local conditions, have been introduced in other States. The Governments of Assam and Rajasthan had set up Committees to consider this matter. The reports of the Committees have been received by the State Governments and are being considered.

CHAPTER VII

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on April 1, 1962, were :

<i>Chief of the Army Staff</i>	..	General P. N. Thapar
<i>Chief of the Naval Staff</i>	..	Vice-Admiral R. D. Katari
<i>Chief of the Air Staff</i>	..	Air Marshal A. M. Engineer

The Chief of Staff of each Service is assisted by a Deputy Chief.

Army

The Army is organised into three Commands—Western, Eastern and Southern—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its four main branches, each under a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General are : General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Master-General of Ordnance's Branch. The other two branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch, each under a Major-General.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Staff Duties, Military Training, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and Defence Security Corps.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into two Directorates, namely, Organisation and Personal Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Medical Directorate, though separate under a Major-General, is technically placed under this branch.

The Quartermaster-General has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the second to provide accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary and Farms are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General. A new organisation, namely, Directorate-General of Works under a Major-General, has been created under the Quartermaster-General for speeding up constructional activities, including troops' accommodation, roads and aerodromes. The Military Engineering Service, a civilian establishment hitherto under the Engineer-in-Chief, has been brought under the new Director-General of Works.

The two departments under the Master-General of Ordnance are the Directorate of Ordnance Services and the Directorate of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has three Directorates under him, namely, Personnel and Co-ordination, Engineer Staff and Engineer Stores and Plants.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are : (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam.

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of *INS Vikrant* (Flagship of the Navy), an aircraft-carrier, *INS Mysore*, a Colony-class cruiser, *INS Delhi*, a Leander-class cruiser, two Destroyer Squadrons, (*INS Ranjit*, *Rajput*, *Rana*, *Godavari*, *Gomti* and *Ganga*) and a number of Frigate Squadrons, including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates, specially constructed for the Navy in the U.K., are *INS Brahmaputra*, *Beas*, *Betwa*, *Khukri*, *Kirpan*, *Talwar* and *Trisul*. The former frigates are *INS Cauvery*, *Kistna* and *Tir*, which are now being used for cadet's training. The three Mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by *INS Konkan*, *Karwar*, *Kakinada*, *Cannanore*, *Cuddalore*, *Bassein* and *Bimlipatam*.

A beginning has been made in building smaller types of naval craft in India. Three seaward defence boats—*INS Ajay*, *Abhay* and *Akshay* and a mooring vessel, *INS Dhruvak*, have already been completed.

A newly-constructed cruiser-graving dock at the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, viz. the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance, and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Policy and Plans. Each of these four branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come four major Air Force formations, namely, the Operational, Training, Maintenance and the Eastern Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely,

No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa) and No. 57 (Punjab), have been formed.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the U.K. Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly-placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them both a better understanding of each other's problems in peace and in war.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla, near Poona, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington in South India. It trains officers up to the standard required for second-grade staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College at Poona, besides imparting training to newly-commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, located in Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the

Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years, training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School at Ahmednagar undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering at Kirkee imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombay provides training in coastal artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

The other Army training centres and schools are : the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Panchmarhi, the Military School of Music, Panchmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda*, both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, situated at Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, the Electrical School of the Navy at Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, at Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses, become sailors.

Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training of a year's duration for pupil pilots is imparted at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted for a year at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force Station, Hyderabad. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College at Coimbatore trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine recently established at Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College at Jalahalli trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. A school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school, located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. The Air Force also trains paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army at the Paratroopers' Training School at Agra.

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION

The Research and Development Organisation, under the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, was brought into being in January 1958, by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research for production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation which functions under the Controller-General of Defence Production and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. Besides running technical establishments dealing with weapons, ammunition, military explosives, metallurgy, electronics and optical instruments, it also has under it research installations like the Defence Science Laboratories at New Delhi, Jodhpur and Mussoorie, the Naval Physical Laboratories at Bombay and Cochin and research-cum-training installations like the Institute of Armament Studies at Kirkee.

With the growing tempo of defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various defence installations. Nearly 3,000 students are at present receiving this instructional training.

Ordnance Factories

During 1960-61, the ordnance factories produced stores and equipment, including items of civil trade consumption, worth Rs. 30.36 crores as against Rs. 25.14 crores in 1959-60. By the first half of 1961-62, the value of their output had already reached Rs. 17 crores. The steadily increasing manufacture of special items, hitherto imported, has resulted in substantial savings of foreign exchange.

The Service items produced by these factories include artillery guns, heavy mortars, naval guns, barrels and recoil system of guns, mountings, carriages and buffers for heavy and medium-calibre guns, light machine-guns and other small arms, bombs, shells and various types of ammunition and high explosives, sea mines, depth-charges, parachutes, service clothing and mountaineering equipment.

As part of their peace-time functions, the ordnance factories are also

using their utilisable spare capacity to cater for civilian needs. Their civil trade activities cover the five broad categories of ferrous, non-ferrous, leather and textile, chemical and general engineering. The last category includes scientific, optical and mathematical instruments, sporting arms and ammunition, metal castings and forgings and other miscellaneous articles. They recently started manufacturing three-ton and one-ton military trucks and four types of tractors.

The Machine-tool Proto-type Factory, Ambarnath (Maharashtra), one of the 19 ordnance factories in the country, has fulfilled three important functions, namely, the design of new armament and machine-tools; manufacture and proofing of proto-types of both, together with the manufacture of small arms; and creation of necessary design and craft skill. The surplus capacity in this factory is being utilised to produce various types of machine-tools required by the ordnance factories and other defence establishments. The factory first designed and made simpler types of machine-tools like tool grinders, polishing machines and dressing devices, and then switched over to advanced types. It has so far manufactured, among others, hydraulic surface-grinders and precision tool-room lathes.

Hindustan Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, undertakes the repair, overhaul and manufacture of aircraft for the Indian Air Force. Since 1952, the HAL has been manufacturing the HT-2 trainer aircraft on a large scale for the IAF, the Navy and the flying clubs. The factory has also been building supersonic jet aircraft (HF-24), the first prototype of which was test-flown in July 1961, and Vampire jet fighters, which form part of the fleet of the IAF. It is also producing jet trainers and the turbo-jet engines to be fitted to them. It has designed and developed a logistic air-support aircraft, a light multi-purpose aircraft (Pushpak), and a six-cylinder piston aero-engine. The factory produced 17 'Pushpak' aircraft during 1960-61.

Recently an agreement was concluded with the Bristol Aeroplane Company to make the full range of Bristol Orpheus turbo-jet engines at the HAL. Another licence agreement has been reached with the Folland Aircraft Company for the manufacture by the HAL of Britain's jet-fighter, the Gnat.

The ancillary activities of HAL include the building of all-metal broad gauge coaches with modern amenities for the Railways and bus bodies for State and private transport authorities.

The IAF Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur, has undertaken the production of AVRO—748 which is the first feeder-line aircraft designed on the fail-safe principles. The pressurised low-wing monoplane is powered by two Rolls-Royce Dart propeller-turbine engines, now under progressive manufacture at the HAL, and operates at comparatively low costs. The first flight of AVRO—748, manufactured at Kanpur, was held in Delhi in November 1961. This transport aircraft is intended to replace the Dakota now in service with the Air Force.

Bharat Electronics

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli (near Bangalore), went into initial production in December 1955, and started manufacturing tools and jigs required for receivers and transmitters.

The production programme of the BEL includes the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium-power transmitters for the Civil Aviation Department and equipment for All India Radio, Railways, Meteorological Department, States' Police, Fire Services and the Armed Forces.

Some other important items under production at the BEL are general-

purpose communication receivers, medium-power transmitters, mobile trans-receivers and portable man-pack sets.

A Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi and an Electrical Cable Factory at Chandigarh are expected to start functioning in 1963.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i) rendering of help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (ii) carrying out of photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes and (iii) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for this second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in the Lebanon in 1958. Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdicator Canberra jet aircraft to Congo along with the necessary Air Force personnel.

DEFENCE FINANCE

The following is the break-up of the net Defence Services expenditure since 1955-56.

TABLE 22
DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees)

Year	Effective			Non-effective	Defence Capital outlay	Total
	Army	Navy	Air Force			
1955-56 (Actuals)	118	12	28	14	18	190
1956-57 (")	129	12	37	14	20	212
1957-58 (")	159	14	70	14	23	280
1958-59 (")	146	16	75	14	28	279
1959-60 (")	142	14	59	15	36	266
1960-61 (")	185	18	53	15	33	304
1961-62 (Estimates) *	204	19	60	19	26	328
1962-63 (") †	223	19	78	21	31	372

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by provid-

* Revised

† Budget

ing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the ages of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days, in the evenings after working hours, at weekends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, rations and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as "Lok Sahayak Sena".

All able-bodied men, except ex-Servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40, can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service. Under a new scheme, special attention is given to the training of people in border areas.

Under the Lok Sahayak Sena scheme, 1,355 camps were held and 6,06,793 persons given training during the period from May 1955 to December 1961.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

The progressive increase in the strength of the Corps is shown in the following table :

TABLE 23
STRENGTH OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Date	Boys		Girls		Total
	Senior Division	Junior Division	Senior Wing	Junior Wing	
1-1-1951	23,349	45,105	279	—	68,733
1-1-1956	46,680	66,307	3,225	5,146	1,21,388
1-1-1957	52,147	70,829	3,999	6,727	1,33,702
1-1-1958	64,475	76,530	5,730	9,270	1,56,005
1-1-1959	73,407	92,258	9,246	17,342	1,92,253
1-1-1960	95,645	1,16,866	9,752	18,400	2,40,663
1-1-1961	1,05,770	1,28,633	9,752	19,314	2,63,469
1-1-1962	1,16,407	1,44,720	10,620	22,635	2,94,382

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

In 1960, two new categories, namely, Officers' Training Units (OTU) and Rifles, were introduced in the Cadet Corps organisation. The strength of the NCC Rifles as on January 1, 1962, was 2,70,400 cadets and officers, while that of OTU was 483.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. The Corps has made rapid progress; its strength at the end of 1961 was nearly 12,12,840.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Directorate of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted. Through the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments as well as private organisations, employment has been found for 1,46,196 ex-Servicemen during the past eleven years.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These, in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to elementary and secondary education is secured through All-India Councils. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

There were 4,46.39 lakh students in 4,42,016 educational institutions of all types in India during 1959-60.* The percentage of children under-going instruction to the total number of children in the age group 6-11 was 61.1; the percentage in the age groups 11-14 and 14-17 was 21.1 9.9 respectively.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.**

TABLE 24
INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year		Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1950-51	..	2,86,860	2,55.43	8.04	91.05	23.33	114.38
1955-56	..	3,66,641	3,39.24	11.07	144.81	44.85	189.66
1956-57	..	3,77,837	3,60.06	11.70	159.63	46.66	206.29
1957-58	..	3,94,760	3,80.02	12.31	182.51	58.14	240.65
1958-59	..	4,13,628	4,14.33	12.82	203.30	62.91	266.21
1959-60*	..	4,42,016	4,46.39	14.10	225.72	72.05	297.78

Of the 4,42,016 recognised institutions in 1959-60, 1,351 were pre-primary, 3,20,586 primary, 57,863 secondary, 3,836 vocational and technical and 56,434 special education schools; 946 arts and science, 728 professional and 177 special education colleges; 42 research institutions; 13 boards of education and 40 universities. The break-up according to management was as follows: Government 95,070 with 1,03,09,119 students; district boards 1,89,663 with 1,60,66,160 students; municipalities 13,171 with 32,13,231 students; private aided 1,28,949 with 1,36,11,607 students and private unaided 12,690 with 14,28,104 students.

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in table 25.

*Provisional.

**Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available.

TABLE 25
SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

Source	1950-51		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60*	
	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.
Government funds	57.1	65.27	61.8	117.20	62.8	129.57	65.6	157.89	66.7	177.56	67.4	200.6
District boards funds	6.9	7.86	5.2	9.90	5.2	10.67	4.1	9.70	3.2	8.54	3.5	10.3
Municipal boards funds	4.0	4.64	3.4	6.46	3.4	6.94	3.1	7.49	3.0	7.96	3.1	9.5
Fees	20.4	23.33	20.0	37.90	19.4	40.10	18.1	43.64	18.2	48.51	17.4	51.8
Endowments	2.2	2.46	3.0	5.69	3.1	6.44	2.9	6.98	3.0	7.86	3.1	9.2
Others	9.4	10.82	6.6	12.51	6.1	12.57	6.2	14.95	5.9	15.78	5.5	16.4
TOTAL ..	100	114.38	100	189.66	100	206.29	100	240.65	100	266.21	100	297.8

*Provisional.

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census is shown in table 28.

Plan and Education

The distribution of outlay in the First, Second and Third Plans is set out below.

TABLE 26
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS
(in crores of rupees)

	First Plan (actual expenditure)	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	Third Plan (outlay)
Elementary education	85	87	209
Secondary education	20	48	88
University education	14	45	82
Other educational schemes	14	24	29
TOTAL ..	133	204	408

The achievements under the First and Second Plans and the targets aimed at under the Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 27
ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Activity	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61 (estimated)	1965-66 (targets)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of pupils in classes I to V (in lakhs).	1,92	2,52	3,43	4,96
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 6-11.	42.6	52.9	61.1	76.4
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII (in lakhs).	31	43	63	98
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 11-14.	12.7	16.5	22.8	28.6
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakhs).	12	19	29	46
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 14-17.	5.3	7.8	11.5	15.6
Number of pupils at the university stage—arts, science and commerce—in lakhs.	4	6	9	13
Percentage thereof to total population in the age group 17-23.	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.4
Percentage of students reading science at university stage.	38.1	33.0	35.8	42.5
Number of primary/junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,42,000	4,15,000
Number of middle/senior basic schools	13,596	21,730	39,600	57,700
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7,288	10,838	16,600	21,800
Number of multipurpose schools ..	—	255	2,115	2,446
Number of training schools	782	930	1,307	1,424
Number of training colleges	53	107	236	312
Number of arts, science and commerce colleges.	542	772	1,050	1,400
Number of universities	27	32	46	58
Percentage of trained teachers :				
Primary schools	58.8	61.2	65.0	75.0
Middle schools	53.3	58.5	65.0	75.0
High/higher secondary schools ..	53.8	59.7	68.0	75.0

TABLE 28
LITERACY IN INDIA*
(1961 CENSUS)

State/Union Territory	LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	10,32,15,780	7,62,50,052	2,69,65,728	23.7	33.9	12.8
<i>States</i>						
Andhra Pradesh	74,88,618	53,93,357	20,95,261	20.8	29.7	11.8
Assam	30,54,576	22,43,938	8,10,638	25.8	35.5	14.6
Bihar	84,70,426	69,05,649	15,64,777	18.2	29.6	6.8
Gujarat	62,46,778	43,41,949	19,04,829	30.3	40.8	19.1
Jammu & Kashmir	3,81,753	3,11,009	70,744	10.7	16.3	4.2
Kerala	78,00,284	45,21,648	32,78,636	46.2	54.2	38.4
Madhya Pradesh	54,72,286	44,24,881	10,47,405	16.9	26.7	6.6
Madras	1,01,68,095	72,69,803	28,98,292	30.2	43.0	17.3
Maharashtra	1,17,31,272	85,44,228	31,87,044	29.7	41.8	16.7
Mysore	59,55,995	43,24,043	16,31,952	25.3	36.0	14.2
Orissa	37,79,565	30,21,196	7,58,369	21.5	34.4	8.6
Punjab	48,14,911	35,24,241	12,90,670	23.7	32.4	13.7
Rajasthan	29,52,533	24,08,821	5,43,712	14.7	22.8	5.7
Uttar Pradesh	1,28,91,099	1,03,38,655	25,52,444	17.5	26.7	7.3
West Bengal	1,01,80,682	74,35,309	27,45,373	29.1	40.0	16.8
<i>Union Territories</i>						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,314	16,631	4,683	33.6	42.4	19.4
Delhi	13,49,414	8,71,813	4,77,601	51.0	58.9	41.1
Himachal Pradesh	1,97,533	1,58,480	39,053	14.6	22.6	6.0
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5,613	4,283	1,330	23.3	35.9	10.9
Tripura	2,53,033	1,90,118	62,915	22.2	32.2	11.4

*Figures are provisional and relate to the territory and population covered by the census on March 1, 1961.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below.

TABLE 29
PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in lakhs of Rs.)
1950-51	303	21,640	866	11.98
1955-56	630	45,828	1,880	24.99
1956-57	769	54,017	2,131	28.87
1957-58	928	62,428	2,452	33.00
1958-59	1,190	82,313	2,998	45.14
1959-60**	1,351	1,48,372	3,508	51.09

PRIMARY EDUCATION

An All-India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education.

Legislation for compulsory primary education has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Delhi. Schemes have been drawn up for intensive enrolment in schools. Plans have also been drawn up to train 15 lakh teachers by 1966.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table.

TABLE 30
PRIMARY EDUCATION†

Year	Number of recognised schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,09,671	1,82,93,967	5,37,918	36.49
1955-56	2,78,135	2,29,19,734	6,91,249	53.73
1956-57	2,87,298	2,39,22,567	7,10,139	58.48
1957-58	2,98,247	2,47,88,299	7,29,239	66.74
1958-59	3,01,564	2,43,72,181	6,95,280	63.64
1959-60**	3,20,586	2,59,18,864	7,33,382	69.63

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Significant among the reforms carried out on the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission (which reported in August 1953) with the aim of making secondary education a self-contained and complete stage up to the age of 17 are:

- (i) Enriching the content of secondary education by adding one more class to the high school and making it a higher secondary course of 11 years' duration and providing in selected higher secondary schools a diversified system of education in which students could offer, in addition to a common core of studies, a group of three subjects from any one of seven, namely, Humanities, Science, Technology, Commerce, Agriculture, Fine Arts and Home Science.
- (ii) Provision of facilities for improvement in teaching science, libraries, introduction of crafts in middle schools, training of teachers and career masters, etc.

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools.

**Provisional.

† Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in table 32.

- (iii) The establishment of the All-India Council of Secondary Education to advise the Central and State Governments.
- (iv) The compulsory study of languages at the secondary stage.
- (v) The implementation of a long range programme of examination reform aiming at a closer integration of educational objectives, learning processes and methods of evaluation.
- (vi) The establishment of the Extension Services Project in selected training colleges to carry out a programme of in-service teacher preparation in all the subjects of the secondary school curriculum.

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education.

TABLE 31
SECONDARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30.74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,188	53.02
1956-57	36,291	95,79,164	3,72,180	58.73
1957-58	39,654	1,06,21,499	4,06,768	67.21
1958-59	53,923	1,43,41,043	5,10,388	84.34
1959-60**	57,863	1,57,06,200	5,61,959	95.65

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of the educational system at the elementary level. It is an activity-centered curriculum wherein the process of learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. At the end of March 1961, junior and senior basic schools formed 29.3 per cent of the total number of elementary schools. ~~The percentage~~ is expected to rise to 35.9 by the end of the Third Plan period. Since the main demand on the resources of the country available for education is for the expansion of educational facilities for children of the 6-11 age-group, efforts in the field of basic education are confined at present to introducing in the non-basic primary schools such important features of basic education as do not entail heavy expenditure. Orientation programmes for education officers and primary school teachers are being implemented to reduce the differences, to the extent possible, between basic and non-basic schools. Most of the State Governments have already developed an integrated syllabus for the elementary schools, which is being followed in basic and non-basic schools alike. Meanwhile, all the teachers' training institutions for elementary school teachers are being progressively converted into the basic type.

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been educated in the junior and senior basic schools to continue their secondary education along the basic lines. Since these institutions have been established by voluntary organisations and their syllabus and curriculum are different from those of the traditional secondary schools, students who pass out of these schools meet with difficulties, both in pursuing their higher studies and in securing employment. To resolve these difficulties, a committee, appointed to go into the question, has *inter alia* recommended a common scheme of examination for both the types of schools, and acceptance of crafts of post-basic schools as at par with the elective subjects of multipurpose schools.

*Includes senior basic and post-basic schools for which separate figures are available in table 32.

**Provisional.

The progress of basic education is shown below.

TABLE 32
BASIC EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools			Number of students on rolls			Number of teachers			Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)		
	Junior basic	Senior basic	Post- basic	Junior basic †	Senior basic	Post- basic	Junior basic	Senior basic	Post- basic	Junior basic	Senior basic	Post- basic
1950-51 ..	33,379	351	—	28,46,240	66,482	—	74,756	2,563	—	3.94	0.21	—
1955-56 ..	42,971	4,842	19	37,30,459	13,29,748	2,377	1,11,347	39,672	—	8.11	4.06	0.04
1956-57 ..	46,881	6,897	26	41,27,519	17,30,786	3,211	1,19,366	52,522	214	9.11	5.09	0.05
1957-58 ..	52,039	11,800	30	48,13,447	23,33,144	3,899	1,34,927	78,991	276	10.85	8.45	0.06
1958-59 ..	57,069	12,739	30	54,49,764	27,54,790	2,806	1,48,361	87,437	208	12.50	10.27	0.04
1959-60** ..	61,990	13,547	31	59,92,619	29,88,441	3,495	1,56,612	92,300	219	13.93	11.00	0.04

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in tables 30 and 31.

† Inclusive of basic primary.

**Provisional.

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature for pupils and teachers.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below :

TABLE 33
VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION*

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3.69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5.45
1956-57	3,022	2,71,644	17,497	5.80
1957-58	3,232	2,89,698	19,186	7.21
1958-59	3,563	3,25,571	21,340	8.21
1959-60**	3,836	3,62,893	23,660	9.25

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers; schools of music, dancing and other fine arts; schools of oriental studies, adult education, etc.

TABLE 34
SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2.33
1955-56	50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2.65
1956-57	49,070	14,28,389	25,632	2.79
1957-58	51,150	14,36,300	27,671	2.92
1958-59	51,705	14,35,330	26,470	2.80
1959-60**	56,434	15,62,483	31,883	2.97

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science colleges, professional colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of this Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, have the same standing as other universities, although they were not officially established as universities under

*Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others.

**Provisional.

Central or State Acts. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on *Scientific Research* are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions, like Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Gurukul Kangari Vishwa Vidyalaya, Hardwar, Gurukul Vishwa Vidyalaya, Vrindavan and Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment.

In table 35 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1958-59 catering for higher education and in table 36 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 35
STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1959-60)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Arts and science colleges	Professional colleges	Special education colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	3	1	—	60	29	24	117
Assam	1	—	—	34	9	1	45
Bihar	2	1	4	92	27	7	133
Gujarat	3	—	7	36	32	6	305
Jammu & Kashmir ..	1	—	—	12	3	10	26
Kerala	1	—	—	45	26	8	80
Madhya Pradesh ..	4	2	1	72	67	30	176
Madras	2	1	—	56	147	21	227
Maharashtra	5	2	16	64	125	9	221
Mysore	2	—	3	50	65	7	127
Orissa	1	1	—	23	19	6	50
Punjab	2	—	—	89	42	1	134
Rajasthan	1	2	—	56	22	18	99
Uttar Pradesh	8	1	4	109	54	10	186
West Bengal	3	1	4	117	45	12	182
Delhi	1	1	3	19	10	3	37
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	—	6	1	2	9
Manipur	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Tripura	—	—	—	2	3	1	6
Pondicherry	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
INDIA	40	13	42	946	728	177	1,946

TABLE 36
HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Special education colleges	Professional & technical colleges	Arts and science colleges	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17.68
1955-56	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29.71
1956-57	33	12	41	128	399	773	7,50,195	42,135	33.54
1957-58	38	14	43	148	489	817	8,03,942	45,232	38.10
1958-59	40	13	42	168	542	878	8,76,312	52,180	43.92
1959-60*	40	13	42	177	728	946	9,40,484	55,493	47.71

General Education in Universities

Two schemes of general education have been drawn up by a study team which reported in January 1957. In the main scheme, general

*Provisional.

education covering basic studies in the fields of natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities together with training in communication skills are to be made compulsory for all under-graduate non-professional faculties. In the alternative scheme, six periods a week in the first and second years of the degree course are to be devoted to general education. The introduction of general education courses has been accepted in principle by almost all universities in India, some of them having actually introduced them in one form or another.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on March 20, 1962, was as follows:

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	..	..	D. S. Kothari
<i>Members</i>	..	..	..	..	H. N. Kunzru, Dewan Anand Kumar, A. C. Joshi, D. C. Pavate, P. N. Kirpal, S. Bhoothalingam, S. R. Das and A. R. Wadia.
<i>Secretary</i>	..	..	..	..	Samuel Mathai

Table 38 shows the universities, their character, number of colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION †

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical education (engineering and technology) during the period 1951 to 1961.

TABLE 37
HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Year	Institutions		Sanctioned intake		Outturn	
	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	70	109	6,367	9,899	4,293	4,075
1959	87	166	11,280	20,670	4,480	7,240
1960	100	195	13,860	25,570	5,703	7,969
1961*	111	210	15,690	27,640	7,026	10,349

Of the 10 engineering colleges and 52 polytechnics envisaged under the revised Second Plan of State Governments, all institutions except six polytechnics have started functioning. In addition, 9 engineering colleges and 23 polytechnics set up by private agencies have also started working.

To meet the requirements of technical personnel during the Third Plan period, the Central Government have approved a scheme to establish 8 regional engineering colleges, a college of engineering and technology at

*Provisional.

For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices.

TABLE 38
UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1961)

Name and year of establishment		Character	No. of colleges (1959-60)*	No. of students (1959-60)*	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1959-60)*
1	Agra University, Agra (1927)	Affiliating and Teaching	88	40,714	2.62
2	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	4,506	0.95
3	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	Residential and Teaching	4	7,912	0.61
4	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	46	27,915	2.34
5	Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching	—	3,098	0.48
6	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	19	8,512	2.21
7	Baroda University, Baroda (1949)	Residential and Teaching	14	7,868	0.81
8	Burdwan University, Burdwan (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
9	Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
10	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur (1952)	Affiliating and Teaching	101	77,388	3.95
11	Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Federal and Teaching	34	47,800	2.90
12	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	150	1,36,815	6.35
13	Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	20	16,763	2.22
14	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	34	26,474	1.65
15	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	17	8,196	0.27
16	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	46	31,128	1.78
17	Indra Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	22	139	0.02
18	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	20	9,344	0.61
19	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	1,572	0.47
20	Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Residential and Teaching	26	8,774	0.40
21	Kalyani University, Kalyani (West Bengal) (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	2	—	—
22	Kameshwara Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga (1961)	Residential and Teaching	2	—	—
23	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	28	12,775	1.32

*Provisional.

TABLE 38—(concl.)
UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA
(1961)

Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of colleges (1959-60)*	No. of students (1959-60)*	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1959-60)*
24 Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Federal and Teaching	75	38,083	3.00
25 Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	—	29	1.44
26 Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	16	13,229	0.90
27 Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	105	—	5.95
28 Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	12	50,596	0.41
29 Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	53	3,684	—
30 Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	36	32,908	2.27
31 Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Affiliating and Teaching	39	21,826	1.67
32 Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	137	18,985	2.16
33 Patna University, Patna (1917)	Residential and Teaching	10	66,801	5.88
34 Poona University, Poona (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	10,664	1.20
35 Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	64	25,042	0.28
36 Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	21,526	2.04
37 Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	Residential and Teaching	—	1,476	0.80
38 Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar, Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	5	2,232	0.38
39 Saugar University, Saugar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	40	13,076	1.35
40 S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	8	2,949	0.17
41 Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	20	8,359	0.90
42 Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	31	11,720	1.09
43 U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Distt. (1960)	Residential and Teaching	2	—	—
44 Varanasi Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	490	0.13
45 Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	41	12,718	1.50
46 Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Residential and Teaching	6	547	0.38

*Provisional.

Delhi and 26 polytechnics in different parts of the country. Seven regional colleges have started functioning at Mangalore, Warangal, Nagpur, Bhopal, Durgapur, Jamshedpur and Srinagar. The colleges at Allahabad and Delhi have started functioning in 1961-62. Fifteen of the 26 polytechnics have also been established and the rest are expected to commence functioning early in the Third Plan period. Facilities for post-graduate studies and research are being developed at a number of institutions.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of four higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. Each institute when completed will provide for the education of over 1,500 students at the under-graduate level and 300 at the post-graduate level.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council have selected 13 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan (W. Bengal), Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Sundarnagar Birauli (Bihar), Bichpuri (U.P.), Sanosara (Maharashtra), Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Amravati (Maharashtra), Rajpura (Runjab), Wardha (Madhya Pradesh) and Hanumanamathi (Mysore). The courses as approved by the Council and adopted by the rural institutes are : (i) a three-year diploma course in rural sciences, (ii) a two-year certificate course in agricultural science; (iii) a three-year certificate course in civil and rural engineering; (iv) a one-year sanitary inspectors' course and (v) a one-year preparatory course to initiate matriculates into the three-year diploma course. Recognition of the diploma in rural sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It has also been recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma course in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes literacy, use of libraries, education in citizenship, cultural and recreational activities, utilisation of audio-visual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development. Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature, research and training.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information. The Library Institute set up at the Delhi University performs similar functions in the field of libraries. The Government of India also run the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public library project. A Social Education Institute for Workers has also been set up at Indore. Janata Colleges and Vidyapiths are providing continuous educational facilities for adults in rural areas.

Audio-Visual Aids

The National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, established in January 1959, functions as a training, production and research centre, and as a clearing house for information relating to audio-visual education. The Central Film Library with a membership of 1,512 handled 10,044 films and 210 filmstrips during 1961. These films and filmstrips are lent free of charge to educational institutions. A quarterly journal *Audio-Visual Education* with a Hindi section has been started to foster interest in the use of audio-visual techniques among teachers and social education workers. The production of prototype instructional material has also been undertaken.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped. Scholarships are awarded to the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students for higher education or for technical professional training. Grants are provided to institutions and organisations for the handicapped chiefly for undertaking development work for the handicapped.

The training centre for the adult blind at Dehra Dun imparts training in handicrafts to about 150 blind men from all parts of the country. A women's section with a capacity of 35 has also been added to the centre. Attached to this centre is a sheltered workshop, set up in 1954, employing 9 blind workers. An employment office for the blind has been functioning in Madras since July 1954 and has so far placed 146 adult blind persons including 2 blind women in various industries. A special employment office for the handicapped, set up in Bombay in March 1959, has so far placed 17 blind, 53 deaf and 95 orthopaedically handicapped in employment. Another special employment exchange for the physically handicapped was set up in Delhi in March 1961, which has so far placed 3 blind, 10 deaf and 20 orthopaedically handicapped in employment.

The Central Braille Press, established at Dehra Dun in October 1950, produces braille literature in Indian languages, publishes a Hindi quarterly digest and manufactures braille appliances.

A model school for blind children established in January 1959, at Dehra Dun, provides kindergarten and primary education. Eventually it will be a full-fledged secondary school.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

Steps so far taken for the propagation and development of Hindi are as follows :

- (i) 2,99,889 technical terms have been evolved by expert committees appointed by the Board of Scientific Terminology.
- (ii) Preparation of the second edition of the English version of the Basic Grammar of modern Hindi in the light of the comments from State Governments and universities, etc.
- (iii) Acceptance of the recommendations of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti relating to recognition of examinations conducted by different organisations for employment under the Government of India.
- (iv) Standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters.
- (v) Evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand.
- (vi) Organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas.
- (vii) Provision of Hindi books in school libraries in non-Hindi speaking States.

- (viii) Organisation of an exhibition of scientific and technical literature in Hindi at various places in the country.
- (ix) Compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first two volumes of which have been released.
- (x) Preparation of standard manuals in various subjects.
- (xi) Preparation of terminological indices of 14 standard Hindi works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers.
- (xii) Organisation of lecture tours of scholars from Hindi-speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa*.
- (xiii) Grants to State Governments in non-Hindi speaking areas and to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi and appointment of Hindi teachers.
- (xiv) Preparation of lists containing words common to Hindi and other regional languages.
- (xv) Preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries.
- (xvi) Preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages.
- (xvii) Award of prizes to Hindi books of outstanding merit.
- (xviii) Translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi.
- (xix) Finalisation of the form of Devanagari script.
- (xx) Collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts.
- (xxi) Evolution of symbols in Devanagari script for sounds in other regional languages.
- (xxii) Preparation of bi-lingual primers and readers.
- (xxiii) Preparation of primers for foreigners.
- (xxiv) Holding of seminars of Hindi Teachers from non-Hindi speaking States in Hindi-speaking States and *vice versa*.
- (xxv) Translation and publication of general books in Hindi.
- (xxvi) Publication of revised and critical editions of standard Hindi works now out of print.
- (xxvii) Starting of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges.
- (xxviii) Establishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi.
- (xxix) Establishment of a Standing Commission for scientific and technical terminology.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows :

- (i) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals since 1954 and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals.
- (ii) Holding of youth leadership training camps, where short-term training is imparted to selected teachers to help and equip them to organise youth welfare activities in their institutions in a better and effective manner.
- (iii) Travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas.
- (iv) Assistance to the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments for setting up youth hostels all over the country.
- (v) Assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities.
- (vi) The setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres.

- (vii) Organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages.
- (viii) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation halls-cum-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions.
- (ix) The setting up of a National Youth Centre.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A 'National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation' has been prepared for the promotion of physical education and recreation. The plan aims at implementing the syllabi of physical education, popularising norms of physical fitness tests, conducting seminars, awarding fellowships and scholarships for higher studies in physical education, granting assistance to *Vyayamshalas* and *Akhadas*, holding physical efficiency weeks and festivals and producing documentary and feature films on physical education. All these schemes are being carried out.

The first National College of Physical Education, named after Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, was set up at Gwalior in 1957. The College offers training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education. Up to 1961, the college has produced 40 graduates of physical education. It has since thrown open its admission to girl students also.

A Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has been set up to advise Government on co-ordination of programmes and activities.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions:

- (i) Rendering assistance to the national sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.
- (ii) Setting up of State Sports councils in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

A Central Institute of Coaching has been established at Patiala. It trains first class coaches in all games under the guidance of foreign experts. It lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural areas, besides the continuation of the existing schemes for the promotion of sports and games.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to instil in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children was introduced in July 1954. The scheme has since been extended to other educational institutions and over eight lakh children are under training in various States at present.

CHAPTER IX

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The National Culture Trust was set up to promote art and culture and foster consciousness of art among the people. These objectives are secured through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). The facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts*.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and evolves a programme of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of Eastern and Western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are also held periodically.

The Akademi is conducting a survey of the arts and crafts of different regions of the country with particular reference to details of work and living conditions of indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art.†

Publications

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures*, *Portfolio of Contemporary Painting*, *Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting*, *Ajanta Painting*, *Mewar Painting*, *Kishangarh Painting*, *Birbhum Terracottas*, *Bundi Painting*, *Paintings of the Sultans and Emperors in American Collections*, *Miniature Painting*, and picture postcards of *Indian Miniatures*. Booklets on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Varma', 'Hebbar' and 'Chavda' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi also brings out a bi-annual art journal *Lalit Kala*.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Indian Art Through the Ages*, *Architecture and Sculpture of India*, *The Way of the Buddha*, *Kangra Valley Painting* and *Basohli Painting*.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses 2,056 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years.

*For lists of these recognised institutions, see Appendices.

† For a list of 1962 awards, see Appendices.

Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

Museums

A Central Advisory Board of Museums, set up in 1956, advises the Government of India on matters relating to the reorganisation and development of museums in the country, a list of which is given in the Appendices.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a Society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes, and fosters cultural exchange. It is also organising libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity.

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised* and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These regional akademis are collaborating with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. Drama competitions are organised by the Akademi to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing and production of new plays in particular.

There are two training institutions being run by the Akademi—the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi and the Manipur Dance College at Imphal.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama, music and films.†

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, makes available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years. Twelve such plays, including two in Sanskrit, were broadcast during the year 1961.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This regular annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. *Sugam Sangeet* or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. Symposia to discuss the development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also held.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme featuring eminent artists aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Karnatak. Regional and folk music and operas are also broadcast periodically.

*For a list of these recognised institutions, see Appendices.

†For a list of the 1961-62 awards, see Appendices.

National Programme of Operas

This programme, broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every two months, makes available to listeners some of the best known traditional and modern operas and musical tunes in different regions of the country.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It has also attempted thematic compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (*Subaddha Sangeet*) are also broadcast. *Vrindagan* (choral music), *Sugam Sangeet* (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and western music broadcast from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country".

The publication of a *National Bibliography of Indian Literature*, covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" has been published by the Akademi.

Among other publications of the Akademi already released are a critical edition of Kalidasa's *Meghaduta* and *Vikramorvasiya*, a history of Malayalam literature, a history of Bengali literature, the second volume of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature*, anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry, Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal, one-act plays in Gujarati, short stories in Gujarati, Tamil and Telugu, selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil, of Rajwade's and Agarkar's prose in Marathi and Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi, a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature*, an *Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* and a Russian-Hindi dictionary. Publications ready for press or in preparation include critical editions of Kalidasa's *Sakuntala* and *Kumarasambhava*, histories of Assamese and Oriya literatures, two volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature* and a Tibetan-Hindi dictionary.

Bharatiya Kavita—1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the fourteen languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. The second volume covering the year 1954-55 has also been published and the third covering 1956-57 is in the press.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. The first two of eight volumes of Rabindranath Tagore's works (original in Bengali in Devanagari script) covering 101 poems and 500 songs entitled *Ekottarasati* and *Gita-Panchasati* have been published. Gujarati, Punjabi, Marathi and Oriya editions of *Ekvinsati* (21 short stories) have also been released. The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published at the time of the International Literary

Seminar. A small volume entitled *Kavi Katha* (Our Poet), giving the life story of Tagore for children, was published in Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati and English.

The International Literary Seminar in November 1961 was organised by the Sahitya Akademi in collaboration with the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to mark the Tagore Centenary year. Nearly 40 delegates from various parts of the country and 29 distinguished scholars and writers from abroad participated in the Seminar to discuss "Tagore and Modern Indian Literature", "Tagore and the World", and "Literature and Modern Life." In June 1961 the Akademi participated in the celebrations of the International Union of Academies in Stockholm.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Sanskrita Pratibha*.

The Akademi also makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first six volumes covering the period 1884 to 1907 have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was convened in 1956. The trends in contemporary Indian poetry, vital problems concerning Indian literature, contemporary Indian fiction and short stories, the use of language for mass communication, problems connected with contemporary dramatic literature, the growth of humour and the growth of prose in Indian literature were discussed in course of the first five sessions. The theme of the *Samaroh* in 1961 was "Tagore and Indian Literature".

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India. Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers short stories, skits, poems and other literary creations broadcast from various stations by well-known writers and litterateurs in the regional languages.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. Thirty-five such publications have so far been released.

The Trust will also publish standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language to another will receive special attention. Universities and

*For a list of the 1961 awards, see Appendices.

other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books. The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the principal publisher of the Trust.

Development of Modern Indian Languages

A scheme costing Rs. 20 lakhs was drawn up by the Government of India for the development of modern Indian languages during the years 1958-61. It was intended to prepare and publish encyclopaedias, books of knowledge as well as bilingual or multi-lingual dictionaries of Indian languages under this scheme. Publication of old manuscripts or rare books, of catalogues and bibliographies, preparation and publication of popular books on science and culture and books bringing out similarities in grammar, syntax, etc., among the different languages, also are to be covered. The scheme has been retained in the Third Plan with a provision of Rs. 99 lakhs.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Cultural Troupes

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, troupes are sent to other States.

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote understanding of the music and dance forms of the different regions of India.

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities. During 1961-62 grants were provided to all the State Governments for establishing over 100 such theatres in the rural areas.

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Theatre groups, registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860, and which have produced at least three separate dramas during the previous five years and staged not less than 50 shows during the previous year, are provided grants under a scheme launched in 1960-61 to encourage the theatre in the country. Such theatre groups are also eligible to receive financial assistance to enable them to send five persons to visit theatre groups at other places to study the techniques adopted by them.

Another scheme is in operation to offer assistance to professional theatres by way of meeting the deficit of the theatre groups on a matching basis by the Government of India and the State Governments. Initially such assistance has been limited to one theatre group in each State.

Grants to Cultural Organisations

Registered cultural organisations are provided grants for building purposes. Financial assistance is also given to cultural societies to implement their programmes.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students'

houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indology abroad and assistance for the publication of foreign translations of Indian classics.

Delegations

The itineraries of the Indian delegates, sponsored or assisted by the Division during 1961, included visits to Nepal, Pakistan, Burma, Cambodia, Morocco, Philippines, Afghanistan, Japan, Australia, USA, USSR and different European countries.

The delegations and visitors to India sponsored during the same period belonged to Sikkim, Nepal, Fiji, Bulgaria, Brazil, Holland and Mongolia.

Cultural Agreements

Cultural Agreements with Greece and Norway were entered into in 1961. Other countries with which agreements have been entered into earlier are Japan, Indonesia, Rumania, Poland, Turkey, Iraq, the United Arab Republic, Iran, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia and Mongolia.

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid has been given to more than twenty societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries.

International Students' Houses

The Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal were provided with funds for construction of International Students' Houses at Bombay and Calcutta. YMCA of India and London also received grants and loans for the construction of an extension block to the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London. Financial assistance is also being given to the proposed India House at the Cite Universitaire, Paris.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned : arranging orientation courses, summer camps, excursion tours and social get-togethers for the benefit of foreign students in India ; exchange of eminent scholars, savants and students; maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities outside India; appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture; presentation of books and films about India; welfare of foreign students in India; reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India; organisation of lectures by eminent scholars, exhibition of paintings and photographs and award of travel grants and scholarships to Indian and foreign students.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic. Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled *Indo-Iranica*. The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India. It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture and translation of Indian publications in foreign languages. During 1961 the Council organised the first Asian History Congress in collaboration with India International Centre and the Indian History Congress.

CHAPTER X

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 13, 1958.

The aims of this policy are :

- (i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;
- (ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;
- (iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes, for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;
- (iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;
- (v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and
- (vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control and in universities and research institutes aided by the Council. The Council also grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country. In general, the Council is the chief vehicle of Government's policy for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific and industrial research in India. Its activities are financed mainly by the Union Government.

National Laboratories

The National laboratories and institutes set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 39
NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES

<i>Name of Laboratory/Institute</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Functions</i>
1. National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.

TABLE 39—(contd.)

<i>Name of Laboratory/Institute</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Functions</i>
2. National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through six coal survey stations under the Institute.
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of food, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology.
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research.
7. Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine.
8. Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces.
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.
10. Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology.
11. Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings.
12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13. National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance.
14. Central Salt Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts, reduction in cost of production; economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture.

TABLE 39—(concl'd.)

<i>Name of Laboratory/Institute</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Functions</i>
15. Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
16. Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the area.
17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine.	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc.
18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
19. Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region).
20. Central Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W. Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects.
21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country.
22. National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigations of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India.
23. Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat	Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems.
24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	New Delhi	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis.
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	New Delhi	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry.
26. Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehra Dun	Research in petroleum refining and processing of natural gas, petrochemicals, etc., and providing facilities for the training of personnel for petroleum industry.
27. Central Board of Geophysics	Hyderabad	Encourage and help geophysical work in existing institutions, create new research units and projects and co-ordinate work carried out at present in universities and scientific departments.

The Council has also set up a Rain and Cloud Physics Research Unit at New Delhi and a Genetics and Biometry Research Unit at Barrackpore.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are, at present, more than 450 such schemes in progress. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and develop centres of independent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, besides financial aid to retired scientists.

Co-operative Research Associations

Co-operative research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials. Six such associations now functioning are catering to the textiles, rubber, silk, art silk and paint industries. Similar associations are in the process of being formed for the tea, foundry, cement, mica, automobile, radio and electronic industries.

Liaison

Liaison units are being set up in the laboratories to maintain contacts with the industry, industrial and trade associations, government departments and other users of research. A Scientific Extension Service Unit is maintained at New Delhi to make use of the available scientific knowledge for the economic betterment of rural and semi-urban communities. Extension wings of the national laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry. A short-term training in the know-how of the processes is also imparted to the representatives of the industry. Thirty processes were leased out in 1961 to the industry for exploitation, besides 25 released free of charge to interested parties.

Vigyan Mandirs

Forty-one centres known as 'Vigyan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life. Popular editions of scientific literature are being produced in the Indian languages to popularise knowledge of science among the people.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND ATOMIC ENERGY

The Department of Atomic Energy is responsible for formulating and implementing policies in all matters concerning atomic energy. The scientific and technical work of the Department is carried out by the Atomic Energy Establishment and the Atomic Minerals Division and its industrial work by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and the Travancore Minerals Ltd.

The Atomic Energy Establishment, located at Trombay near Bombay, is the national centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy. Over 2,800 scientists and technicians are working in the Establishment and a steady supply of trained personnel is provided by a training school with about 150 trainees each year. The Establishment is organised into 15 divisions, which cover various aspects of physics, chemistry, engineering, biology and medicine, each with its own laboratory. There are at present three reactors in operation—"Apsara", a 1 megawatt pool type reactor in operation since 1956; the "Canada-India Reactor" which is potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers and has special facilities for the in-pile testing of engineering loops for future power reactors;

and a zero energy reactor—"Zerlina" which went into operation in January 1961, and is being used for the study of various combinations of fuel elements and moderators.

To fuel these reactors, the Trombay Establishment operates plants to produce nuclear grade uranium metal and fabricate the metal into the fuel elements. A plant has also been set up for research on production of heavy water and reconcentration of heavy water which may become downgraded owing to its use as the moderator in the "Canada-India Reactor" and "Zerlina".

Among other activities of the Establishment are the provision of film badge and health survey services for ensuring safety of persons handling radioactive material and production of the nuclear electronic equipment required for the work of the Department. Laboratories for engineering loop experiments, ore extraction, ore dressing and chemical engineering were commissioned in 1961. A 5.5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator has gone into operation.

The Atomic Minerals Division, organised into four field circles functioning under the central headquarters at Delhi, is responsible for the survey, development and acquisition of atomic minerals and for carrying out research connected therewith. It also renders assistance to the public in the exploration of radioactive minerals by way of free technical advice and loan of G.M. counters to bona fide prospectors, recognised institutions, universities and mining concerns.

Several potential deposits of uranium have been discovered in different parts of the country, those in Bihar and Rajasthan being comparatively larger and richer. The present major source is the Jaduguda deposit in Bihar which when fully developed will be capable of producing 1,000 tons of ore per day. Other sources in Rajasthan, Kerala and Madras are being extensively surveyed. A uranium ore mill is being set up at Jaduguda for treating and concentrating the ore. An expanded Uranium Metal Processing Plant and a Fuel Fabrication Plant for providing the fuel requirements of the Tarapur Power station are proposed to be set up during the Third Plan.

The Travancore Minerals Ltd. was set up by the Atomic Energy Department in October 1956 with the Kerala and Madras Governments as partners. Its main products are ilmenite and monazite. The monazite produced here is sent to the processing plant at Alwaye managed by the Indian Rare Earths Limited, jointly owned by the Union Government and the Government of Kerala. This plant produces rare earths (cerium) compounds as the main product and trisodium phosphate as a by-product. The residual crude thorium hydroxide is sent to the thorium plant at Trombay where thorium nitrate is extracted. The residual uranium fluoride is sent for further processing to the uranium metal plant. There is a pilot plant in operation at Ghatsila, Bihar, for the extraction of uranium from copper tailings. Heavy water will be produced as a by-product at the fertiliser plant which is being built at Nangal.

The activities of the Department also include a large-scale nuclear power programme and the development of power reactors which will utilise the country's vast thorium reserves. The first atomic power station of 300 MW capacity which will be located at Tarapur, near Bombay, is expected to go into operation by the end of the Third Plan period.

To promote research in nuclear science, subventions are granted to various universities, laboratories and research institutions. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving the support of the Atomic Energy Department are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research

Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A laboratory is being established at Gulmarg in Kashmir at an altitude of 9,000 feet for high altitude work in cosmic rays, biology, physiology and other subjects. A high altitude Cosmic Ray Laboratory is also proposed to be established at Kodaikanal in Madras State.

Scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions are granted by the Department to under-graduate and post-graduate students in physics, chemistry, biology, metallurgy, chemical engineering, geology and mining. It also awards junior and senior research fellowships to attract students of science to a career in the Department and generally to encourage research in nuclear science.

Close liaison and contact is being maintained with the International Organisation of Pure and Applied Biophysics and with the atomic energy authorities in USA, UK, France, Canada, USSR, Hungary and Sweden.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Communications (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains four regional circles with headquarters at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory at Allahabad and a National Herbarium and Botanical Museum in Calcutta.

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Six regional stations have been established by the Survey at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras and Dehra Dun.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The Department of Anthropology, with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations.

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, lays down standard specifications for materials and products.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in the various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research, has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Malaria Institute at Delhi carries out research in methods of malaria eradication.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several privately owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal concerns itself with research connected with quality of milk and analysis of milk samples for quality control purposes. The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack and the Central Potato Research Institute at Simla devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes, respectively.

There are nine commodity committees which devote themselves to research in specific commodities namely, cotton, jute, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arecanut, spices and lac. These committees have their own laboratories and research institutions.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish.

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam, undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products.

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following table showing the birth rate, death rate and expectation of life during the last two decades.

TABLE 40
VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

	(per thousand of population)		Infant mortality rate (per thousand births)		Expectation of life at birth	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Male	Female	Male	Female
1941—51 ..	39.9	27.4	190.0	175.0	32.45	31.66
1951—56 ..	41.7	25.9	161.4	146.7	37.76	37.49
1956—61 ..	40.7	21.6	142.3	127.9	41.68	42.06

This improvement has been due to concerted measures undertaken in several directions. Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standards of health of the nation under the Plans. The broad objective of the health and family planning programmes has been to expand health services, to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical well-being and to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity. As against outlays of Rs. 140 and Rs. 225 crores in the First and Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan involve an outlay of about Rs. 342 crores, of which Rs. 297 crores will be in the States' sector and the rest in the Central sector.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1, 1958. The programme is being implemented by the Union Ministry of Health with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the US Technical Co-operation Mission and the World Health Organisation. The National Malaria Institute is responsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria eradication. Six regional co-ordinating organisations have been established at Bangalore, Baroda, Cuttack, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong.

About 38.24 crores of people were given protection and 390 malaria units were functioning as on March 31, 1961. Surveillance procedures have been instituted in 344 units. In 1961-62 the coverage was 92.5 per cent in the first round and 98.4 per cent in the next. In the border areas twenty-five and half units are engaged in insecticidal spraying without surveillance.

The percentage of clinical malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries to cases treated for all diseases fell from 10.8 in 1953-54, when the control programme commenced, to 1.3 in 1960-61 and 0.6 by the end of September 1961.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1954-55, consists of (i) mass administration of drugs in filarious communities, and (ii) anti-mosquito measures. Forty-seven control units are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 248 lakhs were completed by the end of November 1961. They have revealed that over 640 lakh persons live in the filarious areas of the country. Mass therapy has been administered to about 63 lakh persons and 41 lakh houses have been sprayed with insecticides. A centre for practical demonstration and field training has been established at Ernakulam. Eighty medical officers, 27 entomologists and 214 inspectors have so far received training.

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, showed that nearly 50 lakh persons suffer from active or probably active tuberculosis. It revealed that (i) the morbidity from TB varied from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions; (ii) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought; (iii) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males; (iv) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group 45 years and above than for other groups; and (v) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas.

The BCG Vaccination Programme, started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, extended protection to 16.4 crore persons—7.8 crores of whom were below 15 years of age—by the end of the Second Plan period. One hundred and seventy-four technical teams, consisting of 123 doctors and 884 technicians, are engaged in field work. During the Third Five Year Plan period it is proposed to cover 10 crore children below 15 years of age. By the end of October 1961, 17.47 crore persons were tested and another 6.1 crore persons vaccinated.

Eight demonstration and training centres have been established at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patiala, Patna and Trivandrum. Two more at Agra and Calcutta are to be set up in the near future. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi. Training centres in six universities train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis. A National Tuberculosis Institute has been established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO.

The number of TB hospitals, sanatoria and clinics and of beds therein for the years 1950 and 1960 is as shown below.

TABLE 41
TB HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND CLINICS

									1950	1960
Sanatoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	68
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	70
Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	223*
Wards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	152
Beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,371	26,445

There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured. A work centre to impart vocational training to patients under domiciliary treatment has been established at Madras and eight more such centres will be set up at Amargarh, Delhi, Dhubulia, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Mysore, Pedavegi and Poona. A scheme for the establishment

*Including 5 TB training and demonstration centres with 165 beds.

of open air centres for isolation and treatment of advanced cases has been approved and the setting up of 430 such centres in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Punjab has received sanction.

Two hundred more clinics, 25 more mobile clinics in rural areas, five more Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centres, about 3,500 more beds and 7 After-Care and Rehabilitation Centres are included in the targets of the Third Plan.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at about 20 lakhs. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, and certain parts of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are areas of high incidence.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the First Plan period, four treatment and study centres (one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and 29 subsidiary centres in different States were established. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment. The treatment and study centres carry out a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy. By the end of June 1961, 4 treatment and study centres and 133 subsidiary centres were established. An advisory committee reviews the working of the scheme and suggests measures for improvement.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work to doctors are being provided at the Medical College, Nagpur. Training facilities are also provided by the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Centre, Chilakalapalli, Andhra Pradesh. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput provides treatment to indoor and outdoor patients at its two hospitals—the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput, and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet.

The Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

A committee to examine the various aspects connected with legislation for the control of leprosy was appointed in November 1960.

Venereal Diseases

It has been estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhoea. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A demonstration team, established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained several teams deputed by the State Governments.

Five VD Clinics at State headquarters and 91 at the district level for the training of medical and auxiliary personnel were established by the end of March 1961. Six headquarter clinics and 100 district clinics are to be

set up in the Third Plan period. These clinics lay emphasis on the integrated function of both prevention and treatment, the epidemiological and case-finding functions, surveys and liaison with local maternity and child health centres for routine ante-natal blood testing.

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of the Punjab was launched in September 1959. Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa have covered a large portion of the population at risk.

The first All-India VD and Yaws Conference was held in April 1961 in Simla. It made several recommendations to focus the attention of the public and the health authorities in the country on the problem of venereal diseases. Medical and para-medical personnel were given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras. The latter also offers post-graduate training.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The centre devotes itself to the study of and research in problems relating to influenza.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, and the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. Clinical facilities are available at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. The establishment of cancer wards or units in the existing hospitals in the States is being assisted by the Government of India.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The average Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, due to a deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measures have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the Government of India on nutrition matters.

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960, to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (i) production and utilisation of food, (ii) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition and (iii) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population

groups and their implementation. Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee.

Diet and nutrition surveys, distribution of skimmed milk and food supplements, and school feeding are among measures being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir. It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act, while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and antioxidants in food. A seminar held in Hyderabad in November 1960 has made important recommendations for the better enforcement of the 1954 Act.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

In 1951, only 128 towns with a population of 50,000 and over, 60 towns with a population between 30,000 and 50,000 and 210 towns with smaller populations had protected water supply. It was estimated that only 6.15 per cent of the total population was served by protected water supply and only 3 per cent enjoyed the amenity of a sewerage system.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, launched in 1954, continues during the Third Five Year Plan period with a provision of Rs. 88.95 crores for the urban schemes and 16.33 crores for the rural. Most of the 369 urban water supply schemes, 100 urban drainage schemes and 348 rural water supply and sanitation schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 102.17 crores under the first two Plans, have been completed and the rest will be completed during the Third Plan period. A Water Supply and Sanitation Committee was appointed in 1960 to assess requirements and suggest means for financing programmes to meet the requirements. It has since submitted its report.

The programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the programme. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; the Engineering College, Guindy; the Engineering College, Roorkee; and other selected regional field centres. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. Table 42 shows the number of hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients

treated by them and the expenditure involved in their maintenance during the years 1947 to 1960.

TABLE 42
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year									Number of hospitals and dispensaries	Number of patients treated
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,825	4,30,19,772
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,209	10,07,83,459
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,501	13,33,26,513
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,854	

The following table shows the number of registered medical practitioners and other health personnel at the end of the year 1960.

TABLE 43
HEALTH PERSONNEL

Group									Number
Registered medical practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88,389
Compounders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,448*
Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,733
Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,528
Vaccinators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,142*
Dentists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†

Contributory Health Service Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, which came into operation on July 1, 1954, is confined to Delhi and New Delhi and serves 4.56 lakh Central Government employees and their families. The staffs of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have been admitted into the scheme. The facilities under the scheme are also available to the members of Parliament. The contributions are based on a graduated scale varying from 50 np. to Rs. 12 per month according to emoluments. There are now 240 full-time medical officers, including 36 specialists. The number of dispensaries is 40, excluding 4 mobile dispensaries serving beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The number of patients treated during 1961-62 was 52,96,451.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Scheme, which provides *inter alia* medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, now covers over 16.96 lakh workers in the country. Under the scheme, an insured worker and his family are entitled to receive medical help at the State Insurance dispensaries or at panel doctors' clinics, at their residences and in hospitals.

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help in institutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the State Governments provide medical relief to their employees.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

Seventy-four primary health centres were established in National Extension Blocks under a scheme launched in 1954. Each centre serves the Block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a team

*Provisional.

† Complete data not available.

of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after their curative and preventive health needs. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight such centres had come into being by the end of March 1961. By the end of November 1961, 258 more such centres were established.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate contributions of approved value from them in the modern system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this direction. As against a provision of 6.21 crores in the Second Plan, the Third Plan provides Rs. 9.8 crores for the development of indigenous systems of medicine.

Udupa Committee

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of K.N. Udupa, to assess and evaluate the present status of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, made recommendations in 1959 on the training, research and pharmaceutical products and status of practice in *Ayurveda*. A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has been set up in pursuance of one of the recommendations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Government of India on (i) the formulation of a co-ordinated policy of research in *Ayurveda*, (ii) stimulation of such research and (iii) allocation of Central assistance to institutions carrying on research in *Ayurveda*.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, has a 50-bed hospital and an out-patient department, besides a pharmacy, a museum and a pathological research laboratory. A new 'Siddha' unit was started in the year 1956-57. A section of the Institute investigates and studies diagnosis and treatment in Ayurvedic and Siddha systems from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in *Ayurveda* and *Unani* are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

Education

A list of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges is available in the Appendices.

A post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda has been established at Jamnagar.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in almost all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems.

Homoeopathy

In 1955, the Government of India approved a five-year degree course in homoeopathy. There are over 30 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy, and some are recognised by the State Boards. Financial assistance is being provided by the Government of India for upgrading some of these institutions. Boards have been set up by the State Governments for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy.

An advisory committee on homoeopathy has been constituted by the Union Government.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check

on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955 and 1960 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India has also been published.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the Customs and Postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras, in 1948. It supplied 1,63,01,510 cc. of Tuberculin and 64,94,654 cc. of BCG vaccine to indentors in India till the end of November 1961, and 27,81,915 cc. of Tuberculin and 25,76,990 cc. of BCG vaccine to Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli (established in 1905) supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin and influenza vaccines. Influenza vaccines are also manufactured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, and the DDT factory at Delhi, have already gone into production.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having five depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions. During 1961-62, 13,200 regular and a large number of casual indentors drew supplies of the value of Rs. 2.42 crores from these depots.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 65 medical colleges, 11 dental colleges* and 5 other institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones during the Second Plan period raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to 7,900 in 1961. Expansion of dental colleges at Madras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay and starting of new dental colleges at Trivandrum and Hyderabad were also aided by the Union Government during the Second Plan period. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, twelve institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period and in ten other colleges during the Second Plan period.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country. It functions through two main—Media and Methods—divisions, produces a quarterly for the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and maintains a film library. State Health Education Bureaus have been established in most of the States.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was set up in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. An under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects are offered by the Institute. Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a nursing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 650-bed hospital.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Indore and Vellore. States Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term courses with the help of grants from the Centre. By the end of September 1961, 6,572 students were enrolled, of whom 3,258 qualified themselves.

By the end of March 1961, 11,796 *dais* and 2,751 health visitors completed their training.

The Malaria Institute of India is conducting a training course for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. Training leading to a diploma in public health, maternity and child health, nutrition and dietetics and leading to a degree in public health engineering is imparted by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers

A scheme to train auxiliary medical workers (approved in 1954) envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicine, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health education and, in the case of women workers, also midwifery. Those trained under the scheme are expected to work as aides to doctors and serve the Governments for at least five years.

*For a list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices.

Training of Refractionists, Opticians and Radiographers

Assistance is being provided to centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh for training refractionists and opticians. Training facilities for radiographers are available in Madras and Maharashtra. Ten more such centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi are in the process of establishment.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as outlined by the Planning Commission, are: (i) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India; (ii) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated; and (iii) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with requirements of national economy".

The family planning programme in the Third Plan, with an allocation of Rs. 27 crores and a programme ceiling of Rs. 50 crores, recognises that "the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development." "In the circumstances of the country, family planning has to be undertaken, not merely as a major development programme, but as a nation-wide movement which embodies a basic attitude towards a better life for the individual, the family and the country." The programme, as outlined, provides for (a) education and motivation for family planning; (b) provision of services; (c) training; (d) supplies; (e) communication and motivation research; (f) demographic research; and (g) medical and biological research.

Organisational Set-up

The Central Family Planning Board was constituted in September 1956 to formulate family planning programmes. The Demographic Advisory Committee, the Committee on Scientific Aspect of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Communication Action Research Committee have been established. Family Planning Boards are functioning in all the States. District Committees have also been formed. Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in most States.

Family Planning Service/Family Planning Centres

The number of rural and urban family planning centres and other medical and health centres providing advice in family planning is shown in the following table:

TABLE 44
FAMILY PLANNING CENTRES

		Centres established during			Other medical & health centres providing advice	Total
		First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan*		
Rural	..	20	1,079	162	1,864	3,125
Urban	..	125	421	166	330	1,042
TOTAL	..	145	1,500	328	2,194	4,167

*Up to October 1961.

Till October 1961, one lakh and fifty-four thousand persons—seventy-eight thousand males and seventy-six thousand females—were reported to have undergone sterilization operations.

Contraceptives are distributed free in rural areas and in urban areas to individuals with an income of less than Rs. 300 per month. Two pilot schemes in select villages for the appointment of male and female depot holders and *dais* for distribution of contraceptives have been launched. Financial assistance is being given to State Governments for the establishment of mobile family planning clinics in the districts and to voluntary organisations and local bodies for setting up rural and urban family planning clinics. Assistance is also being provided for augmenting sterilization facilities in district hospitals, training in techniques of sterilization and mobile surgical units.

Education and Training

Apart from the well-known methods of educating the people through group meetings, film shows, advertisements, etc., family planning orientation camps are being organised. Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders have also been appointed in all the States.

The Government of India have established three Family Planning Centres at Delhi, Bombay, and Ramanagaram. Two more centres at Dhanbad and Baroda are expected to start functioning soon. The Government of India have also approved the formation of 17 family planning touring training teams, 14 family planning orientation training teams and 6 pilot family planning education mobile units. The State Governments have established regional family planning training centres. Voluntary organisations have, with the assistance of the Government of India, established three family planning welfare workers' centres for workers at Allahabad, Nagpur and Madras. Till October 1961, over 4,000 persons were trained.

Research

The Indian Council of Medical Research has addressed organisations and institutions for preparing research schemes on the development of suitable oral contraceptives, follow-up of sterilization cases and several other subjects pertaining to family planning. The Government of India have also under consideration recommendations made by an expert committee on the use of oral contraceptives.

The Demographic Training Research Centre at Bombay is continuing its investigations. Four other demographic centres have been established in West Bengal, Delhi, Mysore and Kerala

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CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and a machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

The Third Five Year Plan has laid emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depends upon (i) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (ii) support of large section of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (iii) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as employment and (iv) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account of progress of prohibition.

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in touch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari. In the other districts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup and Nowgong, covering 19.2% of the area and 15% of the population of the State. In the other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor licences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Seven opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened. With effect from July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programmes of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of 8 days in a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country liquor shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely withdrawn since April 1, 1959.

Gujarat

There is complete prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. Taluk prohibition drive committees and sub-committees of the block advisory committees have been set up. Similar committees at the village level are being formed with the help of the Panchayats.

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Kozhikode, Palghat, Cannanore and Trivandrum districts as also five taluks in the Quilon and Trichur districts and Fort Cochin area of Ernakulam district, covering 58.8% of the area and 56% of the population of the State. Advertisements and public inducements relating to drink have been prohibited. No fresh licences for liquor shops are granted. A State Advisory Board has been set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State.

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed with effect from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Vidisha districts and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts and covering 16.4% of the area and 19.8% of the population of the State. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsil of the Jabalpur district and one of the Betul district. Among others steps taken are progressive reduction in the number of liquor shops, ban on advertisements relating to drink, prohibition of liquor drinking in public places, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops remain compulsorily closed, shifting of liquor shops from industrial and populous areas, enhancement of the price of intoxicants and encouragement of the consumption of healthy and refreshing light drinks.

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent medical authorities, has been totally banned with effect from April 1, 1959.

Madras

Total prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1958. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by providing enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition has been in force since April 1, 1961. Besides a State Prohibition Board, prohibition sub-committees have been set up in district development boards. Taluk prohibition drive committees and special

committees of the block advisory committees have also been established. Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level. Subsidies are paid to welfare institutions, co-operative societies, village panchayats and municipalities for conducting Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) for prohibition propaganda.

Mysore

Prohibition is in force in the entire State except the districts of Bangalore, Gulbarga and Raichur. The dry area accounts for 81.1 % of the area of the State and covers 79 % of the population. To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959. A Prohibition Board has also been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy.

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in certain districts of the State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has been completely banned from April 1, 1959.

Orissa

The dry law operates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. Sale of foreign liquor to addicts in these districts is limited through licensed shops and on production of permits. In the non-prohibition areas, steps have been taken to reduce progressively the number of liquor shops and to increase the number of days on which liquor shops remain closed.

Oral consumption of opium has been prohibited since April 1, 1959, and all opium shops in the State have been closed.

Punjab

Total prohibition exists only in the district of Rohtak and steps have been taken in other districts to reduce sale and consumption of liquor through restriction of the grant of licences and sale of liquor, etc. Other steps taken by the State Government include imposing restrictions on advertisements relating to drinking and closure of liquor shops once in a week with effect from April 1, 1962.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on medicinal grounds, has come into force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

Prohibition is in force only in Abu taluk in the district of Sirohi. A phased programme has been put into effect since April 1, 1956. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the ban on serving drinks in public places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and other important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees. A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

There is total prohibition in the three pilgrimage centres of Brindavan, Hardwar and Rishikesh and the districts of Badaun, Etah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Mainpuri, Pratapgarh, Rae-Bareilly, Sultanpur, and Unnao. This covers 17.05 % of the area and 21.4 % of the population of the State.

The sale of ganja has been prohibited throughout the State and oral consumption of opium has also been banned with effect from July 1, 1959.

West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State. Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rates of taxation on liquors, etc.

Union Territories

A policy of gradual prohibition is in operation in the Union Territories. All toddy and liquor shops have been closed, liquor shops closed for five days in a week and import of foreign liquor banned in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor and the number of country liquor shops have been imposed. Advertisements relating to liquor consumption have been banned and various steps have been taken to stop public drinking. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only, the number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced. With effect from April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates.

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and sub-divisions of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the State the quota of country liquor has been reduced, as also the number of liquor shops. Drinking in public places has also been banned. An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration, and prohibition committees are being constituted in all the districts.

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a district prohibition committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public co-operation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn with effect from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence (Care) Programme

The Social Defence (Care) schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 3.58 crores, are aimed at (i) the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, (ii) enforcement of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, (iii) prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy; (iv) welfare services in prisons and (v) probation. The Government of India will share 50% of the total expenditure on the implementation of these schemes in the case of States and cent per cent expenditure in the case of Union Territories.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this

purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950.

All the provisions of the Act have been enforced throughout India from May 1, 1958. The Act prescribes punishment for brothel-keeping, for living on the earnings of prostitutes, for procuring, inducing or taking a woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, for detaining a woman or girl in premises where prostitution is carried on, for prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places and for seducing or soliciting for the purpose of prostitution. The setting up of an adequate number of protective homes for the rehabilitation and the educational and vocational training of women and girls recovered and detained under the Act is also envisaged.

Rescue Homes and Reception Centres established under the After-care Programme can also be utilised as Protective Homes. About 100 Protective Homes (Government as well as private), having a total capacity of 4,419 inmates, are reported to be functioning in the country. In addition, there are several other institutions in the States which aim at making good citizens out of fallen women. These are : Stri Sadans maintained by the Government of Madras, the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram in Bombay, Good Shepherd Home in Madras, Crispin's Home in Poona, Kushalbag Mission Orphanage in Gorakhpur, Fendall Home and All-Bengal Women's Union Home in West Bengal, etc.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union Territories. The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger States and some Union Territories.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Governments. The Central Government, however, have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance. Under this programme, 40 remand homes, 17 certified schools, 5 borstal schools, 15 boys' clubs, and 5 probation hostels have been established.

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the certified, reformatory and borstal schools. Some of these institutions also provide juvenile delinquents on their release with implements and money to enable them to settle down in trades learnt by them in school. Other institutions provide follow up services. The inmates of the certified schools are given training in citizenship and democratic living and are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, such as sports, debates, dramas, music and scouting.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sections 55(i) (b) and 109 (b). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police acts provide measures against begging. To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping

or obtaining custody of a minor and the maiming of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation. Eighteen certified institutions with a total capacity for 2,000 beggars exist in Maharashtra and Gujarat. West Bengal has 8 beggar homes with accommodation for 2,050. There are 7 similar institutions in Madras, 8 including 3 relief settlements in Kerala and 3 in Delhi. There is a beggar home each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. A novel type of vagrant home-cum-training centre is in existence in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the management of the home. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

Among the schemes to be implemented during the Third Plan period is the establishment of a Central Bureau of Correctional Services. The main functions of the Bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offences.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953, under the Chairmanship of Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh. Its functions, as defined in the Resolution of Government setting up the Board, are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and objectives, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in different States to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

Since its inception, the Board sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 521.64 lakhs to 7,607 voluntary welfare institutions till the end of February 1962. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-four of these institutions were child welfare agencies, 3,696 women welfare organisations, 259 institutions working for the welfare of the physically handicapped and juvenile delinquents and 488 organisations engaged in general welfare.

In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards have been delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects covers an area of about 25 to 30 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise *balwadis* (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including

those for the handicapped and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities.

A project implementing committee, comprising mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area. Each project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each, each centre with a *dai* and a craft instructor and in charge of a trained *gramsevika*. At the project level are a *mukhyasevika* and a midwife.

Up to the end of October 1960, 418 such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79.48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established. From 1961-62 onwards, these projects have been handed over to local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which is given a suitable grant.

Since April 1957, these projects were extended to community development blocks. Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been started in these areas. Each project covers about 100 villages and a population of about 60,000 to 70,000.

More than twenty-five thousand workers were employed under the rural welfare schemes. Public participation manifested itself in about 5,000 non-official workers lending their active co-operation and in cash and kind contribution of the value of Rs. 80.44 lakhs and 260.86 acres of land.

The coverage of the projects of the original pattern as well as those of the co-ordinated pattern till February 1962, is shown in the table below.

TABLE 45
WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS (RURAL)

	Number of Welfare Extension Projects	Number of Centres	Villages covered	Population covered (in lakhs)
<i>Original Pattern</i>				
August 1954 to October 1960	418	2,027	10,499	79.48
November 1960 to February 1962	21	104	1,582	2.92
<i>Co-ordinated Pattern</i>				
April 1957 to February 1962	321	3,340	29,127	164.40

The Board sanctions building grants for project centres in the Welfare Extension Projects. Grants amounting to Rs. 44.33 lakhs were sanctioned for this purpose till the end of February 1962. The local community had, during this period, donated 261 acres of land and Rs. 25.38 lakhs for the same purpose.

For the execution of the rural welfare programme, 317 *mukhyasevikas*, 3,767 *gramsevikas*, 221 midwives and 335 *dais* have been trained in the training centres run by Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and other voluntary agencies. Condensed courses of training for adult women have also been organised. Three hundred and twenty-nine voluntary institutions were given Rs. 91.96 lakhs by way of grants for this purpose till the end of February 1962.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, *balwadis*, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referral and placement services for the handicapped. Eighty-one voluntary institutions running such projects in urban areas covering a population of 5.64 lakhs were given grants amounting to Rs. 31.79 lakhs till the end of February 1962.

Holiday Homes for Children

One hundred and seventy-two batches of 50 children each benefited from grants amounting to Rs. 4.8 lakhs given as assistance for organising holiday camps for children coming from lower income groups at hill stations and summer resorts till February 1962. The scheme is being co-ordinated by the Indian Council of Child Welfare.

Night Shelters

Thirty-eight institutions are running night shelters in different States to provide temporary accommodation for the shelterless in big industrial cities. A sum of Rs. 3.45 lakhs was given as assistance to them. The co-ordination work of this scheme has been entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Socio-Economic Programme

A scheme of setting up a number of production units with the assistance of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and its industrial boards and the Khadi Commission has been initiated in order to provide needy women and handicapped persons with gainful employment. While a small beginning was made during the First Plan period, many new schemes were initiated during the Second Plan period, which include, (i) units ancillary to small industries, (ii) handloom training production units, (iii) handicrafts training centres, production units, procurement units and (iv) Ambar Parishramalayas. The different types of units established so far and the workers employed therein, are given below :

		No. of units	No. of workers
(a) Production Units			
(i) Units of small industries	.. .. .	11	767
(ii) Ancillary units of small industries	.. .. .	3	99
(iii) Handicrafts units	.. .. .	4	85
(iv) Units attached to State After-Care Homes	.. .. .	26	2,600
(v) Handloom-cum-production units	.. .. .	18	774
(b) Training of craft instructors			
(i) Ambar Charkha trained	386		
(ii) Handicrafts Teachers' Training			
Trained	200		
Under training	100		

During the Third Plan period it is proposed to create employment opportunities to 25,000 to 30,000 women workers.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme

The Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme undertaken on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, is aimed at the after-care and rehabilitation of rescued women and adults and children discharged from correctional, non-correctional and care institutions. The programme is implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance, with the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards being associated with it in an advisory capacity. Forty-six after-care homes, providing training to 1,794 inmates and meeting other needs of the inmates, and 89 district shelters, receiving the discharged persons and sending them to the homes established under this programme, were sanctioned till the end of February 1962.

Child Welfare

Provision has been made in the Third Plan for setting up demonstration projects for integrated child welfare services, aiming at the all-round

development of children up to the age of 16. Two training centres have been started at Delhi and Madras and a special training programme for child welfare workers to man these services is being formulated. A Committee on Child Care has been constituted for preparing a programme for the development of comprehensive child welfare services.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Of the 88.57 lakh displaced persons from Pakistan who had migrated to India, 47.40 lakhs came from West Pakistan and the rest from East Pakistan. The main task of rehabilitating these displaced persons has been virtually completed. The assistance provided by Government towards the relief and rehabilitation of these persons till the end of March 1962 is shown in the table below.

TABLE 46
EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

							<i>(in crores of rupees)</i>		
							On D.Ps. from West Pakistan	On D.Ps. from East Pakistan	Total
Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.22	84.74	177.96
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.34	42.63	68.97
Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.86	40.71	103.57
Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.85	0.84	3.69
Loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration (up to 31-12-60)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.28	3.94	11.22
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	—	0.01
Dandakaranya Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	13.52	13.52
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	0.35	0.35
TOTAL							192.56	186.73	379.29*

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

Rupees 194.37 crores have so far been sanctioned for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Rehabilitation assistance was given to 6.40 lakh displaced families. Of the 41.17 lakh persons who migrated 12,306 persons were still being maintained in 5 camps in West Bengal only. About 30,000 displaced persons were being cared for in homes.

Out of about 3,109 displaced families in camps in West Bengal, 1,080 non-agriculturist families of the rehabilitable category were dispersed to rehabilitation sites within West Bengal and the remaining belonging to the long term liability category were transferred to homes. One hundred squatters' colonies were regularised in full and 10 in part, benefitting 11,400 displaced families.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of 30,052 square miles in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa is being reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. Thirty-nine thousand acres have been fully reclaimed and 3,973 families comprising 18,006 persons were

*Does not include Rs. 111.48 crores gross capital expenditure incurred up to 1961-62 on payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants, Rs. 62.14 crores debited against revenue on account of write back of compensation from capital to revenue, Rs. 2.19 crores debited against revenue on account of loans to the Faridabad Development Board and Rs. 1.78 crores as maintenance and education grants to East Pakistan D.P.s. and *ex-gratia* payments to migrants from the Pakistan-held area of Jammu & Kashmir.

moved to the area up to the end of January 1962. Three thousand two hundred and forty families have been moved to village sites. A mixed farm at Umarkote and a central horticulture farm at Dumriput were set up and crops and vegetables grown. A poultry farm was also started at Mana. The fisheries schemes has been making steady progress. Malaria has been eradicated from the area of settlement, medical facilities have been provided and 78 primary and 3 secondary schools imparting education to about 5,700 students have been established. About 5,000 acres of reclaimed land were placed at the disposal of the district authorities for allotment to tribals.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

A Rehabilitation Industries Corporation with a Rs. 5 crore assistance from the Centre has been set up to establish industries in the public sector in partnership with private enterprise and to provide loans to private entrepreneurs for providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan. It also organises allied activities such as running of training and apprenticeship institutions which are specifically directed towards meeting the requirements of the industrial projects under the normal development plan of the country both in the public and private sectors. The Corporation devotes special attention to the setting up of small industries as ancillary units to major industries.

Financial Assistance to Non-Official Institutions

Till the end of March 1961, assistance of the value of Rs. 3.90 crores was provided to 791 non-official educational, medical and cultural institutions in the eastern region to enable them to meet the requirements of displaced persons. Three hundred and sixty displaced persons were provided employment with the West Bengal Transport Corporation with the help of Rs. 17.25 lakhs loan by the Government of India.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

Till the end of 1961, permanent rights were transferred to 2,73,317 allottees, covering an area of 19,79,730 standard acres valued at Rs. 90 crores. Proprietary rights in 91,379 houses were also transferred. Till the end of December 1961, 16,061 non-Punjabi land claimants were allotted 63,054 standard acres, 1,56,173 ordinary acres of land and groves worth Rs. 37.0 lakhs in various States. Of the new townships set up in the western region, the Central Government were directly associated with the construction and administration of four townships of Faridabad, Rajpura, Nilokheri and Hastinapur.

Up to December 31, 1961, a sum of Rs. 164.80 crores (Rs. 59.37 crores in cash, Rs. 81.10 crores by transfer of properties and Rs. 24.33 crores by way of adjustment of public dues) was paid as compensation to 4.97 lakhs of the 5.02 lakh claimants.

Negotiations with Pakistan

Out of 24,361 claims for pension, provident fund, security deposits, etc., 13,504 claims involving Rs. 49.39 lakhs non-recurring (in admitted claims) and Rs. 14.52 lakhs recurring per annum were verified by the Government of Pakistan till November 1961. Under the *ad hoc* payment scheme, 2,186 cases out of 3,377 cases examined have been finalised. One thousand five hundred and thirty-seven cases out of 2,834 for verification of service rendered in Pakistan have been verified. Four hundred and sixteen insurance policies of displaced persons out of 524 claims have been reassigned in favour of the insured persons. Eight hundred and sixty-nine claims of contractors and dues of other evacuees of the value of Rs. 49.15 lakhs have been settled.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitation assistance to the Kashmiri displaced persons in the form of an *ex gratia* payment which comes to Rs. 1,000 for families settled on agricultural lands and Rs. 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Migrants from Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir were asked to submit declaration forms by November 15, 1960. Up to December 31, 1961, declaration forms from 10,376 migrants were received and payment of grants in 8,394 cases involving payment of Rs. 34.31 lakhs was made.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that :

- (i) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well-trained in conducting such operations;
- (ii) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum;
- (iii) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play; and
- (iv) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres.

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training Institute has been set up at Nagpur. The Institute lays down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the scheme.

During 1961, the Government of India sanctioned ways and means advance of Rs. 4 crores to the Government of Maharashtra and Mysore for providing relief to flood victims. A loan of Rs. 1 crore to the Government of Assam and grants of the value of Rs. 3.35 crores to the Governments of West Bengal and Punjab were also provided for affording relief to flood victims. Gifts for free distribution to flood stricken people were transported without any charge. The Home Guards Organisation rendered timely assistance.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, a sum of about Rs. 2.25 crores was utilised till March 1962, in providing relief to people affected by national calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, draught, famine and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan.

CHAPTER XIV

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to. These are:

- (i) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);
- (ii) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);
- (iii) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);
- (iv) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);
- (v) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19);
- (vi) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);
- (vii) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);
- (viii) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334);
- (ix) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and
- (x) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

The population of the Scheduled Castes is now estimated at 5.53 crores and that of Scheduled Tribes at 2.25 crores as a result of the issue of revised lists under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. Denotified Tribes number about 40 lakhs.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, and the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 47
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1951 Census)*

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	5,53,27,021	2,25,11,854
States		
Andhra Pradesh	44,15,995	11,49,919
Assam	4,24,044	17,61,434
Bihar	49,13,990	38,80,097
Gujarat	9,72,570	20,64,522
Jammu and Kashmir	1,56,135	—
Kerala	12,07,294	1,34,757
Madhya Pradesh	39,12,205	48,44,128
Madras	53,81,836	1,36,376
Maharashtra	39,66,208	15,93,857
Mysore	25,83,142	80,402
Orissa	26,29,250	30,09,580
Punjab	34,90,983	2,661
Rajasthan	25,02,202	17,74,278
Uttar Pradesh	1,31,00,398	—
West Bengal	47,43,713	15,66,868
Union Territories		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	12,915
Delhi	2,68,530	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,19,972	27,928
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	13,486
Manipur	28,647	1,94,239
Tripura	46,608	1,92,293

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, *dharamshala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act also prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the ex-communication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

*Population figures according to the 1961 census are not yet available.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh, Hind Sweepers Sewak Samaj and Iswar Saran Ashram have also been obtained. A sum of Rs. 61,50,746, of which Rs. 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period. The Second Five Year Plan envisaged an expenditure of about Rs. 208 lakhs as aid to non-official agencies for this programme, of which Rs. 138 lakhs were provided under the States' sector and Rs. 70 lakhs under the Central sector of the Plan. All-India voluntary organisations were given grants amounting to Rs. 69.27 lakhs (Rs. 36.53 lakhs towards removal of untouchability) from the Central sector during the Second Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 125 lakhs has been earmarked in the Third Plan for financial assistance to non-official agencies of all-India status.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 48 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commissions [Art. 320 (4)].

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is five per cent in both cases.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (i) exemption in age-limits, (ii) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, (iii) selection subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency and (iv) inclusion at least in the lower category for purposes of promotion where promotion is otherwise than through a qualifying examination, have been provided for. The principle of reservation has been extended to services filled by promotion through competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates. If no suitable Scheduled Caste candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as reserved for Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa*. It is only when suitable candidates

TABLE 48

**SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES**

State/Union Territory	In Parliament			In the State Legislature		
	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	43	6	2	301	43	11
Assam	12	1	2*	108	5	26
Bihar	53	7	5	318	40	32
Gujarat	22	1	3	132	10	17
Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	75 †	—	—
Kerala	18	2	0	126	11	1
Madhya Pradesh	36	5	7	288	43	54
Madras	41	7	—	205	37	1
Maharashtra	44	6	2	264	33	14
Mysore	26	3	—	208	28	1
Orissa	20	4	4	140	25	29
Punjab	22	5	—	154	33	—
Rajasthan	22	3	2	176	28	20
Uttar Pradesh	86	18	—	430	89	—
West Bengal	36	6	2	252	45	15
Union Territories						
Delhi	5	1	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	1	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	500	76	31	3,177	470	221

are not available from either that a post is treated as unreserved. In such cases, an equal number of reservations are carried forward to two recruitment years.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made for intensive training and coaching facilities at certain educational institutions to enable Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to compete on merit for all-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

Three lakhs nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were employed in the Government of India on January 1, 1961.

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

† Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and 5 District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of these District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. An advisory board in Kerala for the Scheduled Tribes and another in Mysore for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been set up to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (i) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution and (ii) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are eleven Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Tribal Welfare Officer

A Tribal Welfare Officer for Assam has been appointed by the Government of India to take stock of and evaluate the work so far done among the tribal population both in the Autonomous Districts and the plains of Assam. He is also to submit a report to the Government of India in this regard.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of Tribal Areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and the other for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments

in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under the Article 275(1) the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme has been decentralised with effect from 1959-60. The following table shows the amounts spent on this account.

TABLE 49
SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1951-52	8·18	2·82	4·41	15·41
1955-56	63·78	13·05	73·70	150·53
1956-57	87·99	15·78	83·52	187·29
1957-58	100·37	18·97	82·19	201·53
1958-59	125·86	20·76	76·49	223·11
1959-60	143·85	23·89	90·08	257·82
1960-61	167·91	30·95	87·70	286·56

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam and Bihar.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs, about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres, the total area used so far for shifting cultivation being five times this figure. The problem is in its acute form in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period and 5,778 acres of land have been so far allotted for the settlement of shifting cultivators in Assam. Six colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra Pradesh and nearly 1,548 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,990 in Orissa and 13,229 in Tripura have been settled under the scheme.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Multi-purpose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In some States, such as Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure to the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. A Tribal Research Institute has been started in the Andhra University. The Gauhati University initiated some years ago the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society and the University of Bombay. In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, has completed two studies on the inter-ethnic relationship and social mobility among some tribal and caste groups in the country and selected material traits in one hundred and forty-eight districts all over India. Studies in the culture and languages of the

people of NEFT are being undertaken by the research department of NEFT. The Tribal Research Bureau in Orissa has also undertaken investigation of several important tribal problems. The Institute in Madhya Pradesh has completed an evaluation of co-operative societies in five districts of the Mahakosal region and is now engaged in (a) the study of the impact of industrialisation on the social, cultural and economic life in the coal mines of Chindwara district; (b) the study of the problem and extent of shifting cultivation in Mandla, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts; (c) assessing relative importance of minor forest produce in tribal economy; (d) the study of housing and water supply conditions in Scheduled Areas; (e) the study of social movement among Gonds of Surguja and (f) evaluation of the ashram schools in the Vindhya Pradesh region. The Bihar Institute has also completed studies on a tribe in Santhal Parganas. The Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, is a pioneer non-official organisation which has conducted cultural surveys of tribes in the former Madhya Bharat State and in Rajasthan.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan, under a Central programme for special multi-purpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modifications to suit tribal conditions, 43 development blocks were started with an outlay of Rs. 27 lakhs per block. A committee headed by Verrier Elwin examined the working of these blocks. It is now proposed to have, in a 10-year programme, about 330 tribal development blocks each involving an outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs in two stages and covering about 200 square miles and 20,000 people of whom at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent are tribal.

Expenditure under the Plans

The expenditure actually incurred on welfare schemes in the First Plan period, estimated expenditure in the Second Plan period and the outlay for the Third Plan period are shown in table 50.

TABLE 50
EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES,
SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(Rs. in crores)

	Expen- diture incurred in the First Plan period	SECOND PLAN						Outlay for the Third Plan period		
		OUTLAY			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE			States' Sector	Central Sector	Total
		States' Sector	Central Sector	Total	States' Sector	Central Sector	Total			
Scheduled Tribes	17.37	29.44	21.00	50.44	23.49	18.67	42.16	38.15	21.75	59.90
Scheduled Castes	5.96	22.84	5.73	28.57	23.01	5.60	28.61	32.17	8.25	40.42
Others including Denotified Tribes	2.65	7.02	4.44	11.46	7.25	3.81	11.06	8.55	3.75	12.30
Grants-in-aid to Non-official or- ganisations and general schemes	—	—	0.70	0.70	—	0.66	0.66	—	1.25	1.25

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CHAPTER XV

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

There are today 29 radio stations, covering all the important linguistic regions of the country. The stations are grouped into four zones as follows:

North: Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West : Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona and Rajkot.

South : Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East : Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati.

There are two stations of Radio Kashmir, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. Radio Goa is at Panjim. The number of transmitters, studio centres and receiving centres on December 31, 1961, was 77, 33 and 28 respectively.

A network of 56 new transmitters is being set up under a plan of expansion drawn up in 1961. On completion of the plan, the area covered by medium-wave broadcasting will increase from 37 per cent of the total area of the country to 61 per cent. About 74 per cent of the total population will be brought within the listening range of medium-wave programmes, as against 55 per cent at present. The Plan aims at (i) enabling new areas and population groups to hear programmes on medium-wave, which are not at present within their listening range, and (ii) providing an alternative light programme on medium-wave. At all stations of All India Radio and in a few urban centres, at least two medium-wave channels will be available, one of which will carry Vividh Bharati programmes.

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 50 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio. Talks, discussions, interviews, dramas and features cover a wide range of subjects. The National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literatures is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. Documentary features, radio reports, etc., are also broadcast. The composition and duration of the Home Services programmes, including Vividh Bharati, during 1961 are shown below.

TABLE 51
COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMMES (1961)

Type of Programme	Duration in hours	Approximate per- centage
Regional Services		
Indian music		
Classical (vocal)	14,702	13.45
Classical (instrumental)	10,757	9.84
Folk (vocal)	1,579	1.44
Folk (instrumental)	83	0.08
Light (vocal)	11,484	10.50
Light (instrumental)	1,156	1.06
Devotional	6,031	5.52
Film Music	3,285	3.00

TABLE 51 (Concl'd.)

Type of Programme	Duration in hours	Approximate per- centage
Western music	2,107	1.92
Talks, discussions, etc.	6,019	5.51
Dramas and features	4,969	4.54
News	23,688	21.67
Special Broadcasts		
Religious	35	21.47
Children	1,884	
Women	2,042	
Rural	8,997	
Industrial	2,116	
Armed Forces	526	
Tribal Areas	1,531	
Educational	3,723	
Publicity	1,424	
Others	1,196	
TOTAL	1,09,334	100.00
Vividh Bharati	7,931	—
GRAND TOTAL	1,17,265	—

The table below shows the duration of External Services programmes broadcast in the various languages during 1961.

TABLE 52
COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL PROGRAMMES (1961)

Type of Programme	Duration in hours	Approximate percentage
Music		
Indian	2,687	30.78
West Asian	434	4.93
African (Swahili)	42	0.48
East Asian	822	9.41
Western	74	0.85
News bulletins	2,127	24.36
Talks, discussions, etc.	1,428	16.35
Dramas, plays, etc.	320	3.66
Publicity items	327	3.74
Other broadcasts	475	5.44
TOTAL	8,736	100.00

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its fourth year in October 1961, and is now broadcast for 9 hours on week days and a little over 10 hours on Saturdays, Sundays and principal festival days. The Saturday programmes include a special transmission from 9.45 to 11 p.m., providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music for such listeners as may not be interested in classical music. The programme is broadcast over two powerful short-wave transmitters from Bombay and Madras. With effect from February 22, 1960, part of these programmes are also being broadcast on a medium-wave transmitter from Delhi. With the completion of the new medium-wave plan, Vividh Bharati programmes would be available on the medium-wave practically all over the country.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks,

weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts in programmes broadcast in all major Indian languages and about 103 tribal languages and dialects for a total duration of about 10,000 hours. Under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme, about 70,000 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-cum-discussion-cum-action group programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. By the end of 1961, 2,129 such forums were functioning in the different States.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 23 stations, for a duration of 20-40 minutes on two to five days in a week. School Listening Clubs have been formed at Madras, Tiruchi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Simla to bring about a closer and more continuous contact of the radio stations with the schools concerned. Over 18,000 schools are registered with All India Radio for these broadcasts.

Programmes addressed to students of universities consist of talks and discussions on subjects of academic interest. Inter-university contests in group discussions and radio plays are held annually in Hindi, English and other languages.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and at some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health, etc. is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is being encouraged.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient timings from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Nagpur, Ranchi, Trivandrum, Bangalore and Hyderabad. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular to acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments. A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati.

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast from Delhi, Srinagar and Jammu.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasise the various aspects of planned progress. Songs specially composed on various 'Help the Plan Schemes' are set to popular tunes and included in rural programmes. The various folk parties, which come to Delhi for the Republic Day celebrations, are invited to present special songs on development activities in a programme called 'Songs of the Nation Builders'. Use is also made of short documentaries on various projects under the Plan.

During 1961, about 4,500 programmes dealing with different aspects of the Plan were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps stations to exchange their best programmes. During 1961 about 10,200 programmes were thus

exchanged. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About 85 broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad received programmes under this arrangement in 1961. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained at Delhi. It serves both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value. A quarterly External Programme Bulletin, published by the Unit, gives full details of programmes available for distribution.

Transcription Service

In addition to the processing of speeches of important personalities, the Transcription Service has in its library recordings of folk music, of old masters representing various schools of music, and of music of different countries of the world. To co-ordinate the supply, circulation and utilisation of tapes by different stations and units of AIR, a Central Tape Bank is also functioning in this Unit.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. The AIR Liaison Committee maintains effective liaison with the radio trade and industry. At the stations, public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (i) the Programme Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (ii) the Rural Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (iii) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and Panels for University Programmes, and (iv) Advisory Committees for Industrial and Tribal Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting such programmes).

Programme Journals

The programmes planned by the different stations are announced in advance in the following journals :

TABLE 53
PROGRAMME JOURNALS OF AIR

Name of the journal	Published from	Language	Periodicity
Akashvani (formerly Indian Listener)	Delhi	English	Weekly
Awaz	do.	Urdu	Fornightly
Sarang	do.	Hindi	do.
Betar Jagat	Calcutta	Bengali	do.
Vanoli	Madras	Tamil	do.
Vani	do.	Telugu	do.
Nabhovani	Ahmedabad	Gujarati	do.
Akashi	Calcutta	Assamese	do.

The following monthly journals, carrying the external services programmes and distributed free to overseas listeners, are also published in languages indicated against each :

1. India Calling English
2. Idhaat-ul-Hind Arabic
3. Sada-i-Hind Persian
4. Ponghubung Indonesian
5. Lay Daiga Athan (Cyclostyled) Burmese
6. Yintudze Sheng (Cyclostyled) Chinese

7. Gya-Gar-Gi-Dra-Tan (Cyclostyled) .. Tibetan
 8. D-Hind Awaz (Cyclostyled) .. Pushto

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day; in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; and in Gorkhali once a day. A bulletin is also broadcast for troops in the Armed Forces Programme in Hindi and Gorkhali once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri.

Ninety-nine bulletins—66 in the Home Services and 33 in the External Services—are broadcast daily. The Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur and Jullundur stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay in Marathi, Mudras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad in Gujarati and Srinagar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Pushto. Jullundur also broadcasts a bulletin in Punjabi. Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and three in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series of special newsreels on important occasions. A commentary on the day's proceedings called "Today in Parliament" is broadcast on each day Parliament is in session. A weekly talk entitled "Matters of the Moment" of 10 to 15 minutes duration is broadcast every Sunday.

External Services

The External Services programmes are broadcast in 17 languages practically round the clock for listeners in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia, East and Central Africa, Aden, Mauritius and Fiji and are in four languages, viz., Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 13 languages, viz., Arabic, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Portuguese, Pushto, Swahili and Tibetan.

Production of Radio Receivers

The following table shows the position about the manufacture of radio receivers in India:

TABLE 54
 PRODUCTION OF RADIO RECEIVERS IN INDIA

Year											Number of receivers produced
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,036
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,800
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,596
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,90,690
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,98,107
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,14,955
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,68,000
1961 (January—July)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,163

Broadcast Receiver Licences

Table 55 shows the different kinds of licences in force on October 31, 1961, according to postal circles.

TABLE 55
BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENCES IN FORCE
(As on October 31, 1961)

Name of Postal Circle*	Domestic	C.B.R.	Possession	Demonstration	Community	School	Cheap Radio Sets	Crystal	Total
1. Andhra ..	1,31,065	3,296	840	193	6,723	1,276	805	45	1,44,243
2. Assam** ..	36,333	629	200	114	225	153	—	12	37,666
3. Bihar ..	76,832	1,077	318	110	1,494	241	—	145	80,217
4. Bombay ..	2,16,897	9,110	1,588	117	7,622	807	772	1,562	2,38,475
5. Central Circle† ..	1,40,822	3,409	499	220	3,476	917	349	207	1,49,899
6. Delhi ..	1,23,256	2,497	230	39	39	134	3,619	3,279	1,33,093
7. Madras ..	2,21,814	7,037	1,180	387	4,874	1,873	1,699	3,431	2,42,295
8. Kerala ..	55,244	2,622	333	83	2,845	721	6	—	61,854
9. Mysore ..	1,18,912	3,829	543	142	3,121	522	802	407	1,28,278
10. Orissa ..	23,515	436	111	39	3,227	614	85	33	28,060
11. Punjab@ ..	2,24,669	6,608	1,235	202	6,074	2,161	1,120	659	2,42,728
12. Rajasthan ..	59,525	2,755	275	104	1,392	1,000	484	636	66,171
13. Saurashtra ..	1,86,387	6,323	1,229	135	4,713	671	1,175	887	2,01,520
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	1,80,568	2,158	902	149	8,906	2,464	1,346	2,223	1,98,716
15. West Bengal ..	2,71,139	3,962	1,524	170	1,871	1,534	1,540	10,593	2,92,333
TOTAL ..	20,66,978	55,748	11,007	2,204	56,602	15,088	13,802	24,119	22,45,548

*Postal circles correspond to the pre-1956 reorganisation State/Union Territory boundaries except as otherwise indicated.

**Assam Circle comprises Assam, Manipur, Tripura and NEFT.

† Central Circle comprises former Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh areas.

@ Punjab Circle comprises former Punjab, Pepsu and Bilaspur areas, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Television

The Experimental Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This service, which is in the nature of a pilot project, is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 12 to 15 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing, the programmes are mainly informative and educational in character and include illustrated talks, interviews, dialogues, discussions, documentary films, plays, skits, puppet shows, dance-drama, ballet and light and classical music.

During 1961 the Television Unit undertook two major projects—one with the co-operation of UNESCO and the other with the help of the Ford Foundation. The UNESCO project on social education, meant primarily to assess the effectiveness of social education telecasts on organised groups or teleclubs, has been completed and the assessment report from the Indian Adult Education Society is awaited. The other project aims at putting out regular, systematic in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects which will supplement the regular school instruction. Under the scheme eight programmes per week are televised in Chemistry, Physics, English and Hindi, for the 9th class students of the Higher Secondary Schools in the Capital. About 250 television sets have been installed in 144 schools which have AC electric supply. It is proposed in due course to cover all the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi. Work on the 5KW Television Transmitter at Delhi is in hand. When completed it will serve a radius of 25 miles.

THE PRESS

According to the fifth report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in August 1961, there were 8,026 newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1960, as against 7,651 in 1959. This marked an increase of 4.9 per cent over the previous year.

Of the total of 8,026 newspapers, 593 were 'General Interest' newspapers and included 465 dailies and 40 non-dailies (published at intervals of less than a week) of A category and 88 dailies and non-dailies belonging to B category papers such as market reports, weather bulletins, etc. The number of periodicals was 7,433, of which 1,503 belonged to the B category.

The highest number (1,272) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra, followed by West Bengal (1,107), Uttar Pradesh (1,003), Delhi (844) and Madras (786). Table 56 gives the State-wise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that English continued to have the largest number of papers (1647), Hindi coming next with 1,532. The largest number of dailies (116) were, however, published in Hindi. Of the 79 dailies published in English, 29 were market reports or commercial bulletins. The respective percentages for newspapers published in major languages were : English 20.5; Hindi 19.1; Urdu 8.5; Bengali 6.6; Gujarati 6.5; and Marathi 5.3. Table 57 shows the distribution of newspapers according to State and language, as on December 31, 1960.

*Circulation of Newspapers**

Out of a total of 8,026 newspapers and periodicals published in 1960, data of circulation were available in respect of 4,651. The total average circulation of these papers was 182.19 lakhs as against 170.72 lakhs commanded by 4,738 papers in 1959. A study of the circulation of 3,489 newspapers, for which data were available for both the years, shows that the average increase during 1960 was 8.3 per cent over that of 1959. The increase in circulation in 1960 was shared by papers of most periodicities and

*Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free.

TABLE 56

State/Union Territory	General Interest Newspapers A					General Interest Newspapers B			Periodicals						
	Dailies (including papers issued at least 4 days a week)			Non-dailies		Dailies	Bi- and tri-weeklies	Total	Weeklies		Fortnightlies (including tri-monthlies)				
	Morning	Evening	Total	Bi-and Tri-weeklies	Weeklies				Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
Andhra Pradesh	32	2	34	3	2	5	3	—	3	93	3	96	37	—	37
Assam	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	25	8	—	8
Bihar	8	1	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	54	6	60	15	3	18
Gujarat	28	1	29	—	1	1	—	—	—	84	14	98	54	7	61
Kerala	26	13	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	55	16	—	16
Madhya Pradesh	38	8	46	4	1	5	—	—	—	80	11	91	19	5	24
Madras	24	7	31	2	1	3	12	4	16	106	6	112	110	8	118
Maharashtra	68	12	80	3	3	6	33	3	36	259	33	292	79	10	89
Mysore	23	13	36	2	—	2	—	—	—	99	—	99	14	—	14
Orissa	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	11	—	11
Punjab	19	8	27	2	—	2	—	2	2	174	8	182	38	12	50
Rajasthan	10	5	15	1	—	1	—	—	—	110	4	114	21	2	23
Uttar Pradesh	38	16	54	8	—	8	2	2	4	330	16	346	71	6	77
West Bengal	22	2	24	3	1	4	8	3	11	170	25	195	99	12	111
Delhi	17	10	27	—	1	1	8	8	16	102	23	125	50	29	79
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Manipur..	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Tripura ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	361	104	465	30	10	40	66	22	88	1,759	149	1,908	644	94	738

TABLE 56 (concl.d.)

State/Union Territory	Periodicals						Grand Total		
	Monthly			Quarterlies (including bi-monthlies & half-yearlies)					
	A	B	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	159	3	162	18	9	27	348	42	390
Assam ..	15	1	16	7	1	8	57	4	61
Bihar ..	66	6	72	12	5	17	158	37	195
Gujarat ..	178	42	220	23	3	26	371	70	441
Kerala ..	158	8	166	19	2	21	288	51	339
Madhya Pradesh ..	49	6	55	18	6	24	218	31	249
Madras ..	325	24	349	62	19	81	644	142	786
Maharashtra ..	457	79	536	133	44	177	1,048	224	1,272
Mysore ..	126	4	130	18	2	20	308	10	318
Orissa ..	38	1	39	21	18	39	88	51	139
Punjab ..	147	32	179	19	101	120	407	177	584
Rajasthan ..	55	15	70	10	4	14	212	40	252
Uttar Pradesh ..	270	123	393	39	16	55	776	227	1,003
West Bengal ..	381	43	424	161	77	238	855	252	1,107
Delhi ..	361	65	426	88	55	143	632	212	844
Himachal Pradesh ..	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	4
Manipur ..	5	2	7	—	1	1	9	18	27
Tripura ..	1	1	2	1	—	1	11	1	12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3
TOTAL ..	2,792	455	3,247	650	364	1,014	6,435	1,591	8,026

TABLE 57

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND LANGUAGE

(As on 31-12-1960)

State/Union Territory	Eng- lish	Hindi	As- samese	Ben- gali	Guja- rati	Kan- nada	Mala- yalam	Mar- athi	Oriya	Pun- jabi	Sans- krit	Tamil	Tel- ugu	Urdu	Bi- lingual	Mul- ti- lingual	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	39	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	196	58	48	34	1	390
Assam	13	4	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	61
Bihar	35	109	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	18	7	195
Gujarat	20	10	—	—	366	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	13	6	441
Kerala	27	1	—	—	—	1	181	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	84	40	1	339
Madhya Pradesh	13	200	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	13	2	4	249
Madras	225	9	—	—	2	3	10	1	—	—	1	362	51	9	80	33	—	786
Maharashtra	393	97	—	—	147	4	3	385	—	7	3	1	1	53	92	54	32	1,272
Mysore	52	1	—	—	—	200	1	7	—	—	—	4	1	16	25	8	3	318
Orissa	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	16	41	—	139
Punjab	65	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	177	53	118	1	584
Rajasthan	5	171	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	46	9	17	252
Uttar Pradesh	88	594	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	161	126	19	7	1,003
West Bengal	303	86	3	489	2	—	—	1	9	3	3	—	2	21	114	57	14	1,107
Delhi	352	169	—	4	1	2	4	2	1	18	1	4	4	155	89	26	12	844
Himachal Pradesh	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	9	27
Tripura	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	1,647	1,532	16	526	519	210	199	404	76	135	12	377	256	680	825	487	125	8,026

languages. While the dailies and the weeklies recorded increase of 9.6 and 11.5 per cent respectively, the highest increase according to languages was recorded by Telugu papers (29.5 per cent), followed by papers published in Malayalam (17.4 per cent) and Assamese (15.6 per cent).

The table below shows the circulation of newspapers according to periodicity for 1959 and 1960 :

TABLE 58
PERIODICITY-WISE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS
1959 (REVISED) AND 1960

	1959 (Revised)		1960	
	No. of papers	Circulation in '000's	No. of papers	Circulation in 000's
G.I.N. (A)*				
Dailies	353	4,453	313	4,610
Non-dailies	35	378	29	363
G.I.N. (B)*				
Dailies	52	80	37	23
Non-dailies	14	16	13	12
Total of G.I. N. (A and B) dailies and Sunday papers	416	4,798	360	4,883
PERIODICALS				
Weeklies (A)	1,159	4,513	1,016	4,486
Weeklies (B)	104	142	89	228
TOTAL	1,263	4,655	1,105	4,714
Fortnightlies (A)	373	1,491	356	1,426
Fortnightlies (B)	72	310	61	185
TOTAL	445	1,801	417	1,611
Monthlies (A)	1,884	5,515	1,649	5,289
Monthlies (B)	324	652	294	632
TOTAL	2,208	6,167	1,943	5,921
Quarterlies and half-yearlies (A)	396	428	357	426
Quarterlies and half-yearlies (B)	232	340	204	260
TOTAL	628	768	561	686
Annuals (A)	50	123	38	131
Annuals (B)	191	162	195	148
TOTAL	241	285	233	279
GRAND TOTAL	5,239	18,603	4,651	18,219

In 1960, newspapers in English continued to have the largest circulation, i.e. 41.47 lakhs or 22.8 per cent of the total. Next in importance were Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 35.83 lakhs or 19.7 per cent. Others in order of importance were: Tamil (24.86 lakhs), Gujarati (12.02 lakhs), Malayalam (11.30 lakhs), Marathi (10.71 lakhs), Urdu (10.55 lakhs), Bengali (9.39 lakhs), and Telugu (6.31 lakhs).

Table 59 gives the total number of papers for which data were available for 1959 and 1960 respectively, and their language-wise circulation in each of the two years.

*General Interest Newspapers, Categories (A) and (B).

TABLE 59

LANGUAGE-WISE CIRCULATION* OF NEWSPAPERS FOR 1959 (REVISED) AND 1960

(Circulation in 000's)

Language	G.I.N.(A)				G.I.N.(B)				Periodicals			
	1959		1960		1959		1960		1959		1960	
	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation	No. of Newspapers	Circulation
English	51	1,392	43	1,396	21	21	20	23	1,028	2,735	918	2,728
Hindi	97	683	77	752	5	2	6	3	904	3,170	786	2,828
Assamese	1	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	10	51	7	47
Bengali	9	232	9	226	—	—	—	—	339	755	307	713
Gujarati	31	330	27	354	2	3	—	—	331	958	276	848
Kannada	23	191	22	158	—	—	—	—	113	318	101	291
Malayalam	28	421	26	499	1	*	1	*	118	453	100	631
Marathi	33	414	27	409	9	50	5	3	259	710	220	659
Oriya	4	47	5	58	—	—	—	—	36	52	38	76
Punjabi	7	35	9	49	1	*	1	*	72	162	68	154
Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	10	7
Tamil	19	466	22	513	5	7	4	1	221	1,742	206	1,972
Telugu	9	147	12	164	1	*	2	*	172	532	156	467
Urdu	61	292	47	267	2	3	2	2	375	969	345	786
Bi-lingual	11	165	11	109	17	10	8	3	457	675	407	534
Multi-lingual	—	—	—	—	2	*	1	*	260	274	246	309
Others	4	12	4	14	—	—	—	—	80	111	68	161
TOTAL	388	4,831	342	4,973	66	96	50	35	4,785	13,676	4,259	13,211

*Total of copies sold plus copies distributed free.

Newsprint

For the major part of its requirement of newsprint, India depends on foreign countries. The only Indian manufacturing unit, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Chandani in Madhya Pradesh, went into production in January 1955 and has an annual installed capacity of about 30,000 tons. The rest of India's newsprint comes mainly from Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria. The quantity and value of the newsprint imported are given in the following table :

TABLE 60
IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

Year									Quantity (in cwt.)	Value (in rupees)
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,75,183	5,64,19,510
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,49,411	4,94,34,518
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,90,760	5,97,28,803
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,22,392	6,18,56,009
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,59,120	7,48,74,620

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1961, textual services were received by 3,806 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 307 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 900. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 271 on December 31, 1961.

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are run from the head office in New Delhi. The offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Jaipur and Calcutta also serve the Hindi Press. Similar service to Urdu newspapers is provided by offices at Jullundur, Srinagar and Hyderabad. Services in other Indian languages are issued from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay and Nagpur (Marathi), Ahmedabad (Gujarati), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). The Bureau's 17 regional and branch offices are linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Bangalore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Bhopal, Shillong and Madurai as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees 'the right to freedom of speech and expression' to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are four main Central laws relating to the Press; (i) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (ii) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (iii) The Delivery of

Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; and (iv) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1960.†

FILMS

The output of feature films for the year 1961 was 303. Table 61 shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition.

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 792 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1961. These consisted of :

(i) Short films over 2,000 ft. in length	81
35mm.	
(ii) Short films 2,000 ft. and below in length	636
16mm.	
(i) Short films above 800 ft. in length	18
(ii) Short films 800 ft. and below in length	57
TOTAL	792

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes:

TABLE 62
THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Social	160	170	150	175	170	162
Crime	11	20	28	29	30	30
Fantasy	49	23	45	36	26	23
Historical	4	7	5	8	12	15
Biographical	4	4	4	2	3	5
Mythological	37	39	37	32	31	32
Legendary	25	19	17	10	30	26
Devotional	2	8	5	—	3	2
Children	2	4	4	1	3	1
Stunt	—	—	—	9	3	5
Adventure	—	—	—	7	12	2
Science fiction	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	294*	294*	295	310*	323*	303

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, sponsored by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with a view to providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, commenced functioning at Poona with the inauguration of a three-month refresher course on March 20, 1961. Intended to give systematic training to assistants working in the film industry, the refresher course provided training in motion picture photography, sound recording and film editing.

Situated at a 20-acre site, formerly occupied by the Prabhat Studio, the Institute commenced regular courses in four subjects, namely, direction-cum-script writing and film editing (two-year courses), motion picture photography and sound engineering and sound recording (three-year courses) on August 16, 1961. The Institute charges a tuition fee of Rs. 200 per annum payable in eight equal monthly instalments. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 75 per mensem each are awarded to about 10 per cent of the students in a course on merit-cum-means basis.

An Advisory Committee of 12 eminent persons connected with films, education etc., with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as chairman, advises the Government on all policy matters pertaining to the Institute.

†For a brief summary of these Acts, see 'INDIA 1958', pp. 176-178.

*Figures do not include two documentary feature films in 1956, one in 1957, two in 1959 and one in 1960.

TABLE 61
OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Assamese	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	5	—	2
Bengali	3	18	38	38	54	55	45	38	38	36
English	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Gujarati	—	1	11	6	3	—	—	—	2	7
Hindi ..	23	79	186	100	123	115	116	121	120	98
Kannada	—	2	5	2	14	14	11	5	12	12
Malayalam	—	1	—	7	5	7	4	3	6	11
Marathi	—	14	6	16	13	14	16	10	15	15
Oriya	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	5	2
Punjabi	—	2	—	4	—	2	1	1	4	5
Tamil ..	1	34	29	26	51	46	61	80	63	49
Telugu	1	16	6	20	27	36	36	46	54	55
Persian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Urdu ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	10
Sindhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Rajasthani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	28	167	281	219	296	295	295	312	324	303

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society is in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Central Government for the production of films suitable for children. State Committees have also been formed in a number of States to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has so far produced fourteen feature films: 'Char Dost', 'Jaldeep', 'Scout Camp', 'Haria', 'Yatra', 'Guru Bhakti', 'Meera Ka Chitra', 'Dilli Ki Kahani', 'Savitri', 'Story of Two Stamps', 'Bapu Ne Kaha Tha', 'Shivaji the Great', (Hindi), 'Shivaji the Great' (Marathi) and 'Mahatirath' and twelve short films 'Ganga Ki Lahren', 'Bachon Se Baaten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladin and the Magic Lamp', 'Ekata', 'Our Festivals', 'Panchatantra', 'Saral Biswas', 'Id Mubarak', 'Hero', 'Chetak', and 'Nyaya'. In addition, the Society adapted two Indian feature films, viz., 'Ram Shahstri Ka Nyaya' and 'Bal Ramayana'. It has also adapted some foreign films for exhibition to children. The Society's film 'Jaldeep' was adjudged as the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957. Its films 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Merit in the State Awards for Films, 1960. 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961.

The Society also makes suitable versions of documentary films produced by the Films Division for exhibition to children. Its films are now shown in the morning shows of about 150 cinema houses in cities, in rural areas through mobile vans and in educational institutions having 16mm. projectors.

The Society is also showing films free of charge to children living in slums and in delinquent homes. It is estimated that children's films are reaching an audience of about 1 crore and 68 lakhs every year.

International Film Festivals

During the year 1961, Indian films were entered in a number of international and other foreign film festivals. The following are the awards earned by Indian films during the year :

- (i) "Rabindranath Tagore" (longer version) was awarded 'Golden Seal'—the first prize for the best documentary film at the XIV Locarno Film Festival, Locarno (Switzerland).
- (ii) "Green Heritage" was awarded a 'Certificate of Merit' at the Fourth Annual International Film Festival, Vancouver (Canada).

Both the documentaries were produced by the Films Division of the Government of India. In addition, the Films Division also received an 'Award of Meritorious Participation' at the San Francisco International Film Festival.

In India itself the Government organised an International Film Festival in co-operation with the Film Federation of India at New Delhi from October 27 to November 2, 1961. Besides India and the United Nations, 36 countries, with 39 feature and 59 short films, participated in the Festival. The films presented at the Festival were also screened during Film Weeks held at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

State Awards for Films

State awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm. and film strips in 35 mm.*

Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection

*See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1961.

of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries and educational films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreels. Till the end of 1961, the Division produced 690 newsreels and released 555 short films for exhibition in cinemas. The Division today produces nearly 170 films per year. These include newsreels, documentaries, educational and scientific films.

The shorts and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, viz., English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Urdu, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. They are made in 35 mm. standard size. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are of slower tempo so as to enable the rural audiences to understand them easily. Some of the shorts are made in colour. Ten short films were produced in colour in 1961.

During 1961, 21 films were produced through outside producers and five ready-made films were purchased for release in cinema circuits. One film produced by the Khadi Board and the Village Industries Commission and two cartoon films were released on commercial circuits during the same period. The cartoon films were: "A Great Problem", a film on family planning and "This Our India", presenting with the help of animated maps and diagrams some geographical and economic facts about India.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review. Items from foreign countries are received from 24 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreel material. Important events within the country are covered by 15 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the events covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternately to all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable, social, welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through the network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow and Secunderabad and also through the Field Publicity Units of the F.Y.P.P. organisation of the Government of India. Exclusive shows of documentary films and newsreels are also held at the Films Division Auditorium, New Delhi, Children's Theatre, Madras, Tarabai Hall, Bombay, and Academy of Fine Arts Theatre, Calcutta. These shows are open to public on a small admission fee.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 79 Missions abroad. A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to 26 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening of its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition in the whole of India.

The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, *i.e.* to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

Between 1951 and 1961, the Board certified 9,387 Indian films and 22,757 foreign films. During 1961, the Board examined 3,308 films, of which 75* including 70** foreign films were refused certification, and 2,920 were given 'U' and 150 'A' certificates. The certified films consisted of 1,975 foreign films and 1,095 Indian films. The excisions from the films totalled 1,05,092 ft.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1957 to 1961 are shown below :

TABLE 63
IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)	Projection equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)
	Footage (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Footage (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		
1957	2,713.19	205.36	168.73	45.36	13.10	56.39
1958	2,142.70	164.06	111.13	32.23	5.46	39.45
1959	2,132.01	277.32	173.91	38.58	2.17	24.32
1960	2,714.08	194.33	167.01	37.73	1.41	32.43
1961	1,762.42	165.47	168.92	44.79	3.76	34.52

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports. The Committee includes representatives of the Minis-

*Features 41, trailers 30 and shorts 4.

**Features 37, trailers 29 and shorts 4.

tries of Commerce and Industry, External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and the film industry.

Table 64 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during 1961.

TABLE 64
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS IN 1961

(in thousand rupees)

Name of country	Outright sale	Rental	Total
<i>Sterling Area</i>			
Aden	5	95	100
Australia	4	10	14
British East Africa	9,67	8,47	18,14
British Guiana	5	1,53	1,58
British West Africa	47	—	47
British West Indies	84	38	1,22
British Honduras	4	—	4
Burma	2	12,86	12,88
Ceylon	26,99	76	27,75
Fiji	1,24	1,23	2,47
Ghana	3,46	—	3,46
Gibraltar	63	—	63
Hongkong	90	—	90
Jamaica	5	—	5
Malaya	24,03	3,51	27,54
Maldives	1	—	1
Mauritius	2,72	1,04	3,76
New Zealand	1	—	1
Nigeria	90	—	90
Pakistan	3,32	—	3,32
Persian Gulf Ports	7,95	1,88	9,83
South Africa	9,67	—	9,67
Trinidad	2,13	1,59	3,72
United Kingdom	3,64	2,41	6,05
<i>Non-Sterling Area</i>			
Afghanistan	1	1,71	1,72
Belgium	10	—	10
Cambodia	1,20	—	1,20
Canada	—	6	6
Czechoslovakia	4	—	4
Dutch West Indies (including Dutch Guiana)	2,00	—	2,00
Egypt	11	23	34
Ethiopia	1	—	1
France	9	30	39
French North Africa	54	—	54
Greece	58	3	61
Hungary	9	—	9
Indonesia	4,87	—	4,87
Iran	1,23	—	1,23
Iraq	54	3	57
Israel	27	—	27
Italy	—	4	4
Japan	8	—	8
Laos	68	—	68
Lebanon	1,04	—	1,04
Madagascar	14	—	14
Philippines	2	—	2
Poland	12	—	12
Sudan	59	—	59
Syria	7	—	7
Tangier	21	—	21
Thailand	5,44	11	5,55
Turkey	17	—	17
USA	26	1,19	1,45
USSR	1,32	—	1,32
Viet Nam (National State of Southern Zone)	2,07	—	2,07
West Germany	9	6	15
TOTAL	1,22,84	40,47	1,63,31

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages. A similar role is performed in the States by the Departments of Information and Publicity.

Besides acting as the centralised agency of the Central Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also acts as the distributor for some of the publications of the Sahitya Akademi, the National Museum, Lalit Kala Akademi, All-India Handicrafts Board, etc.

The Division publishes 18 journals including general and cultural magazines such as *The March of India* and *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu) as well as journals devoted to the Plan such as *Yojana* (in English and Hindi), *Bhagirath* and *Kurukshetra* (in English and Hindi). In addition to these, the Division brings out 11 programme journals on behalf of All India Radio.

During 1961, the Division released a total of 233 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages. Among the important publications were : the Hindi editions of the biographies of *Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das* and *Dadabhai Naoroji* in the "Builders of Modern India" series; *Rise of the Maratha Power* and *Bharat Men Angrezi Raj* (Part II—Hindi) in the series "Classics of Indian History and Economics"; *the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, Vol. V (English and Hindi); *Sach Ki Dharti Tap ka Desh* (Gujarati) under the scheme of Basic and Cultural Literature for Panchayat Libraries; *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. I; *Lure of Everest*; *A.I.R. Miscellany*, 1960; *Mahatma* by D. G. Tendulkar, Vols. II, III and IV in the revised 8-volume edition; *India's Foreign Policy* comprising selected speeches of the Prime Minister, *India and the West* by Barbara Ward (Indian edition); *Summary of the Third Five Year Plan* (Hindi); *Ten Years of Progress* (English and Hindi); Parts I and II of *Bharat Ke Gaurav* (Hindi), a new series; *Gurudev Rabindranath* (Hindi); *Eighty-four Not Out* by R.P. Paranjpye; *Jungle and Backyard* by M. Krishnan; *When the World was Young* by Verrier Elwin; *Traditions of the Indian Army* by Dharm Pal; *Gospel of The Buddha* by Paul Carus; and *One World and India* by Arnold Toynbee (Hindi).

The Division sold about 18.6 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets, and distributed free 15.05 lakh copies during 1961.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for the execution of its advertising and visual publicity requirements. It is responsible for the planning, production and release of display advertisements to newspapers and periodicals, the designing and production of printed publicity materials and the issue of classified advertisements on behalf of various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways), and a number of autonomous bodies under Government.

In 1961, the Directorate placed 822 display and 7,284 classified advertisements, totalling 64,725 insertions. Major press advertising campaigns released during the year were for the Third Five Year Plan, metric system of weights and measures, national savings schemes, Post and Telegraphs

Department's educational campaigns, the two all-India Boards for Handicrafts and Handlooms, tourism, recruitment to Armed Forces and family planning. The increased tempo of publicity was reflected in the intensified use of the media of outdoor publicity such as enamel boards, hoardings, metallic tablets, cinema slides, transport bus panels, neon signs, poster frames, savings boxes and metallic badges and copper plaques.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 12 field units along with the broad-gauge railway exhibition vans, organised a total of 647 exhibitions during 1961. In addition, the Family Planning Unit and the National Savings Unit put up 8 and 12 exhibitions respectively during the same period. The most important exhibition handled by the Division was the "Our India" pavillion at the Indian Industries Fair in New Delhi, which was visited by an estimated ten lakh people.

The Distribution Branch of the Directorate distributed in all 2,73,58,929 copies of publicity material in 1,45,996 consignments including postal packets.



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CHAPTER XVI

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and manpower. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. Despite a 22 per cent rise since 1948-49, the per capita income remains low (Rs. 305 in 1959-60). The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; nearly half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force. Since independence it has been the aim of national planning to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. At the end of the Second Plan it amounted to about 11 per cent of the national income.

According to the National Sample Survey (December 1955-May 1956)* results, over two-thirds (67·2 per cent) of the consumer expenditure in the rural areas was on food articles. In the urban areas this percentage was less (58·2). Other important items of expenditure were clothing, fuel and lighting and rent (in the urban area only).*

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

The national income of India for 1959-60 was computed at Rs. 12,940 crores compared to Rs. 8,650 crores in 1948-49. The per capita income in 1959-60 was reckoned at Rs. 304·7 compared to Rs. 249·6 in 1948-49.** The national income in 1959-60 was 49·7 per cent higher than in 1948-49 at current prices, while in real terms, that is, assuming a constant price level, the rise in national income during this period (1948-49 to 1959-60) was 37 per cent. The per capita income in 1959-60 was nominally 22·1 per cent higher than in 1948-49, while, at 1948-49 prices, the rise in per capita income amounted to 11·8 per cent. Table 65 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1960-61. The figures for 1960-61 are preliminary estimates and subject to revision.

TABLE 65

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income** (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249·6	249·6
1950-51	9,530	8,850	266·5	247·5
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255·0	267·8
1956-57	11,310	11,000	283·4	275·6
1957-58	11,390	10,890	279·6	267·4
1958-59	12,600	11,650	303·0	280·2
1959-60	12,940	11,850	304·7	279·0
1960-61 (preliminary)	14,200	12,690	327·3	292·5

*The details of the consumer expenditure patterns in villages, towns and cities, are given later in this chapter. The data regarding rural and urban household expenditure pattern are also given.

**Based on estimates of population of growth during the two decades 1941-61 and the three decennial census figures 1941, 1951 and 1961. The estimates, therefore, differ somewhat from the figures given in earlier years which were based on population growth projection based on two decennial census figures only, namely, those for 1941 and 1951.

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1955-56, 1959-60 and 1960-61 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are given below.

TABLE 66
INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(Base: 1948-49=100)

	National income		Per capita income*	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51	110.2	102.3	106.8	99.2
1955-56	115.4	121.2	102.2	107.3
1959-60	149.7	137.0	122.1	111.8
1960-61 (preliminary)	164.2	146.7	131.1	117.2

The following table shows the distribution of national income by occupational categories.

TABLE 67
NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(in crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)
Agriculture					
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,390	6,060	6,640
Forestry	60	70	70	100	120
Fishery	30	40	60	50	100
Total for agriculture ..	4,250	4,890	4,520	6,210	6,860
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises					
Mining	60	70	100	140	160
Factory establishments ..	550	550	780	1,110	1,340
Small enterprises	870	910	970	1,080	1,140
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	1,480	1,530	1,850	2,330	2,640
Commerce, transport and communications					
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	60	60
Railways	170	180	250	330	360
Organised banking and insurance	50	70	90	140	150
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,710	1,790
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,600	1,690	1,880	2,240	2,360

*Based on estimates of population of growth during the two decades 1941-61 and the three decennial census figures 1941, 1951 and 1961. The estimates, therefore, differ somewhat from the figures given in earlier years which were based on population growth projection based on two decennial census figures only, namely, those for 1941 and 1951.

TABLE 67 (contd.)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)
Other services					
Professions and liberal arts	430	470	560	700	750
Government service (administration)	400	430	570	790	900
Domestic service	120	130	140	180	200
House property	390	410	460	520	530
Total for other services ..	1,340	1,440	1,730	2,190	2,380
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,980	12,970	14,240
Net earned income from abroad	—20	—20	0·0	—30	—40
Net national output at factor cost (national income)	8,650	9,530	9,980	12,940	14,200

The percentage distribution of the national income according to origin is shown below.

TABLE 68
SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME
(Percentage of total national income)

	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)
Agriculture (including forestry and fishery)	51·3	45·3	48·0	48·3
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	16·1	18·5	18·0	18·6
Commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications	17·7	18·9	17·3	16·6
Other services	15·1	17·3	16·9	16·8

The share of the Government (Government enterprises and Government administration) in the generation of the national income is shown in the following table, both in crores of rupees and in terms of percentage.

TABLE 69
SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE GENERATION OF NATIONAL INCOME

	(in crores of rupees)				(percentage of net national income)			
	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)
Net output of Government enterprises	290	420	510	570	3·0	4·2	3·9	4·0
Net output of Government administration	430	570	790	900	4·5	5·7	6·1	6·3
Total (Net output of Government sector)	720	990	1,300	1,470	7·5	9·9	10·0	10·3
Net output of private sector	8,830	8,990	11,670	12,770	92·5	90·1	90·0	89·7
Net domestic product (national income)	9,550	9,980	12,970	14,240	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The share of the Government in national expenditure is shown in the following table, both in crores of rupees and in terms of percentage.

TABLE 70
SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

	(in crores of rupees)				(percentage of national expenditure)			
	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)
Government current expenditure on commodities and services (administration)	560	720	1,040	1,170	5.6	6.8	7.4	7.6
Government capital expenditure (administration)	100	220	280	380	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.5
Government enterprises' capital expenditure	170	350	420	500	1.7	3.3	3.0	3.3
Total Government expenditure (administration and enterprises)	830	1,290	1,740	2,050	8.3	12.2	12.4	13.4
Net national expenditure	10,030	10,660	13,990	15,310	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SAVING

The volume and pattern of saving in the Indian economy for 1950-51 and for the years between 1955-56 and 1958-59, according to a recent study by the Reserve Bank of India, are given in Table 71.

TABLE 71
VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING

	(in crores of rupees)				
	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Government sector	93.84	69.92	128.92	114.42	103.00
Domestic corporate sector	32.16	54.33	53.69	17.20	34.27
Household sector	509.88	785.98	810.36	686.55	837.57
Rural ..	189.93	175.56	214.40	205.08	242.36
Urban ..	319.95	610.42	595.96	481.47	595.21
Total saving ..	635.88	910.23	992.97	818.17	974.84
Total saving as percentage of national income	6.7	9.1	8.8	7.2	7.7

UNEMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges, even where these exist.

According to a National Sample Survey conducted in 1953, 7.10 per cent of the population of the city of Calcutta were unemployed. According to another sample survey conducted in that year 2.59 per cent of the population or 7.44 per cent of the labour force were unemployed in towns with a population of 50,000 and above, excluding the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The latter survey also revealed that 8.48 per cent of the population in these towns were underemployed including 3.17 per cent "severely underemployed." The total number of the severely underemployed in the urban areas for the country as a whole, on this basis, worked out at 27.4 lakhs at the beginning of the Second Plan. According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the number of the rural unemployed in 1950-51 was about 28 lakhs. On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in the rural areas.

Employment opportunities created during the Second Plan period fell short of the original target of matching new entrants to the labour force every year. The shortfall amounted to about 20 lakhs. Besides the increase in the labour force during the Second Plan was larger than originally estimated by about 17 lakhs. The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan is thus estimated at about 90 lakhs. In addition there is a good deal of underemployment especially in the rural areas. According to the ninth to the twelfth rounds of the National Sample Survey carried on between May 1955 and August 1957, about 8 to 9 per cent of the employed population in urban areas and 10 to 12 per cent in rural areas worked on an average 42 hours or less per week and were available for additional employment. On this basis, the Planning Commission has estimated the extent of underemployment in the country at 1.5 to 1.8 crores.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1961.*

TABLE 72

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AMONG APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (DECEMBER 1961)

	Number (thousand)	Percentage of total
Professional, technical and related workers	80	4.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	4	0.2
Clerical, sales and related workers	89	4.9
Agricultural, dairy and related workers	10	0.5
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	6	0.3
Workers in transport and communication occupations	35	1.9
Craftsmen and production process workers	1,34	7.3
Service workers (e.g., cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc.)	73	4.0
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere specified	1,08	5.9
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience	12,95	70.8
TOTAL ..	18,33	100.0

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

According to the tenth round of the National Sample Survey conducted between December 1955 and May 1956**, a rural household and an urban

*For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Labour'. Ad hoc surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

**Details of household composition and other characteristics concerning earners and earning dependents, etc. are given in National Sample Survey report No. 34 on 'Employment and Unemployment'.

household in India consisted, on an average, of 5.0 and 4.4 persons respectively. Earners accounted for 29.0 per cent of the rural population while 15.4 per cent were earning dependents, and 55.4 per cent non-earning dependents. Of the urban population, 30.1 per cent were earners, 6.7 per cent earning dependents and 63.1 per cent non-earning dependents. The annual consumer expenditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 214 per person during 1955-56; the corresponding figure for the urban areas was Rs. 307. The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India (Rs. 319 in rural areas and Rs. 359 in urban areas) and the lowest for rural areas in South India (Rs. 182) and for urban areas in North India (Rs. 273).

Expenditure Pattern

According to the results of the tenth round of the National Sample Survey* (December 1955–May 1956), the expenditure on food articles in rural areas constituted nearly 67.2 per cent of the total consumer expenditure, while in respect of the urban areas this percentage was only 58.2. Other important items of expenditure were clothing (10.0 per cent of the total consumer expenditure in rural areas and 7.3 per cent in urban areas) and fuel and lighting (6.8 per cent in rural areas and 6.5 per cent in urban areas). Rent constituted nearly 4.0 per cent of the total consumer expenditure in urban areas, whereas it was negligible (0.2 per cent) in rural areas.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about Rs. 21.4 per person for the whole of India while the corresponding figure for urban areas was Rs. 22.5.

On the basis of the tenth round of the National Sample Survey conducted between December 1955 and May 1956, households in the rural and urban areas were classified according to per capita monthly expenditure classes. The percentage distribution of households in the rural and urban areas of the country according to per capita monthly expenditure classes is indicated in table below.

TABLE 73
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (DECEMBER 1955–MAY 1956)

Per capita expenditure per month (in rupees)	Proportion of total number of households (percentage)	
	Rural	Urban
0–8	14.2	3.8
8–11	16.7	10.2
11–13	10.5	7.1
13–15	9.4	6.0
15–18	11.7	10.4
18–21	8.7	9.2
21–24	7.9	6.3
24–28	5.5	9.1
28–34	5.7	8.4
34–43	4.4	9.5
43–55	2.9	8.3
55 and above	2.6	11.7

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the tenth round of the National Sample Survey, the consumer expenditure per person per month in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 17.6 during December 1955 and May 1956; in towns it was Rs. 25.2 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was Rs. 38.5.

*Details of consumer expenditure pattern can be seen in National Sample Survey report No. 47.

The patterns of consumption in the villages, towns and cities were also different. While about 38 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 23 per cent and for the cities 16 per cent. The expenditure on all food items was 67 per cent of the total expenditure in the villages as compared to 58 per cent in the towns and 54 per cent in the cities. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and lighting was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the country.

Two tables nos. 74 and 75 show the income-distribution and expenditure-pattern based on the thirteenth round of the National Sample Survey.

TABLE 74
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (SEPTEMBER 1957-MAY 1958)

Monthly per capita expenditure class (in Rs.)	Rural	Urban		All-India
		Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras combined	All towns and cities	
0-8	11.1	1.8	4.3	9.9
8-11	15.5	0.5	7.3	14.1
11-13	10.1	1.6	7.0	9.6
13-15	9.3	2.0	7.5	9.0
15-18	13.5	3.2	9.1	12.7
18-21	9.2	8.2	9.0	9.1
21-24	8.0	5.6	8.3	8.1
24-28	7.0	8.2	8.4	7.2
28-34	6.0	9.4	9.5	6.6
34-43	5.0	13.5	10.0	5.8
43-55	2.3	17.4	8.2	3.3
55 and above	3.1	28.5	11.5	4.6
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 75
DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURE BY ITEM GROUPS (SEPTEMBER 1957-MAY 1958)

Item group	Rural	Urban		All-India
		Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras combined	All towns and cities	
Food	68.3	57.1	60.1	66.6
Clothing	9.1	7.3	8.1	8.9
Fuel and light	6.0	5.3	6.2	6.0
Rent	0.3	7.3	4.0	1.1
Taxes	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Miscellaneous	16.1	22.5	21.3	17.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per capita monthly consumer expenditure (in Rs.)	18.6	39.2	25.7	19.7
Average household size	5.1	3.8	4.6	5.0

Middle Class Income and Expenditure

The income-distribution and expenditure-pattern of middle-class families, in four major cities, based on the Middle-Class Family Living Survey, 1958-59, are given in tables 76 and 77.

TABLE 76
DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME
(1958-1959)

Monthly income group (in Rs.)	Percentage of families in each income group to the total number of families			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
0—75	0.2	1.0	0.5	2.5
75—100	1.2	3.5	1.9	9.4
100—150	10.8	13.8	12.5	19.4
150—200	16.0	16.6	19.7	18.6
200—300	27.5	22.5	25.2	21.2
300—500	26.4	21.4	24.7	18.4
500—750	9.5	11.2	7.9	5.0
750—1000	4.0	4.6	3.2	2.2
1000—1500	3.2	3.5	2.5	1.5
1500 and above	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8

Pattern of Land Ownership

According to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954–March 1955)*, there were about 6.4 crore households residing in the rural areas of India. The estimated area owned by rural households was about 31 crore acres which formed about 38 per cent of the geographical area and 61 per cent of the topographically usable area of India. What remained belonged to Government, urban households and non-household bodies.

A little over one-fifth (23 per cent), that is, about one and a half crores of households did not own any land. About a quarter of all rural households (24 per cent) had land less than one acre in area. A little less than half of the rural households had thus either no land or owned less than one acre, their share being only a little more than one per cent of the land owned by all rural households. About three-fourths of all the households had either no land or less than 5 acres and their share was about one-sixth of the area. At the other end, about one-eighth of the households had more than 10 acres each with a total share of about two-thirds of the whole area, and about one per cent of the households owned more than 50 acres each and together accounted for nearly one-fifth of the area.

The estimated average area owned, for all households, was about 4.8 acres; if those who had no land are excluded, the average would rise to about 6 acres. Out of about 6.4 crores of households, about one lakh households had more than 100 acres each; but the number owning more than 250 acres would probably be a few thousands only.

Most of the land was held under proprietary rights with only about 2 per cent of tenure holders and 19 per cent of occupancy tenants. The total area leased out was about 11.4 per cent of the area owned.

Table 78 shows the percentage distribution of total land owned under different ownership rights in the whole of rural India and in the rural areas of each zone.

*Details are given in National Sample Survey report No. 36. Figures differ somewhat from those in the earlier editions of the Reference Annual, which were based on a 'First Report' (NSS Report No. 10).

TABLE 77
AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON VARIOUS GROUPS OF ITEMS
(1958-59)

	Expenditure (in rupees)				Percentages to total expenditure			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	147.9	149.2	158.1	136.3	38.8	42.1	40.7	42.1
Fuel and light	14.2	12.9	14.3	14.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.5
Housing, household requisites and services	52.9	66.5	55.8	47.5	13.9	18.8	14.4	14.7
Clothing, bedding, head-wear and foot-wear	45.5	31.4	57.5	38.6	12.0	8.9	14.8	11.8
Miscellaneous	120.5	94.4	102.7	87.4	31.6	26.6	26.5	27.0
TOTAL ..	380.9	354.3	388.3	324.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 78
PATTERN OF LAND OWNERSHIP (JULY 1954-MARCH 1955)

Zone	Percentage of total area owned by					
	Proprietors		Tenure holders		Permanent heritable occupancy tenants	
	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title
North India ..	37.1	61.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
East India ..	32.6	2.5	5.1	0.5	56.3	2.2
South India ..	94.3	3.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.3
West India ..	88.0	6.0	0.9	0.2	3.5	0.9
Central India ..	94.0	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
North-West India	39.3	5.9	0.2	2.6	19.2	31.7
ALL-INDIA ..	67.1	11.6	1.0	0.6	12.9	6.0

Table 79 shows the average area owned by a rural household in India and in each of the population zones. Households owning land below the average size (including those with no land) are shown as percentage of the total rural households. Also, the area owned by such households is shown as a percentage of the total area under rural ownership.

TABLE 79
AVERAGE AREA OWNED BY A HOUSEHOLD
(Figures in brackets have been obtained by omitting the households owning no land or owning less than 0.005 acre)

Zone							Average area owned (acres)	Percentage of households owning land below the average	Percentage of area owned by households owning land below the average
North India	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4 (3.8)	67 (66)	20 (22)
East India	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9 (3.6)	70 (67)	16 (21)
South India	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1 (4.4)	75 (72)	13 (20)
West India	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.7 (11.3)	71 (68)	14 (23)
Central India	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2 (11.0)	71 (70)	15 (23)
North-West India	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.9 (11.2)	72 (70)	16 (25)
ALL-INDIA							4.8 (6.3)	74 (72)	16 (21)

Among all households in rural India 64.9 per cent did not lease out any land, 9.9 per cent leased out partly their own land and 2.1 per cent leased out fully their own land. The remaining 23.1 per cent of the households were landless.

Ninetyfive per cent of the households in rural India were operating land individually and in some population zones the percentage of households operating individually was perhaps higher. In the whole of India, about 5 per cent of the households operated land jointly with others. Only about 9 per cent of the total area was under joint cultivation.*

Pattern of Operational Holding

Table 80 shows the pattern of household operational holding according to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954-March 1955).

TABLE 80

PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONAL HOLDING (JULY 1954-MARCH 1955)

Size of holding (acres)	Percentage of total number of households	Percentage of total area operated
Nil	10.9	—
0.01— 0.99	30.7	1.2
1.00— 2.49	14.6	4.7
2.50— 4.99	15.5	10.7
5.00— 9.99	14.3	19.1
10.00—24.99	10.1	29.2
25.00—49.99	3.0	19.3
50.00 and above	1.0	15.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

According to the eighth round of NSS, the average size of a household operational holding was 5.28 acres (5.92 acres if holding of size less than 0.005 acres were omitted) in the whole of rural India. More than 70 per cent of the households had household operational holdings below the average size and their total share of the entire operated area was only 16.5 per cent.

Housing Pattern

Results of the eleventh round of the National Sample Survey (August 1956-January 1957) on housing conditions in rural and urban areas show that about 68 per cent of the households in the rural area and 69 per cent in the urban area possessed not more than two rooms each. The percentage of households possessing one room only in rural areas varied between 25 and 42 for the different population zones. About 65 per cent of households in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, and 36 to 38 per cent in other small and big towns lived in one room.

The percentage of households with 3 or more persons per room in the rural areas varied between 16.5 and 38.3 in the different population zones of India. In the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras about 28 per cent of the households had to accommodate 3 or more persons per room; the corresponding percentage for the big and small towns was about 25. In the rural area about 30 per cent of the households occupied floor-space between 101 and 200 square feet, this being the most numerous floor-space group in the rural as well as urban areas. In the urban areas 26.6 per cent of the households had this range of floor-space. The percentage of house-

*Details of operational holdings are given in NSS Report No. 30.

holds with per capita floor-space up to 50 square feet was 48·1 in the rural and 46·6 in the urban areas.

About 69 per cent of the rural households (71 per cent of the rural population) had drinking water from wells, 5 per cent from tubewells and only 1 per cent had tap water. In the urban sector, 51 per cent of the households (95 per cent in the four big cities, 76 per cent in the big towns and about 39 per cent in small towns) had drinking water from municipal taps. About 34 per cent of the urban population as a whole got their supply of drinking water from tanks and ponds.

A built-up latrine was used by only 5 per cent of the rural households, either in exclusive or common use with other households. In the urban sector 42 per cent of the households did not use any built-up latrine, about 38 per cent used it in common, whereas only 20 per cent had a latrine for individual household use. In the big cities, 74 per cent of households had built-up latrines in common use, about 13 per cent had it for private household use and over 12 per cent had no built-up latrines at all.

Tilling Methods and Rural Amenities

Data on some socio-economic aspects of the Indian villages have been obtained from the tenth to the twelfth rounds (December 1955-August 1957) of the National Sample Survey. According to these, 64 to 67 per cent of all the villages had a population below 500, whereas the number of villages with a population above 2,000 constituted between 4·2 and 5·6 per cent of all villages. The villages with a population between 501 and 1,000 constituted 19 to 21 per cent and villages with population above 3,000 constituted between 1·7 and 2·4 per cent.

In about 97 per cent of the villages tilling was done with the help of animals. Only 0·4 to 0·9 per cent of the villages had the power-driven system, whereas in 1·3 to 2·3 per cent of the villages, the mixed system prevailed. Non-chemical manures (cowdung, green manures, composts, etc.) were used in 64 per cent and 75 per cent respectively of the villages in the twelfth and eleventh rounds, whereas chemical manures were used in only 0·1 per cent villages for each round.

Chemical as well as non-chemical manures were used in 29 and 21 per cent respectively of the villages in these two rounds. As regards irrigation, about 22 per cent of the villages received water from the wells; about 10 to 12 per cent of the villages received canal and river water; about 6 to 8 per cent water from tanks and a few others from tubewells and anicuts. In about 21 per cent of the villages, the mixed system of irrigation was in vogue. Thirtyfour to 36 per cent of villages had none of these systems of irrigation and probably had to depend on the rains for watering the fields.

The average distances of certain amenities such as school, post office, police station, hospital and so on, from the villages are shown in the following table.

TABLE 81
AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM VILLAGES TO IMPORTANT
AMENITIES (DECEMBER 1955-AUGUST 1957)

					Tenth round	Eleventh round	Twelfth round
Primary school	..	..	..	..	1·3	1·4	1·2
Post office	..	..	..	..	4·0	3·8	3·6
Police station	..	..	..	..	7·6	8·2	—
Hospital	..	..	..	..	9·0	8·8	8·6
High school	..	..	..	..	10·5	10·2	10·0
Telegraph office	..	..	..	..	11·5	11·5	11·1
Railway station	..	..	..	..	20·5	20·2	—

The average distance from schools, post offices, etc. gradually decreases with the size of the villages. Thus, in the twelfth round the average distance in miles from a primary school decreases from 1·9 for a village with a population up to 200 to 0·3 for a village with population 2,001 and above. Similarly, the average distance from a high school decreases from 13·1 to 5·8; that from the hospital decreases from 9·8 to 7·1; from post office from 4·8 to 0·6; and the distance from telegraph office from 13·5 to 8·0.

About 19 per cent of the villages had a weekly or daily newspaper coming into them, 12 to 14 per cent of the villages had a radio set and about 7 per cent had a library. A village fair, religious or otherwise, was held in about 80 per cent of the villages, about 65 per cent being religious fairs.

Just over 2 per cent of the villages had at least one allopathic practitioner, about 2·5 to 3 per cent had an homeopathic practitioner, between 4·2 and 5·9 per cent had an Ayurvedic practitioner whereas between 4·8 and 5·9 per cent of the villages had some other kind of medical practitioner.

PRICES

The movement of prices in India over recent years may be seen from table 82 which shows the index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (base : 1952-53=100). The index for January 1962 for all commodities stood at 123·2.

Various monetary and non-monetary measures were taken during the year 1960-61 for holding the price line. In the monetary sphere, general and selective credit controls, with suitable flexibility, were applied to meet the changing needs of the situation. On the non-monetary side, continued efforts, were made to step up production of essential commodities and, among other things, to secure larger imports of foodgrains on government account and essential raw materials in short supply, to ban forward trading in foodgrains, to facilitate movement of foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas, to control distribution of available stocks of commodities like raw jute and raw cotton and to bring about a general reduction in prices in the case of cotton textiles, raw jute, etc. An important decision taken was to build up a reserve stock of 50 lakh tons of foodgrains, largely from imports under the May 1960 PL 480 Agreement.

TABLE 82
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
(Base : 1952-53=100)

Year	Food articles	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial raw materials	Manufactured articles			General index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
1955-56 ..	86·6	81·0	95·2	99·0	100·1	99·6	99·7	92·5
1956-57 ..	102·3	84·3	104·2	116·0	110·9	105·6	106·3	105·3
1957-58 ..	106·4	94·0	113·6	116·5	107·3	108·2	108·1	108·4
1958-59 ..	115·2	95·4	115·4	115·6	110·3	108·1	108·1	112·9
1959-60 ..	119·0	99·5	116·5	123·7	113·8	111·3	111·6	117·1
1960-61 ..	120·0	110·0	119·6	145·4	130·5	122·8	123·9	124·8
Mar. 1961	117·5	113·4	122·7	159·1	137·3	128·2	129·4	127·5
June 1961	120·6	100·1	121·7	148·8	139·7	123·3	125·6	126·0
Sept. 1961	121·1	99·7	121·9	138·1	140·6	122·9	125·4	124·6
Dec. 1961	117·8	95·3	121·8	136·6	138·4	124·9	126·4	122·9

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index rose by 3·2 per cent between December 1960 and December 1961. Table 83 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1950-51 and between 1956-57 and 1960-61 as well as for the months of December 1960 and March, June, September and December 1961.

TABLE 83
WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1950-51	101	103	101	102	101
1956-57	107	116	102	112	113
1957-58	112	122	105	112	117
1958-59	118	130	109	117	126
1959-60	123	136	112	119	135
1960-61	124	137	113	121	146
Dec. 1960	124	136	110	121	151
Mar. 1961	124	138	112	124	148
June 1961	125	141	111	127	148
Sept. 1961	128*	142	118	128	148
Dec. 1961	128*	142	117	130	149

*Provisional.

CHAPTER XVII

PLANNING

In his pioneering work, *Planned Economy for India* (1934), M. Visvesvaraya advocated the necessity for planning and also drew up a ten-year programme of planned economic development for the whole of India. In 1938, a National Planning Committee was set up by the Indian National Congress to inquire into the possibilities of planned economic development in India and to suggest practicable schemes for this purpose. The Committee issued a questionnaire and, at the end of World War II, produced a series of studies on the subject.

In June 1941, a number of Reconstruction Committees were set up by the Government of India to deal with various aspects of post-war reconstruction, and a Department of Planning and Development was created in July 1944. The Provincial Governments were also instructed in the same year to prepare their plans for post-war development.

Among the non-official plans formulated during World War II were: (i) the Bombay Plan, drafted by a group of economists and industrialists, mostly from Bombay; (ii) the People's Plan, drafted by M. N. Roy on behalf of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour; and (iii) the Gandhian Plan, drafted by S. N. Agarwal.

After independence, the Planning Commission was set up by the Government of India in March 1950 to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources." In July 1950, the Commission was called upon to prepare a six-year Plan for the economic development of the country, which was later incorporated in the Colombo Plan. In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the First Five Year Plan covering the period April 1951 to March 1956 for the "widest possible public discussion". In December 1952, the final version of India's First Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life." Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objective as originally laid down was to double the per capita income and to raise consumption standards by a little over 70 per cent by 1977*. During the First Plan period between 1951 and 1956, the national income was to go up from about Rs. 9,000 crores to about Rs. 10,000 crores, a rise of about 11 per cent. It was visualised that the rate of saving as a proportion of the national income would have to go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in 1955-56, 11 per cent in 1960-61 and 20 per cent in 1967-68.

In view of the growth of population having been more rapid than was originally expected, and in the light of likely trends, the Third Five Year Plan lays

*On certain more optimistic assumptions it was later calculated that the national income might be doubled by 1967-68 and the per capita income doubled by 1973-74. (*Second Five Year Plan*, May 1956). The investment coefficient, it was assumed in this later model, would go up from about 7 per cent in 1955-56 to about 11 per cent in 1960-61, 14 per cent by 1965-66, 16 per cent by 1970-71 and a maximum level of 17 per cent by 1975-76.

down the following long-term objectives to be attained over the next fifteen years: (i) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at Rs. 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 530 in 1975-76)*; (ii) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4.6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent; and (iii) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution.

Another principal objective to be firmly kept in view is to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate has to be from about 11 per cent of national income at present to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth Plans respectively. The major part of the increase in investment will have to be financed by domestic savings; the net saving-income ratio will have to rise from about 8.5 per cent at present to about 11.5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth Plans respectively.

Another objective is to ensure that the economy can, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad. This also postulates a steady and sizable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms, which were further developed during the Second Plan. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) not only carried these policies a step further by placing before the nation the goal of socialistic pattern of society, but laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries. It also defined the key role which the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country. Tables 84 and 85 show (i) public and private sector outlay and investment in the First and Second Plans and (ii) the distribution of the outlay in the public sector during the First and Second Plans by major heads of development.

TABLE 84
OUTLAY AND INVESTMENT IN FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

						(in crores of rupees)		
						First Plan (1951-56)	Second Plan (1956-61)	Total (1951-61)
Public sector outlay	..	..	..	..	..	1,960	4,600	6,560
Public sector investment	..	..	..	..	..	1,560	3,650	5,210
Private sector investment**	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	3,100	4,900
Total investment	..	..	..	..	..	3,360	6,750	10,110

*National and per capita income figures given in this chapter differ somewhat from those given in chapter on 'Economic Structure', which are based on later computations.

**Private sector investment was shown earlier at Rs. 1,600 crores for the First Plan and at Rs. 2,400 crores for the Second Plan. These estimates have been revised in the light of fuller information. They exclude transfers from the public sector.

TABLE 85

DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAY (FIRST AND SECOND PLANS)

	First Plan		Second Plan	
	Expenditure (Rs., crores)	Percentage of total expenditure	Expenditure (Rs., crores)	Percentage of total expenditure
Agriculture and community development	291	15	530	11
Major and medium irrigation	310*	16	420	9
Power	260	13	445	10
Village and small industries	43	2	175	4
Industries and minerals	74	4	900	20
Transport and communications ..	523	27	1,300	28
Social services and miscellaneous ..	459	23	830	18
TOTAL ..	1,960	100	4,600	100

The financing of the public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans was as follows :

TABLE 86

FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN PUBLIC SECTOR (FIRST AND SECOND PLANS)

	First Plan		Second Plan	
	Actual (Rs., crores)	Percentage of total outlay	Estimated (Rs., crores)	Percentage of total outlay
Outlay on the Plan	1,960	100	4,600	100
Internal resources	1,772	90	3,510**	76
External assistance	188	10	1,090†	24

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced. The gap in resources was made up partly through deficit financing and partly through external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 crores.

Over the ten-year period of the First (1951-56) and the Second (1956-61) Five Year Plans, national income is estimated to have increased at an average annual rate of about 4 per cent, the aggregate increase in real national income during the period being about 42 per cent. Per capita income increased by about 16 per cent only.

The national income figure, however, does not adequately indicate the actual growth potential built up in the economy. Even the striking rise in the index of industrial production of about 94 per cent (average annual rate of about 9.4 per cent) does not reflect fully the extent of industrialisation that has taken place; for the index does not take into account the output of all new industries as well the qualitative changes. In fact the decade has witnessed the beginning of an industrial revolution. Particularly in the five years of the Second Plan, the growth and diversification of industry have been remarkable. Three new steel works, each of one million tons capacity, have been completed in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector have been expanded and modernised so as to bring their aggregate ingot capacity to thirty lakh tons. The foundations have been laid of heavy electrical and

*Includes flood control.

**Includes subscriptions to Government loans by the Reserve Bank and the State Bank out of PL 480 deposits.

†Includes investment of PL 480 funds in 1960-61 by Reserve Bank in special securities.

heavy machine tools industries, machine-building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for cement and paper industries has been started for the first time. In chemical industries, there has been an advance on a wide front. New skills have been acquired by workers. A large and growing class of industrial managers has come into being. The main indicators of development during the past decade are presented in Table 87.

TABLE 87
ACHIEVEMENTS DURING FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

	Begin- ning of First Plan (1950-51)	End of First Plan (1955-56)	End of Second Plan (1960-61)	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1950-51
National income (at 1960-61 prices) (Rs., crores)	10,240	12,130	14,500	42
Population (lakhs)	36,10	39,70	43,80	21
Per capita income (at 1960-61 prices) Rs.	284	306	330	16
Index of agricultural production (1949- 50=100)	96	117	135	41
Foodgrains production (lakh tons) ..	5,22*	6,58*	7,93	52
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed (thou- sand tons of nitrogen)	55	1,05	230	318
Net area irrigated (lakh acres) ..	5,15	5,62	700	36
Co-operative movement : advances to farmers (Rs., crores)	22.9	49.6	200.0	773
Index of industrial production (1950-51 =100)	100	139	194	94
<i>Production of :</i>				
Steel ingots (lakh tons)	14	17	35	150
Aluminium (thousand tons)	3.7	7.3	18.5	400
Machine tools (graded) (value in Rs., crores)	0.34	0.78	5.5	1518
Sulphuric acid (thousand tons) ..	99	164	363	267
Petroleum products (lakh tons) ..	..	36	57	..
<i>Cloth :</i>				
Mill-made (lakh yds)	372,00	510,20	512,70	38
Khadi, handloom and powerloom (lakh yds.)	89,70	177,30	234,90	162
Total (lakh yds.)	461,70	687,50	747,60	62
<i>Minerals :</i>				
Iron ore (lakh tons)	32	43	1,07	234
Coal (lakh tons)	3,23	3,84	5,46	69
Exports (Rs., crores)	624	609	645	3
Power : installed capacity (lakh kw) ..	23**	34**	57	148
Railways: freight carried (lakh tons)	9,15	11,40	15,40	68
Roads : surfaced including national highways (thousand miles)	97.5	122.0	144.0	48
Commercial vehicles on road (thousand)	1,16	1,66	2,10	81
Shipping : tonnage (lakh grt) ..	3.9	4.8	9.0	131
General education : students in schools (lakh)	2,35	3,13	4,35	85
Technical education: engineering and technology—degree level—i n t a k e (thousand)	4.1	5.9	13.9	239
<i>Health :</i>				
Hospital beds (thousand)	1,13	1,25	1,86	65
Doctors (practising) (thousand) ..	56	65	70	25
<i>Consumption level :</i>				
Food (calories per capita per day) ..	1,800	1,950	2,100	17
Cloth (yards per capita per annum) ..	9.2	15.5	15.5	68

*Estimates of production adjusted for changes in statistical coverage and methods of estimation.

**Figures relate to calendar years, 1950 and 1955.

The industrial advance and the growth-rate in national income could have been greater but for certain limiting factors: (i) agricultural growth-rate was discontinuous and was not adequate for supporting a higher rate of industrial growth as well as for increasing exports; (ii) the execution of some of the power projects as well as the new fertiliser projects and the heavy chemical project had to be delayed because of the foreign exchange difficulties; (iii) India's exports over the decade were stagnant, partly due to the fact that the programme for exports had not been regarded as an integral part of the Five Year Plans; (iv) some avoidable delays occurred in the formulation as well as the execution of certain projects both in the industrial and the agricultural spheres because of administrative inadequacies. The Third Plan emphasises these and other limiting factors and suggests determined action with regard to them.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The *Third Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline* was published in June 1960. In its final shape the *Third Five Year Plan* was approved by Parliament in August 1961. The long-term objectives for the next fifteen years have already been described. The immediate aim of the Third Plan (1960-61 to 1965-66) is: (i) to secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods; (ii) to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (iii) to expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation can be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (iv) to utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and to ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; (v) to establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices); per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs. 385 in 1965-66.

Targets

The targets of production and development, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown below:

TABLE 88
PRINCIPAL TARGETS (THIRD PLAN)

	1960-61	1965-66	Percent- age increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61
Index number of agricultural production (1949-50 = 100)	135	176	30
Foodgrains production (lakh tons)	7,93	10,00	26
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed (thousand tons of nitrogen)	2,30	10,00	335
Area irrigated (net total) (lakh acres)	7,00	9,00	29
Co-operative movement: advances to farmers (Rs. crores)	200	530	165
Index number of industrial production (1950-51 = 100)	194	329	70

TABLE 88 (concl.)

	1960-61	1965-66	Percent- age increase in 1965-66 over 1960-61
<i>Production of : -</i>			
Steel ingots (lakh tons)	35	92	163
Aluminium (thousand tons)	18.5	80	332
Machine tools (graded) (value in Rs., crores)	5.5	30.0	445
Sulphuric acid (thousand tons)	3.63	15.00	313
Petroleum products (lakh tons)	57	99	70
<i>Cloth :</i>			
Mill-made (lakh yards)	512.70	580.00	13
Handloom, powerloom and khadi (lakh yards)	234.90	350.00	49
Total (lakh yards)	747.60	930.00	24
<i>Minerals :</i>			
Iron ore (lakh tons)	1.07	3.00	180
Coal (lakh tons)	5.46	9.70	76
Exports (Rs., crores)	6.45	8.50	32
Power : installed capacity (lakh kw)	57	1.27	123
Railways: freight carried (lakh tons)	15.40	24.50	59
Road transport : commercial vehicles on road (thou- sand)	2.10	3.65	74
Shipping tonnage (lakh grt)	9.0	10.9	21
General education: Students in schools (lakh)	4.35	6.39	47
Technical education : Engineering and technology— degree level—intake (thousand)	13.9	19.1	37
<i>Health :</i>			
Hospital beds (thousand)	1.86	2.40	29
Doctors (practising) (thousand)	70	81	16
<i>Consumption level :</i>			
Food (calories per capita per day)	2,100	2,300	10
Cloth (yards per capita per annum)	15.5	17.2	11

Outlay and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which include certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeds Rs. 8,000 crores for the public sector and Rs. 4,100 crores* (estimated) for the private sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, has been placed for the present at Rs. 7,500 crores. The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads (the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan are also shown for comparison).

TABLE 89
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total expenditure (Rs., crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs., crores)	Percent
Agriculture and community development	530	11	1,068	14
Major and medium irrigation	420	9	650	9
Power	445	10	1,012	13
Village and small industries	175	4	264	4
Organised industry and minerals	900	20	1,520	20
Transport and communication	1,300	28	1,486	20
Social services and miscellaneous	830	18	1,300	17
Inventories	—	—	200	3
TOTAL	4,600	100	7,500	100

*Excludes Rs. 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector

The distribution of the outlay under major heads of development is shown for the Centre, the Union Territories and the States separately in the following table.

TABLE 90
DISTRIBUTION OF THIRD PLAN OUTLAY

(in crores of rupees)

	States	Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay
Agriculture and community development	919	24	125	1,068
Major and medium irrigation	630	2	18	650
Power	880	23	109	1,012
Village and small industries	137	4	123	264
Organised industry and minerals	70	—	1,450	1,520
Transport and communications	226	35	1,225	1,486
Social services and miscellaneous	863	87	350	1,300
Inventories	—	—	200	200
TOTAL	3,725	175	3,600	7,500

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) is estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 crores. These do not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

The investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan is estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10,400 crores. The break-up of the public and private sector investments under major heads of development, is given below, the corresponding investment during the Second Plan being also shown side by side for comparison.

TABLE 91
INVESTMENT IN SECOND AND THIRD PLANS

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan				Third Plan			
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent
Agriculture and community development ..	210	625	835	12	660	800	1,460	14
Major and medium irrigation ..	420	*	420	6	650	*	650	6
Power	445	40	485	7	1,012	50	1,062	10
Village and small industries ..	90	175	265	4	150	275	425	4
Organised industry and minerals ..	870	675	1,545	23	1,520	1,050	2,570	25
Transport and communications ..	1,275	135	1,410	21	1,486	250	1,736	17
Social services and miscellaneous	340	950	1,290	19	622	1,075	1,697	16
Inventories	—	500	500	8	200	600	800	8
TOTAL	3,650	3,100**	6,750	100	6,300	4,100**	10,400	100

*Included under agriculture and community development.

**Excludes transfers from public to private sector.

The manner of financing the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores would be as follows. The corresponding position for the Second Plan is also shown alongside.

TABLE 92
FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan (1956-61) estimated	Third Plan (1961-66)		
		Centre	States	Total
Balance from current revenues (on the basis of existing taxation)	—50	410	140	550
Contribution of Railways	150†	100	..	100
Surpluses of other public enterprises	..	300	150	450
Loans from the public (net)	780**	475	325	800
Small savings (net)	400	213	387	600
Provident funds (net); steel equalisation fund (net) and balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	230	716	—176	540
Additional taxation, including measures to increase surpluses of public enterprises	1,052	1,100	610	1,710
Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	1,090@	2,200	..	2,200
Deficit financing	948	524	26	550
TOTAL ..	4,600	6,038	1,462	7,500

Total investment in the economy would rise from an estimated 11 per cent of national income in the last year of the Second Plan to about 14-15 per cent in the last year of the Third Plan; the saving-income ratio would increase from about 8·5 per cent to about 11·5 per cent. The need for external resources (including the use of foreign exchange reserves) as a percentage of national income, thus, would be about the same in the Third Plan as in the Second Plan.

The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan is roughly estimated at 90 lakhs. Another 1·5 to 1·8 crores were underemployed. The addition to the labour-force may be of the order of 1·7 crores during the Third Plan. The Plan, however, visualises increase in employment to the extent of only 1·4 crores—about 35 lakhs in agriculture and about 1·05 crores outside agriculture. There may also be some reduction in underemployment during the Third Plan. Thus, even to provide employment to all new entrants to the labour force, there is need to create additional employment opportunities for 30 lakh persons. This is considered to be an essential objective in the Third Plan. It is, therefore, proposed that (i) efforts should be made to spread out employment more widely and evenly than in the past; (ii) a fairly large programme of rural industrialisation should be undertaken with emphasis on rural electrification, development of rural industrial estates, promotion of village industries and effective re-deployment of manpower; and (iii) a rural works programme should be organised to provide work for an average of about 100 days in the year for 25 lakh persons or more.

† Inclusive of increased fares and freights.

* Included in first and sixth items.

** Included investment by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds.

@ This includes investment of PL 480 funds by the Reserve Bank of India in special securities in 1960-61.

CHAPTER XVIII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture receives the highest priority in the programme, it being the mainstay of about seventy per cent of the rural population. Among other activities included are provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare, development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 150-200 sq. miles and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of a period of intensive development for five years, the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the community development programme for another five years but with increased provisions from the respective subject-matter departments. Before entering on the first stage, every block undergoes a "pre-extension phase" of one year during which the programme is exclusively confined to agricultural development.

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation made by the Study Team on Community Development set up by the Committee on Plan Projects and laid down certain broad principles that should guide the establishment of Panchayati Raj. These principles have been followed by the States in evolving patterns suitable to local conditions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The legislatures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra have passed the necessary legislation and a Bill is under consideration in the Gujarat Legislature.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and other allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' associations, artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

Till the end of January 1962, 3,589 stage I and stage II blocks were set up, covering about 4.16 lakh villages and a population of 23.17 crores. There were also 681 pre-extension blocks functioning in the country.

The whole country has been delimited into 5,223 blocks and will be covered by the programme by October 1963. The State/Territory-wise coverage of the programme till January 31, 1962, is indicated below.

TABLE 93 -
COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

State/Union Territories	No. of blocks delimited	No. of stage I & stage II blocks allotted	Population covered* (in lakhs)	Villages covered* (in hundreds)	Area covered* (in hundred sq. miles)	No. of pre-extension blocks
Andhra Pradesh	445	326	2,15	21,0	69,1	52
Assam	160	84	45	14,1	27,2	28
Bihar	575	414	2,75	53,6	49,7	73
Gujarat	224	150	1,00	12,8	45,2	26
Jammu & Kashmir	52	52	23	5,9	47,6	—
Kerala	142	101	90	3,4	8,0	16
Madhya Pradesh	416	298	1,83	55,0	1,06,7	44
Madras	375	254	1,88	12,6	32,3	59
Maharashtra	425	294½	1,95	30,1	85,4	77½
Mysore	268	188	1,24	18,4	57,7	31
Orissa	307	209	1,07	31,9	45,6	37
Punjab	228	167	1,12	15,3	31,7	26
Rajasthan	232	159	1,02	23,4	72,0	24
Uttar Pradesh	899	610	3,95	82,3	85,4	112
West Bengal	341	190	1,30	24,7	20,1	63
Union Territories	134	92½	33	11,9	36,4	12
TOTAL ..	5,223	3,589	23,17	4,16,4	8,20,1	680½

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in cash or kind or labour. When the State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 : 1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till September 30, 1961, amounted to Rs. 105.73 crores forming about 43 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 244.53 crores.

Expenditure under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plan periods amounted to about Rs. 247 crores. The anticipated expenditure for the Third Plan period is Rs. 334.07 crores, of which Rs. 287.67 crores are earmarked for the Community Development Programme, Rs. 28.80 crores for the Panchayats and Rs. 17.60 crores for central schemes.

*Estimated

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below.

TABLE 94
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	During First Plan	During Second Plan						1961-62*
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total	
Block head-quarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc.) ..	10.51	7.35	10.33	12.20	12.21	13.31	55.40	5.39
Agriculture and animal husbandry ..	3.55	1.25	1.29	2.22	2.66	3.34	10.76	70
Irrigation & reclamation	10.83	4.57	7.89	11.45	11.85	12.22	47.98	2.03
Health & rural sanitation ..	3.79	2.32	2.69	3.36	3.77	4.64	16.78	94
Education ..	3.44	1.93	2.20	2.55	2.74	2.63	12.05	54
Social education ..	2.00	1.02	1.51	2.15	2.62	12.88	10.18	43
Communication ..	5.16	2.22	2.03	2.30	2.65	3.46	12.66	52
Village industries ..	2.18	86	80	1.04	1.69	2.64	7.03	73
Housing ..	1.73	1.69	1.90	2.07	2.37	2.59	10.62	50
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge, etc.)	2.79	57	66	79	67	47	3.16	15
TOTAL ..	45.98	23.78	31.30	40.13	43.23	48.18	186.62	11.93
Central schemes ..	20	15	23	32	41	1.16	2.27	N.A.
GRAND TOTAL	46.18	23.93	31.53	40.45	43.64	49.34	188.89	11.93

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy, however, go before the Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of Development Departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates activities of all development departments.

*Figures relate to the period between April 1, and September 30, 1961, excluding Madras and NHTA, and figures for Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and NEFT for the quarter ending September 30, 1961.

In the Districts

The newly created statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and M.Ps. and M.L.As. of the district.

In the Blocks

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village level is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, M.Ps. and M.L.As. representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention, the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

TRAINING

A Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development has been established at Mussoorie to provide orientation training to key personnel—both administrative and technical—with special emphasis on group methods and the sociological aspects of the programme. Seven hundred and one officials and non-officials have so far participated in the courses conducted in the Institute.

An Institute for Instruction in Community Development has also been set up at Rajpur near Dehra Dun, to provide training in teaching methods to principals and instructional staff of different training institutions. District Panchayat Officers as also the non-official heads of the Panchayati Raj institutions like the Pramukhs and Pradhans receive training in Panchayat work at this Institute. Up to December 1961, 97 Instructors and 196 District Panchayat Officers received training in the Institute.

There are 10 Orientation and Study Centres, mainly for the training of Block Development Officers and Block Extension Officers and another 14 centres for the training of Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. At these centres, run directly by the Government of India or through State Governments or non-official organisations, non-officials like M.L.As., Pradhans, etc. are also associated. Till the end of December 1961, 4,236

Block Development Officers and 5,664 Social Education Organisers (men and women) were trained at these centres.

There are other centres conducted by the respective State Governments under the supervision of the Government of India, where training in subject-matter and extension methods to Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas as well as refresher training for Extension Officers (Agriculture) and Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) is provided. There are 100 extension centres for the training of Gram Sevaks, at which 44,232 of these officials were trained till the end of December 1961. During the same period 3,895 Gram Sevikas received training in 43 Home Science Wings.

Till the end of December 1961, 3,244 Extension Officers (Co-operation) were trained at 13 centres run by the Government of India in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India. Four centres run by the Small Services Institute and 7 centres run by the Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas provided training facilities to 2,356 Extension Officers (Industries) till the end of December 1961.

Health personnel were provided training in 3 main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 142 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives which trained 3,335 of them up to the middle of 1961. Till the end of December 1961, 2,699 of these health personnel were provided training at the three Government of India centres.

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 35 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained by the end of December 1961.

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, the State Governments have launched an ambitious programme of training the members of Panchayat Samitis and Block Development Committees. More than 72,841 non-official members of Block Development Committees were trained up to the end of 1961. Training of Panchayat Secretaries has been taken up in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab.

Study camps for M.Ps. and M.L.As. on the Community Development programme have so far been organised in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

ACHIEVEMENTS

In table 95 the more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated.

TABLE 95

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

	During the year ending September		Average per block	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
I. Agriculture				
Improved seeds distributed (Mds.)	82,64,000	72,58,000	3,121	2,445
Chemical fertilisers distributed (Mds.)	1,46,82,000	2,01,48,000	5,545	6,788
Chemical pesticides distributed (Mds.)	2,86,500	3,39,900	122	142
Improved implements distributed (Nos.)	3,32,600	3,86,000	142	142
Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos.)	15,00,900	10,19,000	567	370
Compost pits dug (Nos.)	29,48,200	28,63,200	1,113	1,012

TABLE 95 (concl'd.)

		During the year ending September		Average per block	
		1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
II.	Animal Husbandry				
	Improved animals supplied (Nos.)	19,520	18,864	7.4	6.7
	Improved birds supplied (Nos.)	2,74,670	3,42,670	104	115
	Animals castrated (Nos.)	24,42,800	48,20,300	923	1,666
III.	Village and Small Industries				
	Ambar Charkhas introduced (Nos.)	26,713	18,251	11	8.0
	Brick kilns started (Nos.)	12,898	13,699	5.5	6.0
	Bricks manufactured (Lakh Nos.)	11,321	10,863	4.8	4.7
	Tiles manufactured (Lakh Nos.)	3,254	3,527	1.4	1.5
	Sewing machines distributed (Nos.)	6,286	7,998	2.4	3.0
	Tannery pits started (Nos.)	2,800	3,070	1.2	1.3
	Improved ghanis introduced (Nos.)	1,507	1,732	0.6	0.8
	Bee-hives introduced (Nos.)	21,933	15,402	9.4	6.7
	Value of improved tools and appliances distributed :				
	(a) Blacksmithy (Rs. '000)	4,73.0	4,75.1	0.20	0.21
	(b) Carpentry (Rs. '000)	2,60.0	4,21.4	0.11	0.18
IV.	Social Education				
	Adults literacy centres started (Nos.)	36,133	43,294	14	16
	Adults made literate (Nos.)	8,42,300	7,40,110	318	256
	Reading rooms opened (Nos.)	17,383	15,326	6.6	5.8
	Youth and farmers' clubs started :				
	(i) Number	50,030	41,211	18.9	14.5
	(ii) No. of members	8,36,900	8,95,700	316	341
	Functional gram sahayaks' camp held :				
	(i) Number	31,841	15,092	12	5.7
	(ii) Functional leaders trained (Nos.)	9,97,100	5,75,800	377	219
V.	Women's Programme				
	Mahila samitis/mandals started (Nos.)	13,331	16,487	5.0	5.8
	Membership in (1)	2,45,600	2,63,800	93	95
	Balwadis/nurseries started (Nos.)	6,830	7,707	2.9	3.3
	Children attending in (3)(Nos.)	1,57,500	1,61,800	67	70
	Women's camps held (Nos.)	2,874	2,556	1.2	1.1
	Women participating in (5) (Nos.)	70,100	81,670	30	36
VI.	Rural Health and Sanitation				
	Rural latrines constructed (Nos.)	1,33,420	1,29,670	50	45
	Pucca drains constructed (yds.)	22,44,300	14,80,100	848	521
	Village lanes paved (sq. yds.)	20,65,100	16,59,500	780	559
	Drinking water wells constructed (Nos.)	38,670	35,020	15	12
	Drinking water wells renovated (Nos.)	48,530	40,910	18	14
VII.	Communications				
	Kacha roads constructed (miles)	15,121	15,632	5.7	5.3
	Existing kacha roads improved (miles)	28,830	25,715	11.0	8.9
	Culverts constructed (Nos.)	22,845	18,380	8.6	6.2
VIII.	General				
	Block development committee meetings held	14,249	14,462	5.4	4.9

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CHAPTER XIX

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There is thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (i) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (ii) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (iii) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267 (i) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States also have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income) and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the wealth tax also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the net profits earned by the railways and posts and telegraphs also contribute to the general revenue of the Centre.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of

taxes and duties the State Governments also receive statutory and other grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period as shown in the following table.

TABLE 96
RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Taxes and duties	Grants from			Loans	Total
		Revenue account	Capital account	Central Road Fund		
First Plan period	326·7	248·0	23·8	15·9	798·5	1,412·9
Second Plan period	711·1	667·9	59·1	19·0	1,410·8	2,867·9
Third Plan period :						
1961-62 (Revised)	178·1	197·8	17·1	5·2	468·7	866·9
1962-63 (Budget)	208·0	211·6	25·3	5·5	453·2	903·6

The following table gives the breakdown of payments to States on account of taxes and duties.

TABLE 97
TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Income tax	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales taxes	Taxes on railway passenger fares	Estate duty	Total
First Plan period	278·2	46·1	—	—	2·4	326·7
Second Plan period	374·7	152·9	128·3	42·5	12·7	711·1
Third Plan period :						
1961-62 (Revised)	93·3	41·3	39·6	—	3·9	178·1
1962-63 (Budget)	89·7	73·3	41·1	—	3·9	208·0

Third Finance Commission

The Third Finance Commission constituted on December 2, 1960 submitted its report on December 14, 1961, in which it made the following recommendations.

1. Estate Duty:

For a period of four years with effect from April 1, 1962 :

- out of the net proceeds in each financial year of estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land, a sum equal to 1 (one) per cent be retained by the Union as proceeds attributable to Union territories;
- the balance of the net proceeds be apportioned between immovable property and other property in the ratio of the gross value of all such properties brought into assessment in that year;
- the sum thus apportioned to immovable property be distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property located in each State; and
- the sum apportioned to property other than immovable property be distributed among the States as shown in table 98.

2. Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares:

With effect from April 1, 1961 a sum of Rs. 12·5 crores be distributed each year during the quinquennium 1961-66 among the States as indicated in table 98.

3. *Income Tax:*

For a period of four years with effect from April 1, 1962 :

- (a) the percentage of the net proceeds in any financial year of taxes on income other than agricultural income, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to Union territories or to taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, to be assigned to the States be $66\frac{2}{3}$ (sixty-six and two-thirds);
- (b) the percentage of the net proceeds of taxes on income which shall be deemed to represent proceeds attributable to Union territories be $2\frac{1}{2}$ (two and a half);
- (c) the percentage of the net proceeds assigned to the States be distributed as shown in table 98.

4. *Union Excise Duties:*

For a period of four years with effect from April 1, 1962 a sum equal to 20 (twenty) per cent of the net proceeds of the Union duties of excise on the articles scheduled below be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to the States and distributed among them as given in table 98.

Sugar; coffee; tea; tobacco; kerosene; refined diesel oils and vaporising oils; diesel oil, not otherwise specified; furnace oil; asphalt and bitumen; vegetable non-essential oils; vegetable products; pigments, colours, paints, enamels, varnishes, blacks and cellulose lacquers; soap; tyres and tubes; paper; rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn; cotton fabrics; silk fabrics; woollen fabrics; rayon or artificial silk fabrics; cement; pig iron; steel ingots, aluminium; tin plate and tin sheets including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers; internal combustion engines; electric motors and parts thereof; electric lighting bulbs and fluorescent lighting bulbs; electric fans; motor vehicles; cycles, parts of cycles other than motor cycles; footwear; cinematograph films exposed; matches.

5. *Additional Duties of Excise:*

For a period of four years with effect from April 1, 1962, out of the total net proceeds of the additional duties of excise levied in replacement of sales tax on cotton fabrics, rayon or artificial silk fabrics, silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, sugar and tobacco (including manufactured tobacco) :

- (a) a sum equal to 1 (one) per cent of the net proceeds be retained by the Union as attributable to Union territories;
- (b) a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (one and a half) per cent of the net proceeds be paid to the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (c) a sum equal to the balance of the net proceeds of the duties, i.e. after the deduction of the amounts mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, be distributed as follows :
 - (i) the sums mentioned in table 98, representing the income of the States in 1956-57 on account of sales taxes by whatever name called, on the six commodities, be first paid to them ;
 - (ii) the remaining sum, if any, be distributed as indicated in table 98.

6. *Grants-in-aid:*

- (i) Under the substantive portion of article 275 (1) of the Constitution, in each of the four financial years beginning on April 1, 1962, the sums shown in table 98 be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States mentioned against them.
- (ii) Under the substantive portion of article 275 (1) of the Constitution in each of the four financial years beginning on April 1, 1962, the

TABLE 98

STATES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

State	Estate duty	Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	Income tax	Union excise duties on 35 scheduled articles	Additional duties of excise in replacement of sales tax on 6 articles		Percentage for remaining sum	Grants-in-aid under substantive portion of article 275 (1)	
					Amounts representing income of States in 1956-57	(Lakh rupees)		to Revenue of States	Additional for improvement of communications
	Percentage	(Crore rupees)	Percentage	Percentage	(Lakh rupees)	(Lakh rupees)		(Lakh rupees)	(Lakh rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	8.34	1.11	7.71	8.23	235.24	12.00	7.75	12.00	50
Assam	2.75	0.34	2.44	4.73	85.08	9.00	2.50	9.00	75
Bihar	10.78	1.17	9.33	11.56	1,30.16	8.00	10.00	8.00	75
Gujarat	4.78	0.68	4.78	6.45	3,23.45	9.50	5.40	9.50	1,00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.83	—	0.70	2.02	—	3.25	—	3.25	50
Kerala	3.92	0.23	3.55	5.46	95.08	8.50	4.25	8.50	75
Madhya Pradesh	7.51	1.04	6.41	8.46	1,55.17	6.25	7.00	6.25	1,75
Madras	7.80	0.81	8.13	6.08	2,85.34	8.00	9.00	8.00	—
Maharashtra	9.16	1.35	13.41	5.73	6,37.77	—	10.60	—	—
Mysore	5.46	0.56	5.13	5.82	1,00.10	7.75	5.25	7.75	50
Orissa	4.08	0.22	3.44	7.07	85.10	16.00	4.50	16.00	1,75
Punjab	4.71	1.01	4.49	6.71	1,75.19	2.75	5.25	2.75	—
Rajasthan	4.67	0.85	3.97	5.93	90.10	8.75	4.00	8.75	75
Uttar Pradesh	17.10	2.34	14.42	10.68	5,75.81	2.00	15.50	2.00	—
West Bengal	8.11	0.79	12.09	5.07	2,80.41	8.50	9.00	8.50	—
TOTAL	100.00	12.50	100.00	100.00	32,54.00	1,10.25	100.00	1,10.25	9,00

further sums as shown in table 98 be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States mentioned against them for improvement of communications.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All drawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1962-63

The budget estimates for 1962-63 as presented in the Lok Sabha on April 23, 1962, placed expenditure at Rs. 1,381.65 crores as compared to Rs. 1,045.15 crores (revised) in 1961-62 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 1,320.87 crores as compared to Rs. 1,079.11 crores (revised) in the previous year, leaving a deficit of Rs. 60.78 crores.

Tables 99 and 100 show the budget of the Central Government for 1962-63 on revenue and capital accounts.

TABLE 99
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

				<i>(in lakhs of rupees)</i>			
				1960-61 Accounts	1961-62 Budget	1961-62 Revised	1962-63 Budget
Revenue							
Customs	..	..	..	170,03	189,64	199,60	199,60
Union excise duties	...	..	..	416,35	432,63	470,95	+ 7,80*
Corporation tax	..	..	..	111,05	141,00	160,00	492,28
Taxes on income	..	..	..	167,38	133,00	142,00	+ 30,80*
Estate duty	..	..	..	3,09	3,00	4,00	168,00
Taxes on wealth	..	..	..	8,15	7,00	7,50	+ 10,50
							148,00
							+ 15,40*
							4,00
							7,00
							+ 2,00*

*Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE 99 (concl'd.)

	1960-61 Accounts	1961-62 Budget	1961-62 Revised	1962-63 Budget
Taxes on railway fares	15,89	—	—	—
Expenditure tax	91	80	80	80
				—70*
Gift tax	88	80	85	85
Other heads	15,57	14,32	15,46	15,83
Debt services	14,81	13,84	11,58	167,51
Administrative services	66	97	1,11	6,11
Social and development services	53,11	44,70	45,55	35,29
Multi-purpose river schemes etc.	3	—1	—1	36
Public works, etc.	3,27	3,76	3,74	4,02
Transport and communications	2,17	2,46	2,38	6,30
Currency and Mint	58,10	60,63	53,15	69,53
Miscellaneous	25,35	20,99	22,92	24,56
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	5,22	22,12	21,68	24,41
Extraordinary items	3,72	10,00	13,00	40,00
Deduct—share of income tax payable to States	—87,37	—80,79	—93,27	—89,70
Deduct—Share of estate duty payable to States	—2,91	—2,91	—3,88	—5,00
Deduct—Share of taxes on railway fares payable to States	—13,79	—	—	—3,88
				—
TOTAL REVENUE	971,67	1,017,95	1,079,11	{ 1,320,87 + 60,80*
Deficit on revenue account	—	5,57	—	—
Expenditure				
Collection of taxes and duties	97,53	21,24	21,15	22,58
Debt services	77,09	81,90	86,10	247,90
Administrative services	58,66	58,37	60,00	70,31
Social and development services	2,09,79	167,78	155,72	163,24
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc.	1,11	1,26	1,23	1,57
Public works, etc.	20,46	20,62	21,92	21,88
Transport and communications	5,06	5,68	6,22	8,75
Currency and Mint	10,15	11,96	11,62	20,23
Miscellaneous	140,38	73,76	81,77	109,45
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	48,55	287,26	283,70	330,97
Extraordinary items	4,09	10,87	13,79	41,40
Defence services (net)	247,55	282,92	301,93	343,37
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	920,42	10,23,52	1045,15	1,381,65
Surplus on revenue account	51,25	—	33,96	2*

TABLE 100
CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1960-61 Accounts	1961-62 Budget	1961-62 Revised	1962-63 Budget
Receipts				
New loans	511,04	620,95	634,70	715,00
15-year annuity certificates	70	1,50	60	70
Special floating loan	3,45	3,45	3,45	3,45

*Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE 100 (contd.)

	1960-61 Accounts	1961-62 Budget	1961-62 Revised	1962-63 Budget
Net receipts from :				
Treasury bills	—191,31	*64,00	* 76,00	—150,00
Investment of U.S. Government [counterpart deposit funds]	240,41	96,00	59,59	90,00
Treasury savings deposit certificates	12,05	8,50	9,00	14,00
Post Office savings bank deposits	44,54	35,50	39,00	39,50
12-year National Plan savings certificates	65,06	76,00	62,00	65,00
Cumulative time deposits	1,83	2,45	3,40	4,50
Post Office cash certificates	—64	—55	—52	—37
National savings certificates	—18,64	—16,88	—17,02	—16,84
Defence savings certificates	—	—2	—1	—1
National Plan certificates	—95	—1,00	—1,15	—1,18
Other unfunded debt	—43,99	39,69	36,34	38,56
Railway depreciation, revenue reserve and development funds	—3,76	—26,12	—26,50	8,27
Telephone development fund	—3	—20	55	30
P. & T. renewals, reserve and other funds	6,82	5,03	8,49	7,28
Other miscellaneous reserve funds	—4	2,04	—5	43
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Deposits under Income Tax Act (net)	32	—44	—85	—30
Discount sinking fund (net)	1,55	1,91	—80	2,04
Payment by Reserve Bank for rupee coin	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of loans by State Governments	95,48	121,48	158,09	163,20
Other loans and advances repayments	30,50	54,50	56,77	54,56
Other deposits and advances (net)	92,71	156,51	154,08	157,95
TOTAL	945,08	1,254,30	1,265,16	1,506,04
Deficit on capital account	75,70	60	29,25	—
Disbursements				
Capital Outlay :				
Agricultural improvement and research	5,62	7,73	5,60	6,25
Industrial development	91,27	107,15	109,66	176,52
Broadcasting	88	3,30	1,30	1,40
Multi-purpose river schemes, irrigation and electricity schemes	1,85	4,67	3,86	11,32
Public works	34,63	39,87	40,49	57,02
Delhi Capital outlay	4,29	12,30	6,11	8,25
Dandakaranya development scheme	3,94	5,40	4,52	3,91
Other works	2,49	5,01	5,40	7,47
Ports	1,21	2,38	1,56	2,87
Lighthouses and lightships	—	—	—	89
Aviation	3,46	4,36	3,45	4,09
Road and water transport schemes	25	40	43	41

*If the effect of the conversion of Rs. 50 crores is ignored, the net expansion of treasury bills during the year would amount to Rs. 126 crores. Of this, Rs. 5 crores will be taken to increase the closing cash balance to the normal level of Rs. 50 crores. Thus the overall gap in the current year would amount to Rs. 121 crores.

TABLE 100 (concl'd.)

	1960-61 Accounts	1961-62 Budget	1961-62 Revised	1962-63 Budget
Overseas communications service ..	—	—	—	48
Shipping, tankers, etc.	—	1,75	52	1,88
Currency and coinage	6,43	7,82	7,52	6,74
Mints	5	7	7	6
Commutation of pensions	—35	58	—8	1,40
Sterling pensions	—3,69	—3,66	—3,66	—3,70
Schemes of Government trading ..	33,95	27,06	11,45	28,69
Grants for development	10,63	13,22	13,41	21,40
Compensation to displaced persons ..	—45	1,50	—92	—80
Transfer of development assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.	66,29	74,70	65,70	63,28
Payments under Indus Waters Treaty	8,28	7,72	7,72	7,17
Other civil heads	35	94	90	1,24
Defence	33,39	32,01	25,57	32,63
Railways	89,48	160,00	169,75	196,50
Posts and Telegraphs	11,26	12,59	12,10	15,08
Discharge of permanent debt	127,08	164,38	206,67	227,63
Discharge of special floating debt ..	1,71	3,43	—	3,43
Inter-State settlement	—	1,79	1,79	—
Advances to State Governments ..	328,18	395,18	448,77	440 35
Other loans and advances	158,30	161,25	144,75	121,04
TOTAL	1,020,78	1,254,90	1,294,41	1,444,90
Surplus on capital account	—	—	—	61,14

Incidence of Indirect Taxation

The first systematic study of the incidence of Central and State indirect taxes on rural and urban households in five monthly expenditure groups of Rs. 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-300 and 301 and above, was undertaken for 1953-54 by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Another study on similar lines made by the Department of Economic Affairs for 1958-59 undertakes a comparative analysis of the distribution of money burden of indirect taxes among rural and urban households in the five expenditure groups during 1953-54 and 1958-59 as shown in the following table.

TABLE 101

INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXATION

	Tax as per cent of consumer expenditure					
	1953-54			1958-59		
	All house- holds	Rural house- holds	Urban house- holds	All house- holds	Rural house- holds	Urban house- holds
<i>All Indirect Taxes</i>	3.6	2.9	5.9	5.7	4.4	9.3
<i>Central Taxes</i>	2.1	1.8	3.5	3.8	3.1	6.0
(i) Central excise duties	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.7	2.2	4.1
(ii) Import duties	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.7
(iii) Railway passenger fares tax	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4

TABLE 101 (concl'd.)

	Tax as per cent of consumer expenditure					
	1953-54			1958-59		
	All house-holds	Rural house-holds	Urban house-holds	All house-holds	Rural house-holds	Urban house-holds
<i>State Taxes</i>	1.5	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.3	3.3
(i) State excise duties ..	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
(ii) Sales taxes (State & Central)	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.9
(iii) Sales tax on motor spirits and motor vehicles tax	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
(iv) Entertainment tax ..	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.3
(v) Sugarcane cess ..	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

The study brings out that the increase in indirect taxation during the period 1953-54 to 1958-59 was accompanied by a more progressive distribution of its money burden among the five expenditure groups of rural and urban households.

Tables 102, 104 and 105 show both on revenue and capital accounts, the budgetary position of the Central Government for 1950-51, 1955-56 and the three years ending 1961-62 and tables 103, 106 and 107 show the budgetary position of the States for 1951-52, 1955-56 and the three years ending 1961-62.

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India which include public debt, unfunded debt, deposits bearing interest and foreign debts, etc., rose by Rs. 513 crores from Rs. 6,281* crores at the end of 1960-61 to Rs. 6,794 crores at the end of 1961-62 and are expected to rise further by Rs. 983 crores to Rs. 7,677 crores by the end of 1962-63. External obligations stood at Rs. 1,090 crores at the end of 1961-62 showing a rise of Rs. 264 crores over 1960-61.

As against these liabilities, interest-yielding assets of the Government of India (capital advanced on railways, posts and telegraphs, public sector industries, State Governments, etc.) amounted to Rs. 5,697 crores at the end of March 1962 representing an increase of Rs. 607 crores over 1960-61. During 1962-63 interest-yielding assets are estimated to show a further rise of Rs. 709 crores to Rs. 6,406 crores.

Table 108 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government.

*Figures given here are based on revised estimates for 1960-61 and 1961-62.

TABLE 102

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
I. Revenue account						
A. Revenue (a)	405·86	481·19	778·59	824·43	828·24	926·19 (b)
B. Expenditure (c) ..	346·64	440·74	736·04	885·13	861·90	925·92
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+59·22	+40·25	+42·55	—60·70	—33·66	+0·27
II. Capital account						
A. Receipts (d)	104·45	280·95	757·92 (e)	990·43	1,109·23 (f)	1,180·32
B. Disburse- ments ..	182·59	470·92	958·24 (g)	1,083·37	1,109·49	1,244·14
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—78·14	—189·97	—200·32	—92·94	—0·26	—63·82
III. Miscellaneous (net) (h) ..	+15·26	—10·35	—11·81	—0·21	—0·36	—0·78
IV. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (—) (IC+IIC+III)	—3·66	—159·87	—169·58	—153·85	—34·28	—64·33
Financed by :						
A. Treasury bills (i) [(increase (—)]	—16·10	—123·38	—204·38 (g)	—153·00	— 15·00	—64·00
B. Cash balanc- es [decrease (—)] ..	+12·44	—36·49	+34·80	—0·85	—19·28	— 0·33
(i) Opening balance	149·50	32·23	34·87	50·50	69·67	50·39
(ii) Closing balance	161·94	—4·26	69·67	49·65	50·39	50·06

NOTES :—Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1961-62 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha.

(a) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes; (b) Including the effect of budget proposals; subsequent modifications in tax proposals estimated to cost Rs. 6.1 crores have not been taken into account; (c) Excluding the payment of States' shares of excise duties and additional excise duties; (d) Excluding Treasury bill receipts; (e) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 150 crores funded in December 1959 (f) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores funded in January 1961. (g) Excludes an amount of Rs. 17.9 crores representing *ad hocs* issued to the Reserve Bank for purchase of gold for part payment of India's increased subscription to the IMF. (h) Remittances and transfer of cash between UK and India. (i) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.

TABLE 103

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
I. Revenue Account						
Revenue (a) ..	396.4	546.3	907.0	943.0	1,010.8	1,021.4
Expenditure (a)	392.6	624.8	869.8	940.2	996.9	1,057.4
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+3.8	—78.5	+37.2	+2.8	+13.9	—36.0
II. Capital Account						
Receipts (b) ..	135.0	379.7	482.0	526.7	545.7	613.3
Disbursements	188.7	369.8	507.4	582.6	646.7	643.2
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—53.7	+9.9	—25.4	—55.9	—101.0	—29.9
III. Miscellaneous (net) (c) ..	+1.6	—0.8	—0.4	+1.1	—4.6	—0.7
IV. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (—) ..	—48.3	—69.4	+11.4	—52.0	—91.7	—66.6
V. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in cash balances						
(d)	—10.8	—51.1	—22.7	+11.3	14.2	—46.7
(i) Opening balance	61.5	92.1	18.0	—11.1	—	—14.2
(ii) Closing balance	50.7	41.0	—4.7	0.2	—14.2	—60.9
VI. Purchase (+) or sale (—) of securities ..	—37.6	—18.3	+34.1	—63.3	—77.5	—19.9

NOTE :—The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include Part C States (*viz.*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 revised estimates are used since later figures are not available. The figures of purchase and sale of securities up to 1956-57 relate to Part A and B States. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories and include Kutch, which is now a part of the Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. The budget estimates for 1960-61 are on the basis of existing taxation except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The budget estimates for 1961-62 are before tax changes in the case of Orissa and Rajasthan.

(a) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively. (b) Excluding *net* purchase or sale of securities. (c) Consists of remittances. (d) Including overdraft.

TABLE 104

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
REVENUE						
(1) <i>Taxes on In- come and Ex- penditure (i+ii+ iii) ..</i>	125.70	113.23	176.88	188.84	178.92	194.01
Taxes on in- come other than corporation tax	132.73	131.35	148.85	105.00	127.50	133.00
<i>Less : States' share</i>	47.52	55.16	79.32	52.06	86.98	80.79
(i) Net receipts	85.21	76.19	69.53	52.94	40.52	52.21
(ii) Corporation tax ..	40.49	37.04	106.56	135.00	137.50	141.00
(iii) Expenditure tax ..	—	—	0.79	0.90	0.90	0.80
(2) <i>Taxes on Pro- perty and Capital Transactions (i+ii+iii+iv+ v) ..</i>	3.81	2.55	17.02	11.91	12.43	11.91
Estate Duty ..	—	1.81	2.91	3.00	3.00	3.00
<i>Less : States' share</i>	—	1.86	2.76	2.90	2.91	2.91
(i) Net receipts	—	—0.05	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.09
(ii) Taxes on wealth ..	—	—	12.11	7.00	7.50	7.00
(iii) Gift tax ..	—	—	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.80
(iv) Stamps and registration	1.81	1.72	3.35	3.44	3.47	3.44
(v) Land reve- nue ..	2.00	0.88	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.58
(3) <i>Taxes on com- modities and services (i+ii+ iii+iv) ..</i>	227.49	295.69	448.54	475.30	493.84	562.08
Customs ..						
Imports ..	107.70	127.98	135.82	143.62	146.88	187.85
Exports ..	47.36	37.76	14.89	16.28	13.72	11.72
Other reve- nue ..	6.37	4.22	9.56	5.90	7.40	7.20
<i>Less : Refunds</i>	4.28	3.26	4.16	3.30	5.00	4.50
(i) Net receipts	157.15	166.70	156.11	162.50	163.00	193.27
Union excise duties ..	67.54	145.25	360.65	379.62	394.98	437.14
(Of which addition- al excise duties)	(—)	(—)	(28.32)	(41.20)	(40.69)	(40.95)
<i>Less : States' share</i>		16.57	74.70	74.92	75.10	78.63
(ii) Net receipts	67.54	128.68	285.95	304.70	319.88	358.51
Tax on railway passenger fares	—	—	12.81	12.77	13.67	—

TABLE 104 (contd.)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Less : States' share</i>	—	—	13·07	12·66	13·79	—
(iii) Net receipts	—	—	—0·26	0·11	—0·12	—
(iv) Other taxes & duties ..	2·80	0·31	6·74	7·99	11·08	10·30
(4) <i>Total Tax Re- venue (1+2+3)</i>	357·00	411·47	642·44	676·05	685·19	768·00 (a)
(5) <i>Administrative Receipts</i> ..	12·53	17·08	52·31	56·26	55·85	51·75
(6) <i>Net contribu- tion of Public Undertakings</i>	23·16	28·92	53·89	52·01	52·32	71·54
(i) Railways ..	6·50	5·80	5·63	5·64	5·06	21·29
(ii) Posts and Telegraphs	3·98	3·47	5·13	0·47	0·46	0·77
(iii) Currency and mint (profits of the Reserve Bank of India)	9·71	19·75	43·00	46·95	46·98	48·67
(iv) Others (b)	(9·91)	(20·00)	(40·00)	(40·00)	(40·00)	(42·50)
(7) <i>Other revenue</i>	2·97	—0·10	0·13	—1·05	—0·18	0·81
(8) <i>Total revenue 4+5+6+7)</i>	13·17 40·586	23·72 481·19	29·95 778·59	40·11 824·43	34·88 828·24	34·90 926·19
EXPENDITURE						
(9) Collection of taxes, duties and other principal revenues	10·24	12·51	20·84	22·38	22·69	21·14
(10) Civil adminis- tration (d) ..	21·29	33·57	52·04	60·59	61·53	58·37
(11) Defence ser- vices (net) ..	164·13	172·23	230·86	272·26	266·72	282·92
(12) Debt services (e)	37·36	43·14	69·38	74·59	72·35	81·90
(13) Pensions, super- annuations and privy purses	6·99	8·97	9·97	10·11	10·33	10·40
(14) Extraordinary charges (f) ..	0·07	—	—	10·00	5·00	10·55
(15) Miscellaneous (g)	44·28	48·82	90·41	129·48	123·82	50·24
(16) Social and development services (h) ..	39·50	82·41	210·09	250·88	243·61	195·35
(17) Contributions and miscellan- eous adjustments between Union and State Gov- ernments (i)	15·59	35·87	48·94	51·81	51·87	210·93
(18) Other Expendi- ture (j) ..	7·19	3·22	3·51	3·03	3·98	4·12
(19) <i>Total Expendi- ture</i>	346·64	440·74	736·04	885·13	861·90	925·92
Surplus (+) or deficit (—) ..	+59·22	+40·45	+42·55	—60·70	—33·66	+0·27

NOTE :— The figures of total revenue and expenditure as given in this statement differ from those in the Budget papers as receipts from forests, opium and currency and mint are shown on a net basis and States' share of Union excise duties and additional duties of excise are excluded. Budget estimates for 1961-62 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha.

Figures under revenue and expenditure for 1959-60 to 1961-62 include self-balancing items in respect of (i) grants under PL 480 amounting to Rs. nil in 1959-60 (accounts), Rs. 10 crores in 1960-61 (budget), Rs. 5 crores in 1960-61 (revised) and Rs. 10 crores in 1961-62 (budget), and (ii) steel equalisation fund for Rs. 26 crores in 1959-60, Rs. 32 crores in 1960-61 (budget), Rs. 30 crores in 1960-61 (revised) and Rs. 27 crores in 1961-62 (budget).

(a) Including effect of budget proposals; subsequent modifications in tax proposals estimated to cost Rs. 6.1 crores have not been taken into account. (b) Including forests, opium, irrigation, electricity & road and water transport schemes. (c) Excludes forests, opium & States' share of Union excise duties and additional excise duties up to 1960-61; figures for 1961-62 exclude forests and opium only. (d) Comprises general administration, audit, administration of justice, jails, police, tribal areas and external affairs; with effect from 1961-62 expenditure relating to Tribal Areas would be adjusted under the relevant major heads most closely connected with the object of the expenditure. (e) Include appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. (f) Include provision for grants to States for GMF schemes, relief in natural calamities etc. From 1954-55, these items are transferred to miscellaneous expenditure under appropriate Ministries; for 1961-62 these grants are shown against item 17. Since 1957-58, it includes provision for transfer to the Special Development Fund of grants received under PL 480. (g) Include certain grants to States; for 1961-62 these grants are shown against item 17. (h) Comprise irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes, ports and pilotage, lighthouses and lightships, scientific departments, education, medical, public health, agriculture, rural development, veterinary, co-operation, industries and supplies, aviation, broadcasting, civil works, post-war reconstruction and electricity schemes, community development projects, national extension service, labour and employment and miscellaneous departments. (i) Include grants-in-aid to States; all grants to States are grouped together in this item for 1961-62 and exclude States' share of Union excise duties. (j) Comprises famine, stationery and printing, civil defence and pre-partition payments.

TABLE 105
CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
A. RECEIPTS						
Loans—						
Internal (a) ..	30.34	103.68	228.97	225.00	180.70	225.00
			(b)		(c)	
External ..	7.75	2.67	186.98	331.21	280.64	385.95
Special floating loan ..	—	—	71.43	—	3.45	3.45
Inter-State debt settlement ..	—	0.78	—	—	—	—
Treasury deposit receipts (d) ..	—7.13	—	—	—	—	—
Prize bonds (e) ..	—	—	—	25.00	12.50	10.00
Small savings (d)	33.52	66.51	82.91	90.00	100.0	105.00
Other unfunded debt (d) ..	8.30	16.89	23.77	39.24	40.54	39.69
Investment of US Government counterpart deposit funds	—	—	—	—	240.00	96.00
Railway funds (d)	17.55	6.92	—8.91	—14.36	—33.52	4.08
Other reserve funds (d) ..	0.16	1.02	2.99	—0.39	4.41	6.92
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Despoits under Income Tax Act(d) ..	—33.21	—1.33	—14.03	—0.30	—0.09	—0.44

TABLE 105 (contd.)

	1959-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
Repayment of loans by States ..	8.08	25.22	80.85	103.00	106.54	121.48
Special develop- ment fund (f)	—	40.50	79.13	114.20	117.31	120.14
Contingency fund	15.00	—	—	—	—	—
Other items (d)(g)	19.09	13.09	18.82	72.83	51.75	58.04
Total receipts (ex- cluding treasury bills) (h) ..	104.45	280.95	757.92	990.43	1,109.23	1,180.32
B. DISBURSEMENTS						
Capital Outlay						
Non-developmen- tal :						
Defence ..	4.19	17.59	36.11	37.74	36.25	32.01
Payment of commuted value of pen- sions ..	—6.57	—9.01	—4.11	—4.08	—3.88	—3.08
State trading schemes ..	—2.26	—29.59	3.97	26.85	56.81	27.06
Currency, mint and security printing press	3.26	8.76	77.50	3.65	7.33	8.22
Others (j) ..	15.01	3.67	(i) 34.81	78.75	75.54	76.20
Total—Non-devel- opmental	13.63	—8.58	148.28	142.91	172.05	140.41
Developmental :						
Railways	25.41	67.52	74.69	120.81	123.62	160.00
Posts and Tele- graphs ..	7.07	9.03	8.09	15.45	12.05	12.59
Civil Aviation	1.82	1.95	3.78	4.61	4.59	4.36
Irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes	2.56	2.98	4.32	2.96	1.40	3.72
Civil works ..	9.11	24.55	20.53	29.59	41.05	52.17
Industrial develop- ment ..	8.90	11.07	58.60	94.71	98.70	107.15
Other heads (k)	2.53	18.84	21.32	33.37	39.14	48.48
Total—Develop- mental ..	57.40	135.94	191.33	310.50	320.55	388.47
Total Capital Outlay ..	71.03	127.36	339.61	444.41	492.60	528.88
Discharge of per- manent debt—						
Internal ..	41.74	69.04	116.98	108.70	108.60	137.00
External ..	4.11	3.22	9.48	27.70	17.55	26.88
Discharge of spe- cial floating debt ..	—	—	3.42	3.43	3.43	3.43
Inter-State debt settlement ..	—	0.68	0.12	—	—	1.79
Advances to States from special de- velopment fund	61.46	241.24	294.98	331.85	334.86	395.48
Other loans and advances (d) ..	—	5.47		15.72	21.21	13.74
Total disburse- ments ..	182.59	470.92	958.24	1,083.37	1,109.49	1,244.14
Surplus (+) or deficit (—) ..	—78.14	—189.97	—200.32	—92.94	—0.26	—63.82

NOTE :—(1) Figures of receipts and disbursements given in this statement do not tally with those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here;

accounts are provisional. (2) Receipts and a disbursements for 1959-60, 1960-61 (B.E.), 1960-61 (R.E.) and 1961-62 (B.E.) include a formal adjusting item amounting respectively to Rs. 35 crores, Rs. 74 crores, Rs. 76 crores and Rs. 75 crores in respect of loan assistance from the US Government which is transferred to Special Development Fund by debit to capital. (3) Treasury bill receipts and miscellaneous items such as remittances, etc., have been excluded from this statement.

(a) Excluding 15-year annuity certificates which are included under small savings. (b) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills of Rs. 150 crores into 3½ per cent bonds, 1969, 3½ per cent bonds, 1962, 3½ per cent National Plan bonds, II series, 1965, 3½ per cent National Plan bonds, III series 1967, and 3½ per cent loan, 1968. (c) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores into 3½ per cent National Plan bonds III series 1967, 3½ per cent National Plan bonds V series, 1968, and 3½ per cent bonds 1969. (d) Figures are net. (e) Introduced from April 1, 1960. (f) Receipts comprise the sale proceeds of American (loan) wheat, wheat received under Colombo Plan, assistance under Indo-U.S. Technical Assistance Agreement and other aid. (g) Residual item. (h) mostly sold to the Reserve Bank of India. (i) Excludes an amount of Rs. 17.9 crores representing *ad hoc* Treasury bills issued to the Reserve Bank for the purchase of gold for part payment of India's increased subscription to IMF.. (j) Includes transfer of sale proceeds of American (loan) wheat, contingency fund, and payments to displaced persons. (k) Include grants to States for development purposes, ports etc.

TABLE 106
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATES
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
			REVENUE			
Tax Revenue						
<i>Taxes on Income</i>	57,05	61,12	88,80	68,77	98,88	91,63
Share of income-tax	52,65	55,27	79,50	60,28	90,05	82,61
Agricultural income-tax ..	4,33	5,74	8,92	8,18	8,48	8,67
Profession tax ..	7	11	38	31	35	35
<i>Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions</i>	75,40	112,39	141,00	143,46	143,91	151,28
Estate duty ..	—	1,94	2,77	2,84	2,99	3,03
Land revenue ..	47,99	80,33	95,15	100,31	97,98	103,15
Stamps and registration ..	25,56	28,11	40,69	37,86	41,05	44,16
Urban immovable property tax ..	1,85	2,01	2,39	2,45	1,89	94
<i>Taxes on Commodities and Services</i>	148,60	176,02	347,62	342,36	363,11	368,65
Union excise ..	70	16,60	74,71	75,10	75,27	77,29
State excise ..	49,41	43,49	49,60	46,86	49,59	52,40
General sales tax	54,40	68,28	124,37	118,62	133,91	140,30
Sales tax on motor spirit ..	4,53	8,30	12,46	14,33	15,08	15,89
Entertainment tax	6,39	6,50	11,32	10,90	11,55	12,29
Electricity duties	339	5,63	11,97	10,84	11,51	12,29
Motor vehicles taxes ..	10,09	14,39	26,38	26,95	29,78	30,83
Tax on railway fares ..	—	—	13,06	22,71	13,75	*
Other taxes and duties (a) ..	19,69	12,83	23,75	26,05	22,67	27,36
Total tax revenue	281,05	349,53	577,42	554,59	605,90	611,56

TABLE 106 (contd.)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
<i>Non-tax Revenue</i>						
<i>Administrative receipts (b) ..</i>	38,13	60,44	122,66	144,40	142,83	82,81
<i>Net Contribution of Public Enterprises (c) ..</i>	24,92	30,07	43,55	46,36	46,74	54,43
Forests ..	12,61	12,82	29,97	25,15	28,76	28,61
Irrigation (d) ..	8,03	8,51	6,76	11,70	10,33	13,33
Electricity schemes	3,41	5,96	1,86	2,89	2,87	3,80
Road and water transport ..	77	2,03	4,86	5,59	5,32	7,52
Industries and others	10	75	10	1,03	—54	1,17
<i>Other revenue (e)</i>	26,94	38,66	60,18	62,31	66,11	63,74
<i>Grants-in-aid and other contributions ..</i>	25,36	67,61	103,18	135,39	149,18	208,83
<i>Total non-tax Revenue ..</i>	115,35	196,78	329,57	388,96	404,86	409,81
<i>Total Revenue</i>	396,40	546,31	906,99	943,05	1,010,76	1,021,37
EXPENDITURE						
<i>Social and Development services (f)</i>						
Education ..	60,30	105,04	170,90	177,35	194,81	219,45
Medical and public health ..	29,22	48,83	67,96	82,07	82,86	92,95
Agriculture, veterinary and co-operation ..	25,90	42,31	62,10	71,07	68,96	82,67
Irrigation (g) ..	17,62	25,02	29,41	30,20	31,57	35,50
Electricity schemes (g)	4,61	7,10	5,01	5,49	5,47	6,07
Rural and community development projects	82	30,51	43,36	51,93	53,56	55,54
Civil works ..	40,93	70,67	55,33	63,39	70,37	73,80
Industries and Supplies ..	5,81	10,67	20,73	25,17	22,84	27,68
Other development expenditure (h) ..	11,00	16,31	37,48	50,23	52,05	53,83
<i>Total Expenditure on Social and Development services ..</i>	196,21	356,46	492,28	556,90	582,50	647,49
<i>Non-development Expenditure (i) :</i>						
Collection of taxes, duties and other principal revenues	26,94	48,50	61,69	68,05	67,67	62,76
Debt services (j)	8,49	18,84	72,19	72,64	79,12	79,84
Civil Administration (k) ..	1,06,65	1,24,50	153,72	157,27	163,49	173,78
Miscellaneous (l)	17,53	26,62	42,48	41,01	43,41	43,32
Famine ..	3,99	18,31	13,38	9,34	23,63	8,88
Other non-development expenditure (m) ..	32,82	31,53	34,06	34,98	37,07	41,29
<i>Total Non-development Expenditure ..</i>	196,42	268,30	377,52	383,29	414,39	409,87
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	392,63	624,76	869,80	940,19	996,89	1,057,36
<i>Surplus (+) or deficit (—) ..</i>	+3,77	—78,45	+37,19	+2,86	+13,87	—35,99

NOTE :— Figures given here differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for 1951-52 do not include Part C States (*viz.* Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since separate revenue budgets for these States are available only from 1952-53. For 1955-56 revised estimates are used since later figures are not available. Figures from 1959-60 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State. Figures from 1957-58 onwards also include Jammu and Kashmir. Budget estimates for 1960-61 are before tax changes except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. Budget estimates for 1961-62 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa and Rajasthan.

*For 1961-62 (B.E.) receipts from tax on railway fares have been excluded from tax revenue and included under grants-in-aid and other contributions.

(a) Include sugarcane cess, tax on passengers and goods, tobacco duties, tax on prize competitions and betting, inter-State transit duties, tax on raw jute, etc. (b) Include receipts from civil works and receipts of the various departments such as education, medical, public health etc. and certain grants from the Central Government; for 1961-62 these grants have been shown under 'Grants-in-aid and other contributions.' (c) The contribution of public enterprises to revenue is not as given in the budgets and does not constitute a commercial surplus. (d) Irrigation works for which capital accounts are not kept are taken on a gross basis. (e) Comprises receipts on account of debt services, stationery and printing, miscellaneous receipts; exclude transfers from reserve funds. (f) The classification of development and non-development expenditure has been done on the basis of broad budget heads. (g) Including interest on capital outlay; consequently the figure under 'debt services' are under-estimates. (h) Includes expenditure on miscellaneous and scientific departments, aviation and ports and pilotage. (i) Excludes forests. (j) Include appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. (k) Comprises general administration, administration of justice, jails and convict settlements and police. (l) Covers expenditure on displaced persons, grants and other contributions to local bodies and private parties, irrecoverable loans and advances, advanced technical training, scholarships, etc. (m) Includes pensions, stationery and printing, and extraordinary charges but excludes transfers to reserve funds.

TABLE 107
CAPITAL BUDGET OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
A. RECEIPTS						
Permanent debt ..	11,81	78,22	80,39	89,00	96,59	78,73
Floating debt (a)	3,75	—2,01	—6,51	1,35	—1,99	2,00
Loans from the Centre ..	73,96	299,89	294,98	344,44	353,48	387,61
Other loans (b) ..	—	—	16,67	14,29	11,35	20,88
Unfunded debt (a)	2,57	6,94	11,51	12,62	13,08	14,63
Loans and advances repaid to State Governments	24,33	28,97	49,85	55,29	57,67	67,17
Deposits and ad- vances and other items (a) (c) ..	18,57	—32,31	35,07	9,68	15,49	42,32
Total receipts	134,99	379,70	481,96	526,67	545,67	613,34
B. DISBURSEMENTS						
Capital Outlay						
Development—						
Multi-purpose river valley sche- mes	27,59	66,80	50,23	52,18	52,79	52,23

TABLE 107 (concl'd.)

	1951-52 Account	1955-56 Revised	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61		1961-62 Budget
				Budget	Revised	
Irrigation and navigation ...	24,00	71,88	65,42	90,44	87,16	84,58
Schemes of agricultural improvement and research ..	12	4,50	4,08	5,80	6,12	11,16
Electricity schemes	19,94	47,92	21,24	29,50	28,15	27,47
Road transport	1,63	2,94	3,82	3,35	5,12	3,31
Buildings, roads and water works	21,04	39,48	86,64	106,96	114,42	120,04
Industrial development	5,81	7,84	15,58	17,50	20,41	33,15
Others	16	1,37	1,63	2,53	1,91	2,26
Total development	100,29	242,73	248,64	308,26	316,08	334,20
Non-development—						
State-trading (a)	25,09	—14,48	15,55	1,40	3,68	1,10
Compensation to land-holders on the abolition of zamindari ..	2,03	3,32	7,97	12,92	13,75	16,63
Other financial transactions ..	16	—2	29	15	6	3
Total non-development	27,28	—11,18	23,81	14,47	17,49	17,76
Total capital outlay ..	127,57	231,56	272,45	322,73	333,57	351,96
Discharge of permanent debt	1,01	7,84	5,66	21,99	19,26	21,37
Repayment of loans to the Centre	11,37	22,96	89,40	81,13	108,18	97,56
Repayment of Other loans (b)	—	—	2,57	4,62	2,86	2,26
Loans and advances by State Governments ..	48,77	107,39	507,40	582,58	646,71	643,25
Total disbursements ..	188,72	369,75	137,32	152,11	182,84	170,10
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—)						
(A—B) ..	—53,73	+9,95	—25,44	—55,91	—101,04	—29,91

NOTE :— Figures given in this statement differ from those in budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include Part C States (*viz.*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 revised estimates are used since later figures are not available. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. Figures for 1960-61, budget and revised, exclude Rs. 68.87 crores and Rs. 66.92 crores, respectively in the case of Uttar Pradesh Government representing the value of assets of electricity schemes transferred to State Electricity Board and shown as recovery of capital expenditure on electricity schemes.

- (a) Figures are net. (b) This is a new item included from 1957-58 to show loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board, Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc. (c) Excluding sale or purchase of securities but including contingency fund transactions (net); also including, in case of Assam, transfers from/to contingency fund included under revenue account of that State. (d) Excludes appropriations to contingency fund and other funds which are adjusted under the item 'Deposits and advances and other items'.

TABLE 108

**INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

(in crores of rupees)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1961-62 Revised	1962-63 Budget
Interest-bearing Obligations :			
In India :			
Public Debt—			
Loans	437·87	2,688·13	2,765·39
Treasury bills	46·30	11,82·30	1,329·30
Total—Public debt	484·17	3,870·43	4,094·69
Unfunded Debt—			
Investment of U.S. Government counterpart deposit funds	—	300·00	390·00
Service funds	1·03	·29	·28
10-Year Treasury savings deposit certificates	—	85·75	99·75
Post Office savings bank deposits ..	81·88	470·04	509·54
12-Year National Plan savings certificates	—	348·73	413·73
Cumulative time deposits	—	6·03	10·53
Post Office cash and defence savings certi- cates	59·57	·89	·51
National savings certificates	—	135·41	118·57
10-Year National Plan Certificates ..	—	17·69	16·51
State provident funds	72·40	324·64	362·09
Other items	10·25	19·88	20·99
Total—Unfunded debt	225·13	1,709·35	1,942·50
Deposits—			
Depreciation development and reserve funds	27·34	98·79	115·03
Other Deposits	—	25·47	25·16
Total—Deposits	27·34	124·26	140·19
Total—Obligations in India	736·64	5,704·04	6,180·38
Outside India :			
Public Debt :			
Loans from U.S.A.	—	397·89	502·75
U.S. Export-Import Bank loans	—	69·65	95·24
Loans from U.S.S.R.	—	73·35	123·12
U.K. Credits—			
(a) U.K. Government loans	—	136·33	149·66
(b) Lazard Bros.	—	13·3	7·33
(c) India stocks and Railway debenture stocks	396·50	0·08	0·06
(d) Capital portion of Railway annuities	47·82	—	—
Loans from Canada	—	11·83	9·59
Loans from Federal Republic of Germany	—	141·04	128·90
Loans from Japan	—	24·23	40·01
Loans from Switzerland	—	—	2·00
Loans from Czechoslovakia	—	—	0·60
Loans from Yugoslavia	—	—	2·33
Loans from Poland	—	0·20	1·45
Loans from Kuwait Government	—	31·55	28·99
Loans from I.B.R.D.	—	169·58	198·40
Loans from I.D.A.	—	2·00	15·70
New Credits	—	18·84	193·99
Total—Debt raised outside India	444·32	1,089·90	1,500·12
Total—Interest-bearing obligations	1,180·96	6,793·94	7,680·50

TABLE 108 (concl'd.)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 Pre-war year	1961-62 Revised	1962-62 Revised
Interest-yielding Assets :			
Capital advanced to Railways	725·24	1,690·62	1,887·12
Capital advanced to other commercial departments (including Damodar Valley Corporation)	27·42	240·65	267·38
Investment in commercial concerns (indus- trial development)	—	545·71	678·72
Capital advanced to States	123·28	2,200·33	2,477·49
Other interest-bearing loans	20·71	700·54	767·01
Amount recoverable from the U.K. and the States on account of purchase of annuities for Sterling pensions	—	18·80	18·17
Debt due from Pakistan	—	300·00	300·00
Total—Interest-yielding assets	896·65	5,696·65	6,395·89
Cash and securities held on Treasury account	30·30	82·13	82·12
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	254·01	1,015·16	1,202·49

NOTE 1 : The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the statement. The account for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1960-61 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the best information available.

NOTE 2 : Sterling obligations have been converted into Rupees at 1 sh. 6 d. to the Rupee

NOTE 3 : Final debt settlement with Pakistan has yet to be made. The figure entered for debt from Pakistan is a rough indication of the amount likely to be due to India.

Tables 109 and 110 show the position regarding the debts of the Government of India and the State Governments.

TABLE 110
DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	At the end of		
	1951-52	1955-56 R.E.	1960-61 R.E. (c)
I. Public Debt :			
(i) Permanent debt	133,71	264,48	490,65
(ii) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	27,27
(iii) Loans from Central Government ..	238,54	876,07	1,966,55
(iv) Other debt (a)	—	—	47,52
			(b)
II. Unfunded debt	57,37	83,19	132,26
			(d)
III. Gross total debt	445,28	1231,94	2,664,25

NOTE : —The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the Budget papers. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude Part C States which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onwards relate to re-organised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58.

(a) This item shows loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board, Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc. (b) In the case of Mysore, includes the amount of Rs. 66 lakhs on account of inter-State debt settlement. (c) Include figures of Orissa as at the end of February 1961. (d) Provisional.

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

End of March	(in crores of rupees)									
	Rupee loans (a)	Percent- age to total	Treasury bills	Percent- age to total	Small savings (b)	Percent- age to total	Other obliga- tions (c)	Percent- age to total	Total	Percent- age incre- ase(+) or decrease (—)
1951	1,438.46	58.2	364.72(d)	14.8	326.25	13.2	342.81	13.9	2,472.24	+2.3
1956	1,508.67	47.5	595.25	19.4	572.96	18.7	390.29	12.7	3,067.17	+7.8
1961	2,571.33	47.1	1,106.30	20.3	959.40	17.6	825.77	15.1	5,462.80	+6.5
	(e) (f) (g)						(h)			
									49.81	24.60
									138.81	117.57
									846.22	521.40

NOTE :—Figures are provisional, excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills.

(a) Figures from end of March 1957 include Hyderabad State Loans, the liability of which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82(1) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956; the figures for 1961 include those of prize bonds issued from April, 1, 1960.

(b) Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities. (c) Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balances of special loans, (3) balances of State provident funds and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund etc, and (4) unclaimed balances in respect of Three-year interest-free Defence bonds and Five-year interest-free prize bonds; these were issued from June 1940 and January 1944 respectively and discontinued from May 1946 and January 1949, respectively. (d) Including Treasury deposit receipts.

(e) Include a special issue of the 4 per cent loan, 1973 for Rs. 300 crores created in July 1958, which was wholly taken up by the Reserve Bank of India against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills and held in the Issue Department as cover against note issue. (f) Include further issues of Rs. 150 crores created in December 1959 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank.

(g) Include further issue of Rs. 50 crores created in January 1961 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank.

(h) Includes investment of Rs. 240 crores (estimated) of U.S. Government counterpart deposit funds in 'special securities'.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

During 1961, money supply with the public expanded by only Rs. 136.4 crores* as compared to Rs. 216.1 crores in 1960 and Rs. 171.4 crores in 1959. The rate of expansion in money supply which had shown a progressive rise from 3.3 per cent in 1958 to 7.3 per cent in 1959 and 8.6 per cent in 1960, slowed down considerably, the rise during 1961 being only 5.0 per cent. Currency with the public rose by Rs. 85.3 crores and deposit money by Rs. 51.1 crores. In 1960, currency with the public had expanded by Rs. 144.3 crores and deposit money by Rs. 71.8 crores.

An analysis of the factors influencing money supply shows that the expansion during the year stemmed from (i) an increase in bank credit to the Government and (ii) an increase in public's net indebtedness to banks. The combined effect of these two factors was partly offset by a balance of payments deficit. Bank credit to Government increased by Rs. 122.5 crores @ which was higher than that in the preceding year (Rs. 42.0 crores). The expansion in bank credit to the public amounted to Rs. 135.7 crores which was substantially lower than the rise of Rs. 243.4 crores in 1960. At the same time, time liabilities increased during the year by Rs. 33.7 crores as compared to Rs. 7.7 crores in 1960. In the result, the public's net indebtedness to banks shows a rise of only Rs. 102.7 crores as compared to Rs. 235.7 crores in 1960. On the contractionist side, the balance of payments deficit as measured by a fall in foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank amounted to Rs. 59.7 crores † as compared to Rs. 44.5 crores † in 1960.

The following table shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components during 1951, 1956 and 1961.

TABLE 111
MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC**

(in crores of rupees)

End of	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca Currency) ‡		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public (including Hali Sicca Currency) ‡	
	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation
1951	1,208.4	-30.1	592.2	-22.4	1,801.3	-52.3
1956	1,485.3	+99.4	693.3	+32.0	2,178.7	+131.5
1961	1,984.0	+85.3	889.7	+51.1	2,873.7	+136.4

*Currency****

During 1961, currency in circulation †† (excluding small coins), registered a further rise of Rs. 84.5 crores to Rs. 2,044.18 crores. The year's increase was smaller than that in 1960 (Rs. 150.3 crores) and in 1959 (Rs. 149.2 crores). Currency in circulation has been continuously rising since 1953, the aggregate increase up to the end of 1961 amounting to Rs. 878.8

*But for the withdrawal of special currency from Kuwait (Rs. 34.2 crores) between April and June 1961, the expansion would have been of the order of Rs. 170.6 crores.

@ Comprising (i) a rise of Rs. 130.9 crores in rupee investments of the Reserve Bank (ii) an increase of Rs. 19.2 crores in loans and advances to Governments, (iii) a decline of Rs. 1.7 crores in rediscounts of Treasury bills by the Reserve Bank (iv) a fall of Rs. 53.6 crores in banks' investments in Government securities and (v) a reduction of Rs. 27.7 crores in Government's balances with the Reserve Bank of India.

† Disregarding the re-purchase of rupees from the I.M.F. and other extraordinary transactions.

**Excludes small coins in circulation. Figures for 1961 are provisional.

‡ Upto 1957.

***Figures for 1961 are provisional.

†† Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs. 43 crores of India notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

crores or about 75.4 per cent. The expansion during the year was mainly accounted for by notes in circulation which rose by Rs. 74.7 crores as compared to Rs. 138.9 crores in 1960 and Rs. 140.7 crores in 1959. Total notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 1,900 crores at the end of 1961. The circulation of rupee coins (including one rupee notes) increased during the year by Rs. 9.8 crores, the rise being smaller than in 1960 (Rs. 11.4 crores) but larger as compared to Rs. 8.5 crores in 1959. At the end of 1961, rupee coin circulation stood at Rs. 144 crores.

Decimal Coins

The value of decimal coins of the denominations of 50 nP. and under issued up to August 1961 is as follows:

TABLE 112
DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	Value in lakhs of rupees
1 nP.	2,00.80
2 nP.	2,00.70
5 nP.	3,57.86
10 nP.	6,33.68
25 nP.	4,94.44
50 nP.	1,45.75
TOTAL ..	20,33.23

Decimal coins of the denomination of 100 nP. have not yet been issued.

Demonetisation of anna-pie coins

In accordance with the Government's decision taken in 1958 to withdraw from circulation the old anna-pie coins, the coins demonetised up to the end of 1961 include (i) all nickel-brass two-anna coins, all half pice coins and all pie coins which ceased to be legal tender from January 1, 1959; (ii) all nickel-brass one-anna and half-anna coins which ceased to be legal tender from January 1, 1960 and (iii) all cupro-nickel two-anna and half-anna coins which ceased to be legal tender with effect from October 1, 1960. These coins, which were accepted for certain prescribed periods as legal tender at all offices of the Reserve bank of India, agency banks of the Bank conducting Government business and Government treasuries and sub-treasuries and for payment of dues at Post and Telegraph offices and Railway offices will continue to be accepted as legal tender at offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, New Delhi, Bangalore and Nagpur until further notice.

Retirement of Indian Currency from Kuwait

An important development during the year was the decision of the Government of Kuwait to introduce, with effect from April 1, 1961, a local currency known as the 'Dinar' in place of the special series of India notes in circulation in that country. In this connection, during the year, the Government of India and the Kuwait Government agreed upon the settlement of India's liability in respect of the Indian currency in circulation in Kuwait. In terms of the Agreement, the Kuwait Government was to retire the Indian currency during a period of 6 weeks from April 1, 1961 and India discharge the liability in eleven annual instalments commencing from 1961. Accordingly, Indian currency of the value of Rs. 34.2 crores was received from Kuwait and £19.8 lakhs representing the first instalment of payment in sterling, was made to Kuwait by the Government of India.

on July 1, 1961. The Indian currency continues to circulate as usual in the other Sheikdoms in the Gulf.

BANKING

A higher rate of growth of deposits and a decline in the rate of increase of bank credit were the salient features of the banking situation during 1961. Aggregate deposit liabilities of scheduled banks rose in 1961 by Rs. 85.9 crores or by 4.5 per cent to Rs. 1,978.9 crores as compared with a rise of Rs. 66 crores or 3.6 per cent to Rs. 1,893.1 crores in 1960.* Excluding P.L. 480 deposits, the rise in deposit liabilities in 1961 was appreciably higher than in 1960. The higher rate of increase in deposits reflected the resumption of the secular trend of deposit growth which was temporarily interrupted in the latter half of 1960 following the failure of two scheduled banks, thus indicating the return of public confidence in the banking system aided, among other things, by the measures taken for the amalgamation and reconstruction of the weaker banking units and by the decision to set up a deposit insurance corporation. A general raising of interest rates paid by many banks on deposits, following a revision of the Inter-Bank Agreement on deposit rates in March 1961 also appears to have helped this process in that the larger growth in deposits was entirely on account of time liabilities.

Reflecting the relative stability in the price level during 1961 as also the slower rate of growth in industrial production, scheduled bank credit recorded a smaller increase of Rs. 104.3 crores (or by 8.8 per cent) to Rs. 1,285.3 crores as compared to a rise of Rs. 216.5 crores (or by 22.5 per cent) in 1960. Investments in Government securities declined during the year by Rs. 53.5 crores to Rs. 579.9 crores as compared with a steep fall of Rs. 154.1 crores to Rs. 633.5 crores in 1960.* However, if adjustment is made for investment on account of P.L. 480 deposits, gilt-edged holdings of banks in 1961 showed an appreciable rise.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks declined over the year by Rs. 10.5 crores to Rs. 151.3 crores as against a rise of Rs. 47.8 crores to Rs. 161.8 crores in 1960, reflecting the effect of the withdrawal of the additional statutory reserve requirements (*see paras on Credit Policy*). Scheduled banks reduced their borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs. 42.7 crores to Rs. 18.7 crores while in the preceding year borrowings had recorded a rise of Rs. 49.6 crores to Rs. 61.5 crores.

The variations in the principal items of liabilities and assets of scheduled banks during 1960 and 1961 are given in the following table:—

*In analysing the figures relating to both aggregate deposit liabilities and investments in Government securities, it should be noted that the changes in the procedure relating to the lodgement of P.L. 480 funds have affected their trends during the period October 1956 to June-end 1961. Thus, between October 1956 and May 12, 1960, when these funds were credited to the US Embassy account with the State Bank they led to an overstatement of the increases or understatement of the declines in these items. Since May 12, 1960 fresh accruals of P.L. 480 funds are flowing direct to Government against special securities issued by them and as such have no effect on the deposit liabilities and investments of scheduled banks. However, during the 12 month period July 1960 to June 1961, part of the past accumulations of these funds with the State Bank were also transferred to Government in monthly instalments of Rs. 12 crores each, thus resulting in understating the increases or overstating the declines in deposits and investments of scheduled banks in this period; these transfers have ceased from July 1961.

TABLE 113
SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	End 1959	End 1960	End 1961	Variations	
				During 1960	During 1961
Aggregate deposit liabilities	1,827,09	1,893,06	1,978,93	+65,97	+85,87
(a) Demand liabilities	716,87	781,07	835,82	+64,20	+54,75
(b) Time liabilities	1,110,22	1,112,00	1,143,11	+1,78	+31,11
Inter-bank borrowings	47,64	26,14	39,32	-21,50	+13,18
Borrowings from the R.B.I. ..	11,83	61,47	18,74	+49,64	-42,73
Borrowings from the State Bank and/or notified banks	8,70	9,93	12,31	+63	+2,38
Cash in hand	44,52	51,74	51,97	+7,22	+23
Balances with R.B.I.	69,53	110,10	99,37	+40,57	-10,73
Cash and balances with R.B.I.	114,05	161,84	151,34	+47,79	-10,50
Investment in Government securities.	787,52	633,47	579,94	-154,05	-53,53
Bank credit (advances, inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted).	964,49	1,181,01	1,285,28	+216,52	+104,27

During the year, no bank was included in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 but ten banks were excluded therefrom. The total number of scheduled banks thus declined from 94 to 84. The net increase in the number of their branches, (after adjustment for the branches of non-scheduled banks taken over as a result of amalgamations, during the period November 1960 to October 1961, came to 180, those belonging to State Bank of India being 42. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of October 1961 stood at 4,329 as against 4,419 (revised) at the end of October 1960.

During the year, the case for strengthening the capital funds of Indian banks was considered urgent in order to increase and sustain the confidence of the public in banks. The Reserve Bank, therefore, exhorted the Indian scheduled banks to seek to transfer at least 20 per cent of their declared profits till their reserves are at least equal to the paid-up capital and the ratio of paid-up capital and published reserves to total deposits is at least 6 per cent.

Guarantee Organisation

A scheme for the guarantee of loans and advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions was instituted by the Central Government with effect from July 1, 1960 for an experimental period of two years with a view to enlarging the supply of institutional credit to such industries. The scheme is administered by the Reserve Bank of India (designated as 'Guarantee Organisation') as agent of the Government. It provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and the Government of India. The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee issued under the scheme in respect of any one advance will not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. Initially, the scheme was introduced in 22 approved districts. It was later extended to another 30 districts and now covers 52 districts which are the more important centres of small-scale industries in the country. Ninety-three credit institutions, viz. State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, 48 other scheduled banks, 21 State Co-operative Banks, 14 State Financial Corporations and the Madras Industrial investment Corporation Ltd., have been approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme. Other credit institutions can also avail themselves of the

guarantee facility provided a specific credit institution participates in the advance to the extent of not less than 25 per cent of the amount of the advance or undertakes to share not less than 25 per cent of the ultimate loss in the account. The scheme is applicable to advances granted to small-scale industrial units for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets or equipment or for providing working capital. Though initially only advances repayable on demand or term loans for periods not exceeding 7 years were eligible for guarantee, advances sanctioned for any period are now eligible but the guarantee will not, in any case, extend beyond 7 years from the date of first disbursement of the advance. A charge at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum on the maximum amount of advance as sanctioned is payable in advance for the guarantee cover. For the purpose of the scheme, a small-scale industrial unit is the one whose investment of a capital nature, including the capitalised value of rented premises, but excluding the amounts spent on housing and amenities for workers, is not in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Up to the end of November 1961, the Guarantee Organisation had received 1,761 applications for guarantees for a total amount of Rs. 6.16 crores and had issued 1,658 guarantees for an aggregate sum of Rs. 5.21 crores.

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

The Reserve Bank's credit policy continued to be one of overall restraint but adequate encouragement was given to meet the genuine requirements of preferred sectors. The system of penalty rates on borrowing from the Reserve Bank exceeding a basic quota as also the higher structure of lending rates imposed on banks in October 1960 (referred to in 'India 1961') continued unchanged during the year. However, in the context of the slowing down of deposit growth towards the close of 1960 and early in 1961 the ceiling of 2 percent imposed on 21 days' deposits was withdrawn with effect from February 22, 1961 thus enabling the banks to readjust their deposit rate structure. The additional reserve requirement, introduced in March 1960 and reinforced in May and partially relaxed on November 11, 1960 were completely withdrawn with effect from January 13, 1961 in order to facilitate the financing of demand for credit from banks during the 1960-61 busy season. With a view to providing an incentive to scheduled banks to increase their lending to small scale industries and co-operative institutions, the Reserve Bank issued a circular letter on December 11, 1961 permitting banks to borrow from the Bank *at the Bank rate* an amount, in excess of the basic quota, equivalent to the excess of the average of its outstanding advances to small scale industries and co-operative institutions as on the last Friday of each month during the half-year January-June 1961 over the corresponding figures for the half-year January-June 1960, provided that the amount is not less than Rs. 1 lakh. This arrangement is to remain in force from January 1, 1962 to June 30, 1962 when the position will be reviewed.

Selective Credit Control

The selective credit controls on a number of commodities were either withdrawn or relaxed in consonance with the trends in supply and prices of the commodities concerned. On February 8, 1961, the minimum margins on advances against foodgrains were reduced from 40 per cent to 35 per cent and the ceilings on advances against paddy and rice were raised to 110 per cent of the permitted levels in 1960 in respect of all States except Andhra Pradesh. With the creation of a new food zone comprising Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, the separate ceilings in respect of advances against paddy and rice for Madhya Pradesh were abolished. Also, in order to ensure greater flexibility, the permissible levels for advances against foodgrains were fixed for two month periods, instead of on a monthly basis, commencing from March 1961. The permissible level of advances against oilseeds were also re-fixed on a two-monthly basis instead of on a

monthly basis. The control on advances against sugar and wheat was withdrawn completely, on April 21, 1961 and May 15, 1961 respectively.

On February 24, 1961 with a view to facilitating the financing of exports the minimum margin in respect of advances against jute goods to established shippers was reduced from 40 to 25 per cent, subject to certain safeguards ensuring the genuineness of the requirements. The Bank withdrew on June, 23, 1961, the margin requirement of 40 per cent in respect of advances against jute goods and on August 29, 1961, the existing margin requirements on advances against raw jute and the ceiling limits on advances against jute goods were finally withdrawn. The control on clean advances which was in force from April 1960 was also removed with effect from October 23, 1961. This measure was introduced mainly with a view to preventing circumvention of selective credit controls through extension of clean loans; with the withdrawal or relaxation of selective controls on a number of items and in the context of the overall restriction on credit the need for this control was felt to have ceased.

In the field of open market operations, as in the preceding year, the Bank made net purchases during 1961 which were mainly against transfer of P.L. 480 funds from the State Bank.

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India as on March 31, 1961 was 26,108 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 1,724.6 crores. Of these, the number of public and private companies was 6,745 and 19,363 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 876.1 crores and Rs. 848.5 crores respectively. The total number of associations, not for profit, and companies limited by guarantee was 1,219. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work during 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.

TABLE 114
COMPANIES AT WORK

(paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year	Companies with share capital							Compa- nies limited by guaran- tee and associa- tions not for profit
	Public		Private		Total			
	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital		
1950-51 ..	12,568	566.5	15,964	208.9	28,532	775.4	1,123	
1955-56 ..	9,575	690.4	20,299	333.8	29,874	1,024.2	1,394	
1960-61 ..	6,745	876.1	19,363	848.5	26,108	1,724.6	1,219	

New Registrations

Between April and October 1961, 979 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 198.89 crores were registered. Of these, 103 companies were public and 876 private, having an authorised capital of Rs. 84.73 crores and Rs. 114.16 crores respectively.

There has been an increase in the number of new registrations, the total number of companies having increased from 1,095 in 1958-59 to 1,683 in 1960-61. The following table shows the number of companies newly registered in different regions during the three years ending 1960-61.

*Provisional.

TABLE 115
REGION-WISE TRENDS IN NEW REGISTRATIONS

Region	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Eastern	424	459	477
Western	254	318	431
Northern	211	242	323
Southern	206	433	452
TOTAL ..	1,095	1,452	1,683

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies at work on March 31, 1961 and the new companies floated during the period April to October 1961.

TABLE 116
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/Union Territory	Number of companies as on March 31, 1961	Companies registered during April-October 1961	
		Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	456	17	165
Assam	348	8	1,68
Bihar	347	5	1,18
Gujarat	815	49	13,59
Kerala	1,014	37	8,40
Madhya Pradesh	312	11	4,19
Madras	2,596	172	14,10
Maharashtra	4,920	187	52,18
Mysore	631	17	20,19
Orissa	208	6	—
Punjab	812	36	93
Rajasthan	433	17	3,70
Uttar Pradesh	1,082	24	8,40
West Bengal	10,490	232	41,20
Delhi	1,692	161	26,90
Himachal pradesh	11	—	—
Manipur	6	—	—
Tripura	7	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	26,108	979	1,98,80

Government Companies

One hundred and forty Government companies, (i.e. companies in which the Central or a State or both Governments own 51 per cent or more of the share capital) were incorporated within the Indian Union up to the end of March 1961 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 545.2 crores.

Table 117 shows that the number of Government companies has increased by four times from 36 to 140 and by more than 21 times in their paid-up capital during the two Plan periods 1951-61. As compared to this position in the public sector, the number of companies in the private sector has shown a decline from 29,283 companies in 1956-57 to 25,971 companies in 1960-61 even though the paid-up capital has increased from Rs. 1,005 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 1,200 crores in 1960-61.

TABLE 117
NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Year	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)
1951	36	26.3
1956	61	66.0
1961*	140	545.2

The table given below shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies. The four Government companies in Bihar account for 60.92 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies during 1960-61.

TABLE 118
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES
1960-61*

State/Union Territory	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage to total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	6	6.07	1.11
Assam (including Manipur & Tripura)	3	0.29	0.05
Bihar	4	332.15	60.92
Maharashtra	13	29.20	5.44
Gujarat	4	0.12	0.02
Delhi	17	60.34	11.07
Kerala	10	6.52	1.11
Madhya Pradesh	4	26.93	4.94
Mysore	12	34.72	6.37
Madras	5	42.46	7.79
Orissa	46	1.16	0.21
Punjab (including Himachal Pradesh)	3	0.48	0.09
Rajasthan	2	0.50	0.09
Uttar Pradesh	5	0.35	0.07
West Bengal	6	3.93	0.72
TOTAL ..	140	545.22	100.0

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies during 1960-61. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs. 545.22 crores in 1960-61, Rs. 488.34 crores, *i.e.*, about 88 per cent, was owned by the Central Government.

TABLE 119
OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES 1960-61

Types of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)
1. Central Government	39	488.34
2. Central and State Governments	5	21.53
3. Central and State Governments and private collaboration	7	13.80
4. Central Government and private interests	3	7.31
5. State Governments	86	14.24
TOTAL ..	140	545.22

*Figures are provisional.

Foreign Companies

The total number of joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India which established their places of business in this country stood at 565 as on March 31, 1961. Out of these, 393 companies had their origin in the UK whereas 63 were of the USA origin. The number of Pakistani, French and West German companies was 13, 12 and 12 respectively. All the other foreign countries had less than 10 companies each in India.

During the six months April to September 1961, 10 joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India (4 in UK, 3 in the USA and one each in Canada, France and Japan) established their places of business in this country. Of these, four were concerned with business services, two with wholesale trade and one each with manufacturing of paper, pulp and allied products, printing and publishing, air transport and construction and utility.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, *inter alia*, certain standards of solvency and minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis.

The Committee has set up an administrative machinery to administer the code of conduct. The Controller of Insurance, in his capacity as a member of the Committee, is the head of the organisation.

Another wing of the association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on the April 1, 1961. Provision has been made therein (a) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding thirty per cent, of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government and (b) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1961 there were 82 Indian insurers and 73 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below.

TABLE 120
NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of insurance business for which registered	Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Fire	2	12	14
Marine only	12*	8	20
Miscellaneous only	11	4	15
Fire and marine only	—	4	4
Fire and misc. only	11	8	19
Marine and misc. only	—	—	—
Fire, marine and misc.	46	37	83
TOTAL	82	73	155

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life and miscellaneous insurance business.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1960.

TABLE 121
GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(In crores of rupees)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium less reinsurances ..	13.26	5.51	14.17	3.18	2.05	2.76
Claims under policies less reinsurances	5.36	3.84	7.64	0.56	0.98	1.31
Net commission	2.12	0.12	2.16	0.02	0.13	0.34
Expenses of management ..	3.64	1.34	3.26	1.64	0.65	0.95

*Includes 11 insurers registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only.

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1960.

TABLE 122
GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(in crores of rupees)

Class of insurance business	Gross Premium written direct			Net Premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	9.19	2.35	5.17	5.93	7.33	3.18
Marine	5.78	1.97	2.76	3.09	2.42	2.05
Miscellaneous	12.11	4.33	3.11	9.49	4.68	2.76
TOTAL	27.08	8.65	11.04	18.51	14.43	7.99

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1960 amounted to Rs. 64.04 crores as against Rs. 57.04 crores at the end of 1959 and Rs. 51.93 crores at the end of 1958.

The assets as on December 31, 1960 were invested as follows.

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	11.7
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities	0.5
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	29.0
Foreign government securities	2.9
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers	21.1
Deposits, cash and stamps	23.6
Other assets	11.2
TOTAL	100.0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation has since decided to adopt the calendar year as the financial year.

On December 31, 1961, the Corporation had 35 divisional offices, 30 branch offices, 131 sub-offices and 133 development centres.

New Business

During 1960, 16,99,594 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 702.93 crores were received and 14,69,664 policies assuring Rs. 608.8 crores were issued. These figures include figures of Janata business. The corresponding figures for 1960 were: 14,24,327 proposals for Rs. 568.4 crores and 12,57,557 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 497.54 crores. There

was thus an increase of 23·7 per cent in the proposed and 22·4 per cent in the completed business.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last 8 years. The figures include the business of provident fund societies for 1956 and the earlier years and the business under the Janata Policy Scheme for 1957 and the subsequent years.

TABLE 123
LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year	In India			Out of India		
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy
		(Rs. crores)	(Rs.)		(Rs. crores)	(Rs.)
1954	7,40,093	237·60	3,210	32,682	17·65	5,400
1955	7,96,030	240·51	3,021	35,461	20·33	5,733
1956	5,49,401	187·69	3,416	17,956	12·59	7,011
1957	8,10,738	277·67	3,424	5,055	5·40	10,682
1958	9,54,771	339·06	3,551	5,399	5·62	10,409
1959	11,43,387	419·70	3,671	7,912	9·47	11,969
1960	12,49,821	487·84	3,903	7,736	9·70	12,539
1961	14,61,608	598·79	4,097	8,056	10·03	12,446

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force at the end of each of the last four years. The figures include the business under the Janata Policy Scheme.

TABLE 124
LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Year	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses
	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)
1957	54·18	1,374	2·65	99	56·83	1,473
1958	59·74	1,584	2·60	98	62·34	1,682
1959	66·73	1,855	2·56	103	69·29	1,958
1960	74·56	2,176	2·57	109	77·13	2,285

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hongkong, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Singapore, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. A branch office was opened in the United Kingdom during 1960.

During 1960, the Corporation received from these countries 9,270 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 11·79 crores, and 7,736 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 9·70 crores were issued as against 9,191 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 11·20 crores and 7,912 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 9·47 crores during 1959.

Investments

The total investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on December 31, 1960 amounted to Rs. 526·96 crores as detailed below

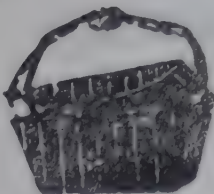
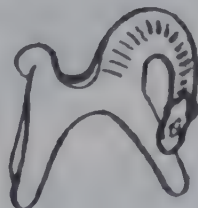
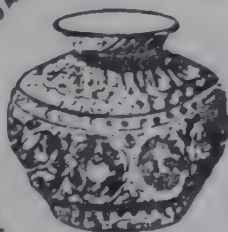
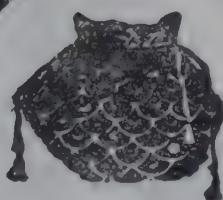
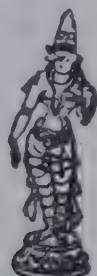
TABLE 125

L. I. C. INVESTMENTS
(As on December 31, 1960)

(in crores of rupees)

Class of Investment	In India	Out of India
Central and State government and other approved securities	364·72	—
Municipal securities not included above	0·66	—
Foreign government, municipal etc. securities	—	12·8
Shares and debentures	92·05	0·4
Loans to State governments for housing schemes	11·31	—
Amounts due from State governments in respect of their controlled business taken over	6·03	—
Loans to co-operative housing finance societies	2·50	—
Other loans guaranteed by Government	0·50	—
Loans on mortgages of property	9·05	0·1
House property	25·66	0·8
Other investments	0·28	—
TOTAL	512·76	14·2

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CHAPTER XX

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of lac. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80.63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 72.41 crore acres or 89.8 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1958-59.

TABLE 126
LAND UTILISATION

(in crore acres)

	1950-51	1958-59*
Total geographical area	80.63	80.63
Total reporting area	70.25	72.41
Forests	10.00	12.81
Not available for cultivation —		
(i) Land put to non-agricultural uses	2.77	3.35
(ii) Barren and uncultivable land	8.97	8.21
TOTAL	11.74	11.56
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—		
(i) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	1.65	3.24
(ii) Land under tree crops and groves	4.90	1.42
(iii) Cultivable waste	5.67	5.08
TOTAL	12.22	9.74
Fallow lands—		
(i) Current fallows	2.64	2.94
(ii) Others	4.31	3.00
TOTAL	6.95	5.94
Net area sown	29.34	32.36
Total cropped area	32.59	37.22
Area sown more than once	3.25	4.86

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 16 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1958-59, the net irrigated area increased by 64 lakh acres as shown in the following table.

*Provisional.

TABLE 127
AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(in lakh acres)

Source	1950-51	1958-59*	Increase or decrease
Canals	205	239	+34
Tanks	89	117	+28
Wells	148	167	+19
Other sources	73	56	-17
TOTAL	515	579	+64

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 128 shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56 and during the four years ending 1960-61.

TABLE 128
AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(in thousand acres)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61*
Rice	7,61,35	7,78,91	7,97,84	8,14,37	8,28,29	8,33,35
Jowar	3,84,77	4,29,03	4,27,73	4,25,84	4,21,58	4,21,08
Bajra	2,22,96	2,80,18	2,75,96	2,79,99	2,67,50	2,80,63
Maize	78,07	91,32	1,00,79	1,04,57	1,07,06	1,07,58
Ragi	54,44	57,01	58,10	61,92	59,64	57,60
Small millets	1,13,80	1,31,84	1,20,18	1,24,17	1,24,20	1,22,45
Wheat	2,40,82	3,05,59	2,89,84	3,11,41	3,25,42	3,17,51
Barley	76,93	84,47	75,84	82,43	83,45	79,16
Total cereals	19,33,14	21,58,35	21,46,28	22,04,70	22,17,14	22,19,36
Gram	1,87,06	2,41,66	2,24,64	2,48,65	2,53,72	2,34,83
Tur	53,89	56,50	58,24	59,31	58,88	58,30
Other pulses	2,30,80	2,75,52	2,73,59	2,85,89	2,88,80	2,83,54
Total foodgrains	24,04,89	27,32,03	27,02,75	27,98,55	28,18,54	27,96,03
Potatoes	5,92	6,91	7,93	8,58	8,81	8,84
Sugarcane	42,17	45,64	51,22	48,03	52,20	57,34
Black pepper	1,97	2,20	2,31	2,30	2,34	2,35
Chillies	14,64	14,93	15,54	14,71	14,72	14,92
Ginger	40	40	42	36	41	44
Tobacco	8,83	10,13	8,88	8,97	9,14	9,68
Groundnut	1,11,06	1,26,85	1,58,65	1,45,75	1,48,64	1,54,55
Castorseed	13,72	14,18	11,05	12,03	11,68	11,35
Sesamum	54,45	56,67	51,74	55,00	54,23	48,58
Rape and mustard	51,18	63,16	59,58	60,21	71,51	72,65
Linseed	34,67	37,77	31,71	39,65	48,04	42,33
Cotton	1,45,36	1,99,81	1,98,04	1,99,26	1,88,04	1,89,71
Jute	14,11	17,39	17,41	18,11	16,85	15,29
Mesta	—	5,71	7,66	8,25	7,04	6,94
Tea	7,77	7,80	7,93	7,95	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee	2,24	2,49	2,44	2,67	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	1,44	1,74	2,19	2,85	3,03	N.A.
Coconut	15,36	16,01	16,32	16,89	16,92	N.A.

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (i) kharif and (ii) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

TABLE 129
CROP SEASONS

Crop						Season	Duration*	
Rice†	..	..	..	..	..	Winter	5½	— 6 months
						Autumn	4	— 4½ "
						Summer	2	— 3 "
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	Rabi	5	— 5½ "
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	Kharif	4½	— 5 "
						Rabi	4½	— 5 "
						Zaid Kharif	2½	— "
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	Kharif	4½	— "
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	Kharif	4	— 4½ "
Ragi	..	..	..	..	..	Kharif	3½	— "
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	Rabi	5	— 5½ "
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	Rabi	6	— "
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	Perennial	10	— 12 "
Sesamum	..	..	..	..	..	Kharif	3½	— 4 "
						Rabi	5	— "
						Kharif	4	— 4½ "
Groundnut	..	..	..	..	..	Early Late	4½	— 5 "
							4	— 5 "
Rape and mustard	..	..	..	..	..	Rabi	4	— 5 "
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	Zaid Rabi	4	— "
						Rabi	5	— 5½ "
Castor	..	..	..	..	..	Early others	6	— "
							8	— "
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	Early Late	6	— 7 "
							7	— 8 "
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	Kharif	7	— "
Jute	..	..	..	..	..	Kharif	6	— 7 "

Production

The overall production of foodgrains reached an all-time record of 793 lakh tons during 1960-61, registering an increase of 6.1 per cent over that of the preceding year. The production of the three major cereals, namely, wheat, rice, and jowar surpassed the previous record levels. Among cash crops, the production of sugarcane and cotton also touched an all-time record. The production of oilseeds recorded an increase of 11 per cent over that of the preceding year. Well-distributed rainfall and generally favourable weather conditions over most parts of the country, notwithstanding floods and droughts in some parts, largely contributed to the increase in production during the year. Table 130 shows the production of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56 and the four years ending 1960-61.

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

† Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below :

Assam	..	..	Autumn or Ahu or Aus	Gujarat and Maha- rashtra	..	..	Early Middle Late
			Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro				
West Bengal	..	..	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	Early Late
			Winter or Aman Summer or Borro				
Bihar	..	..	Autumn or Bhadoi	Madras	..	..	First Crop Second Crop
			Winter or Aghani				
Orissa	..	..	Autumn or Bhadoi	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	Early Late
			Winter				
Mysore	..	..	Winter or Kharif or Kartiki crop				
			Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop				

TABLE 130
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61*
Rice (cleaned) ..	'000 tons	2,02,51	2,71,22	2,51,10	3,03,54	3,09,63	3,37,00
Jowar	"	54,08	66,19	84,97	87,14	80,04	90,85
Bajra	"	25,54	33,74	35,63	37,89	35,19	31,34
Maize	"	17,02	25,61	31,00	33,81	40,06	39,15
Ragi	"	14,07	18,17	17,01	18,77	19,04	16,40
Small millets ..	"	17,22	20,37	17,03	20,72	20,29	19,49
Wheat	"	63,60	86,22	78,71	97,72	1,00,89	1,06,48
Barley	"	23,40	27,71	22,56	26,72	26,74	27,34
Total cereals ..	"	4,17,44	5,49,23	5,38,01	6,26,31	6,31,88	6,68,05
Gram	"	35,93	53,32	48,13	68,81	55,02	62,07
Tur	"	16,92	18,32	14,50	16,71	16,67	20,44
Other pulses ..	"	29,93	37,07	31,41	43,20	43,65	42,16
Total foodgrains ..	"	5,00,22	6,57,94	6,32,05	7,55,03	7,47,22	7,92,72
Potatoes	"	16,34	18,30	19,72	23,27	27,22	26,56
Sugarcane (cane) ..	"	5,61,50	5,95,87	7,00,31	7,04,56	7,52,01	8,50,45
Black pepper ..	"	21	28	27	26	26	26
Chillies (dry) ..	"	3,45	3,55	3,51	3,26	3,37	3,63
Ginger (dry) ..	"	14	16	16	12	15	16
Tobacco	"	2,57	2,98	2,36	2,61	2,81	2,94
Groundnut (nuts in shell) ..	"	34,26	38,01	46,36	48,12	39,42	43,54
Castorseed	"	1,01	1,23	88	1,12	1,06	98
Sesamum	"	4,38	4,60	3,53	5,11	3,59	2,88
Rape and mustard ..	"	7,50	8,46	9,18	10,25	10,47	13,80
Linseed	"	3,61	4,13	2,55	4,47	4,31	4,10
Cotton (lint) † ..	'000 bales	29,10	39,98	47,44	46,86	36,78	53,94
Jute (dry fibre)** ..	"	32,83	41,98	39,83	51,58	46,05	40,30
Mesta (dry fibre)** ..	"	—	11,53	13,02	14,88	11,18	11,47
Tea	lakh lbs.	6,07	6,28	6,78	6,99	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee	"	54	76	89	93	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber	"	32	50	47	54	52	N.A.
Coconut	crore nuts	358	437	450	461	462	N.A.

The index number of agricultural production (all commodities) came down from 124.3 in 1956-57 to 115.9 in 1957-58 showing a fall of 6.8 per cent. Agricultural production took a big stride during 1958-59 and the index reached a new high of 132.0 which showed an increase of 13.9 per cent over 1957-58 and 6.2 per cent over the previous record of 124.3 reached in 1956-57. During 1959-60, there was a setback in production, slumping the index to 128.7 but in 1960-61 production registered a remarkable increase with the index rising to a record level of 139.1. This was higher by 8.1 per cent over the 1959-60 index of 128.7 and by 5.4 per cent over the earlier peak index of 132.0 attained in 1958-59. The all-India index numbers of production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for 1950-51, 1955-56 and the four years ending 1960-61 are given in table 131.

*Final estimates. † 392 lbs. each **400 lbs. each.

N.A.—Data not available.

TABLE 131
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
A. FOODGRAINS							
Rice	35.3	87.9	114.2	105.6	127.5	125.2	136.3
Wheat	8.5	101.1	131.3	118.5	147.0	151.8	160.2
Total cereals (1)	58.3	90.3	114.9	109.9	129.3	127.6	135.9
Gram	3.7	98.0	138.9	129.1	179.4	143.4	161.8
Total pulses (2)	8.6	91.7	118.4	104.4	135.1	119.9	128.7
Total foodgrains ..	66.9	90.5	115.3	109.2	130.0	126.6	135.0
B. OTHER CROPS							
Oilseeds							
Groundnut ..	5.7	101.4	112.4	137.5	142.7	128.9	142.4
Total oilseeds (3)	9.9	98.5	108.6	118.9	133.4	122.0	135.4
Fibres							
Cotton	2.8	110.7	153.9	178.8	176.6	138.5	203.1
Jute	1.4	106.3	135.8	128.8	158.7	140.7	123.1
Total fibres (4)	4.5	108.6	149.7	164.4	174.2	141.2	176.2
Plantation Crops							
Tea	3.3	103.8	107.2	115.7	119.4	119.6*	116.7*
Coffee	0.2	112.3	196.1	229.8	240.8	255.2*	341.3*
Rubber	0.1	93.8	146.1	140.1	160.2	154.6*	163.8*
Total plantation crops ..	3.6	104.0	113.2	122.7	127.3	128.1	130.5
Miscellaneous							
Sugarcane ..	8.7	113.7	119.8	138.1	138.7	149.6	169.5
Tobacco	1.9	97.3	112.9	89.4	98.9	105.0	100.8*
Total miscellaneous (5) ..	15.1	110.3	120.1	127.5	128.6	138.5	150.5
Total other crops	33.1	105.9	119.9	129.4	136.1	132.8	147.3
GENERAL INDEX							
(All commodities)	100.0	95.6	116.8	115.9	132.0	128.7	139.1

Import of Foodgrains

During 1961, two new agreements were entered into for the import of foodgrains. Of these, one (February 1961) was for the import of 50,000 tons of rice from Egypt and the other (October 1961) was for the import of wheat from Canada under the Colombo Plan programme. Imports were also continued from Burma and the USA under agreements contracted in 1960 and from Australia and Canada.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India since 1956.

TABLE 132
IMPORT OF CEREALS

(in thousand tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other cereals	Total cereals
1956	3,25	10,95	—	14,20
1957	7,36	28,52	—	35,88
1958	3,91	26,73	1,09	31,73
1959	2,90	34,97	20	38,07
1960	6,88	43,17	51	50,56
1961 (Jan.-Nov.) ..	3,69	28,10	19	31,98

*Provisional.

(1) Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

(2) Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

(3) Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed.

(4) Includes mesta.

(5) Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.

Food Situation

The food position during 1961 remained generally satisfactory due to increased production of foodgrains, suspension of purchases of rice and wheat in some States, steady imports, judicious distribution, creation of bigger and self-sufficient food zones, and free movement of wheat within the country from April 5, 1961. Restrictions on advances by banks on wheat were withdrawn from May 15, 1961. Other regulatory and anti-speculative measures, including restrictions on advances by banks against rice and coarse grains were continued. During the 1960-61 season (November 1960 to October 1961) the Central and State Governments purchased in all about 5.41 lakh tons of rice (in rice equivalent) as against about 9.84 lakh tons in 1959-60. No purchase of wheat was made in any State.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 601.56 crores on programmes of agricultural production, including agricultural programmes under community development schemes, as against Rs. 260.65 crores in the second Plan. This is in addition to the provision of Rs. 80.10 crores for co-operation and Rs. 599.34 crores for major and medium irrigation projects.

The principal technical programmes for increasing agricultural production, around which intensive work is being organised, are : (i) minor irrigation, (ii) soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation, (iii) supply of manures and fertilisers, (iv) seed multiplication and distribution, (v) plant protection, (vi) better ploughs and improved agricultural implements, and adoption of scientific agricultural practices.

Minor Irrigation

During the Third Plan it is proposed to bring an area of about 1.28 crore acres under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes as compared to 90 lakh acres during the second Plan. The total outlay on minor irrigation during the Third Plan is likely to be Rs. 250 crores. Three regional minor irrigation conferences held in October 1961 have recommended that all savings under agricultural production sector should be diverted to this programme and additional finances may also be provided, if necessary. Increased emphasis is being laid on the fuller utilisation of irrigation facilities already created and on the maintenance of existing irrigation works, construction of field channels, and on surveys and investigations.

Up to January 1962, 296 tube-wells had been drilled against the target of 739 tube-wells for the year 1961-62.

An extensive programme of groundwater exploration was undertaken during the Second Plan. Out of the 379 drillings attempted up to March 1961, 195 proved successful and were converted into production wells. Up to January 1962, 45 more bores were drilled, out of which 15 were successful.

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs. 72 crores has been provided for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs. 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan.

Contour bunding and terracing were carried out over an area of 7 lakh acres of agricultural land during the First Plan and 20 lakh acres during the Second Plan. The Third Plan envisages the extension of these operations to 110 lakh acres. A number of demonstration projects for the popularisation of dry farming techniques were undertaken during the Second Plan. Work on such projects will be extended during the Third Plan so as to cover an area of about 2.2 crore acres. In 1961-62, 27 new dry farming projects were started in addition to the 40 already established during the Second Plan.

Afforestation and other soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of river valley projects were carried out over about 1.40 lakh acres during the Second Plan. An allocation of Rs. 11 crores has been made in the Third Plan for extending this programme to another 10 lakh acres.

Other soil conservation programmes during the Third Plan include reclamation of about 2 lakh acres of waterlogged, saline and alkaline lands in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Delhi, and about 40,000 acres of ravine lands.

Under the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Scheme, an area of 20.03 lakh acres had been surveyed till September 1961 as against the target of 25 lakh acres for the year 1961-62.

Improved Seeds

For the development and popularisation of improved seeds, it was envisaged under the Second Plan to organise about 4,000 seed multiplication farms in different States. During 1961-62, 71 new seed farms were expected to be set up, besides effecting improvements in the working of existing ones. Greater attention is being given to further multiplication of improved seeds produced on the seed farms, arrangements for storage and distribution and for ensuring the maintenance of purity of seeds. It is now proposed to set up a National Seeds Corporation which will organise, on a country-wide scale, the production and distribution of high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties of hybrid maize and jowar in the first instance, and other food-grains and edible oilseeds subsequently.

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1960-61, about 26.84 lakh tons of urban compost were prepared and about 23.41 lakh tons distributed in 2,121 urban centres. During 1961-62, the production was estimated at 29 lakh tons. Schemes for the utilization of sewage and sullage were in operation in 67 important towns and cities, utilizing about 17.6 crore gallons of sewage and sullage water per day for irrigating about 20 thousand acres.

Under the three schemes being implemented for the development of local manurial resources (i) compost production had been intensified in 1,515 NES and CD blocks and (ii) night soil composting has been taken up in 1,217 of the bigger *panchayats*. Under the third scheme relating to the popularisation of green manuring practices, the distribution of green manuring seeds in small packets and in bulk is being carried out in most of the States. Some of the State Governments have also taken up the multiplication of green manure seeds in forest areas. An area of 115 lakh acres was green manured in 1960-61 and it was estimated to rise to 150 lakh acres in 1961-62.

The use of nitrogenous fertilisers has gained considerable popularity and the demand is far in excess of the internal production. Due to shortage of foreign exchange, however, it has not been possible to arrange imports to the full extent of the shortfall in supplies. During 1961-62, the demand for nitrogenous fertilisers amounted to about 26.71 lakh tons in terms of ammonium sulphate while their availability, including internal production and imports, was estimated at 15.1 lakh tons.

The distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers continued under the 'Central Fertiliser Pool'. The system of granting short-term loans to the States for the purchase of nitrogenous fertilisers from the Pool and other fertilisers from the open market and for their sale to cultivators on credit basis, as far as possible, was continued.

The demand for superphosphate, which is not distributed from the Fertiliser Pool, for 1961-62 was of the order of about 5.96 lakh tons as against the estimated consumption of about 3.17 lakh tons during the preceding year. Besides, bone meal (a valuable organic phosphatic manure)

manufactured in bone mills and bone digesters working in the country was also expected to be used to the extent of about 35 to 40 thousand tons. The system of subsidising the sale of phosphatic manures and fertilisers is in vogue, under which 25 per cent subsidy is admissible on these manures provided the States sponsoring the distribution scheme agree to bear one-half of the total subsidy admissible.

A Fertiliser (Control) Order was promulgated in May 1957 for quality and price control of fertiliser materials. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal and U.P. have enforced the operative parts of the Order.

Under an Order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a ban has been imposed on the inter-State movement of ammonium sulphate, urea, calcium-ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate nitrate and ammonium nitrate. By another Order issued under the same Act, the State Governments were empowered to ban, with the prior approval of the Central Government, movement of the above types of fertilisers from one district to another within the State, if they so desired, for the sake of equitable distribution.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage continued to assist the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations. The stations also organised intensive plant protection work in selected Gram Panchayat areas. Help was rendered in controlling widespread outbreaks of *Psylla* pest on citrus trees in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab, *Mahali* disease on arecanut crop in Kerala and Mysore, red hairy caterpillar on groundnut crop and late blight disease on potato crop in Madras and Mysore, grass-hopper pest on *jowar* crop and pod borer on *tur* crop in Mysore.

During 1961-62, over 84 locust swarms entered India from the west, but as a result of timely control measures, the multiplication of swarms was prevented and no report of any significant loss to crops was reported from any State. The Aerial Unit also conducted control operations against red hairy caterpillar over 7,500 acres of groundnut crop in Madras and against locust swarms over 14,199 acres in the desert areas of Rajasthan.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

With a view to exploiting to the full the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' was sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. The programme has a two-fold objective of (a) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortages as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and (b) demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of resources, both men and material, and setting a pattern for extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply. The object is to promote the adopting of a combination of improved practices by the farmers by making available the needed wherewithals of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc.

The programme, which will extend over a period of five years, will normally cover all the food crops grown in the district, emphasis being laid on major food crops like paddy, wheat and millets. It is also proposed to include livestock improvement programmes and other related activities.

The scheme was launched in the first instance in seven selected districts, namely West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Tanjore (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (U.P.).

It has been decided to extend the programme to selected districts in each of the remaining States, namely, Mandya (Mysore), Surat (Gujarat), Alleppey and Palghat (Kerala), Burdwan (West Bengal), Sambalpur (Orissa), Cachar (Assam) and 6 Blocks in Jammu and Kashmir. The choice of a district in Maharashtra is under consideration.

State Farms

A Central mechanised farm with an area of about 30,000 acres was established at Suratgarh in Rajasthan, in 1956. In kharif 1961, an area of 8,555 acres was shown as against 6,054 acres in the corresponding season of 1960. In the 1961-62 rabi season an area of about 19 thousand acres was brought under crops.

The possibility of establishing more State farms on similar lines has been studied and it is proposed to set up one and possibly two more farms during the Third Plan. The Committee on large-sized mechanised farms has suggested the setting up of another farm in the Rajasthan Canal area for which operational details are being worked out.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

In order to promote orderly marketing in the country, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection continued its activities in regard to (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing investigations and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing and (e) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. Grade specifications have been prescribed for 33 commodities covering 124 varieties. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act are tobacco, sunnhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemon grass oil, palmrosa oil and sandalwood oil. It is proposed to extend compulsory quality control for the purpose of export to ginger grass oil and eucalyptus oil. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat atta, rice, potatoes, sugarcane, fruits, etc. A Central Control Laboratory at Nagpur and a Regional Control Laboratory at Cochin are under construction and will provide necessary laboratory facilities for fixing and revising grade standards. The Regional Laboratory at Guntur was established in August 1961 while the construction of a laboratory at Kanpur has been undertaken.

Regulation of Markets

With a view to eliminating unhealthy marketing practices and reducing marketing charges for the benefit of the producer continuous attention is being paid to increase the number of regulated markets in the country. The total number of markets regulated so far stood at 730 as against 707 in the preceding year.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and since 1937 the Directorate has published over 100 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important

commodities. During 1961-62, ten more publications were brought out while another seven were expected to be issued before the end of the year.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are two courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, viz., (i) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments and (ii) five-month course organised at Sangli and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents required for regulated markets. In the former course, 95 persons had been trained during five terms held between 1956-57 and 1960-61, while 27 candidates were under training. In the latter course 281 persons had been trained and 47 persons were receiving training.

Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 903 licences were granted or renewed, 4,384 factory inspections carried out and about 6,296 samples of food products tested.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 2.74 lakh sq. miles, that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 133
AREA UNDER FORESTS

					(sq. miles)		
					1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
1. From out-turn point of view							
(a)	Merchantable	..	..	..	2,25,714	2,18,122	2,14,886
(b)	Inaccessible	..	..	..	51,518	53,562	59,528
TOTAL					2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,414**
2. By legal status							
(a)	Reserved	..	..	..	1,32,975	1,38,791	1,31,586
(b)	Protected	..	..	..	45,532	65,067	93,759
(c)	Unclassed	..	..	..	98,725	65,730	49,066
TOTAL					2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411**
3. By composition							
(a)	Coniferous	..	..	..	14,017	9,736	10,041
(b)	Broadleaved	..	..	..			
(i)	Sal	..	..	..	40,747	41,849	38,756
(ii)	Teak	..	..	..	16,784	22,445	19,205
(iii)	Miscl.	..	..	..	2,05,684	1,95,558	2,06,409
TOTAL					2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411**

Production

Table 134 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

*Includes 2,096 sq. miles for which details are not available.

**Includes 3 sq. miles occupied by roads and buildings.

TABLE 134
PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic feet)						Total value (thousand rupees)
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	
1950-51	10,56,76	2,95,49	4,75	39,43,19	2,75,69	55,75,58	19,08,07
1955-56	11,98,67	2,54,37	14,81	32,60,57	5,56,61	52,85,03	27,68,82
1957-58	13,32,33	2,96,56	19,78	36,01,91	2,73,88	55,24,46	28,93,30

Apart from providing the raw materials for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 135 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 135
VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE
(in thousand rupees)

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & flosses	Gum and resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1955-56	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
1957-58	1,34,59	82	1,25,61	5,93,18	8,54,20

Development Schemes

Under the Third Plan, the forestry development programmes in the States include, among others, development of farm forestry, economic plantations, rehabilitation of degraded forests, improvement of forest communications and roads, development of forest research, nature conservancy schemes and forest protection measures. Besides, a project for a pre-investment survey of forest resources including a special programme for plantations of fast growing species has been approved as a Centrally sponsored measure at a total estimated cost of Rs. 127 lakhs for the survey and Rs. 275 lakhs for the plantation programme. A new project for the establishment of four Logging Training Centres at Dehra Dun, Gauhati, Jabalpur and Coimbatore under the Forest Research Institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs has also been formulated.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Table 136 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1951 and 1956.

The Third Plan makes a provision of about Rs. 54 crores for animal husbandry. The object of Government policy in regard to the development of animal husbandry in the country is to develop the milk yielding capacity of well-defined milk breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of nondescript cattle, and improvement of draught breeds in milk yield without impairing the quality of the bullocks. The above objects are sought to be achieved through Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme, Gosadan Scheme, etc.

TABLE 136
CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

	1951 census	1956 census
	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
A—Livestock		
1. Cattle		
(a) Males over 3 years	6,18	6,49
(b) Females over 3 years	4,99	4,99
(c) Youngstock	4,35	4,38
TOTAL CATTLE	15,52	15,87 †
2. Buffaloes		
(a) Males over 3 years	68	65
(b) Females over 3 years	2,18	2,23
(c) Youngstock	1,48	1,61
TOTAL BUFFALOES	4,34	4,49
3. Sheep	3,90	3,92
4. Goats	4,71*	5,54
5. Horses and ponies	15	15
6. Other livestock*	64	68
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	29,26	30,65
B—Poultry	735	947
C—Agricultural Machinery	(thousands)	(thousands)
1. Ploughs		
(a) Wooden	3,17,96	3,66,15
(b) Iron	9,31	13,67
2. Carts	98,62	1,09,91
3. Sugarcane crushers		
(a) Worked by power	21	23
(b) Worked by bullocks	5,05	5,45
4. Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)	82	1,22
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	26	47
6. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	9	21
7. Ghanies		
(a) Five seers and more	2,43	96
(b) Less than five seers	2,04	2,12

Key Village Scheme

The All-India Key Village Scheme, initiated during the First Plan period with a view to increasing milk production and raising the productive efficiency of cattle in the country, was continued with an expanded scope during the Second Plan. During this period 114 artificial insemination centres established during the First Plan were expanded, 260 new key village blocks and 72 extension centres were established and 31,116 superior calves subsidised for rearing. In addition, 21 lakh artificial insemination and natural services through superior bulls were performed, 5.7 lakh scrub bulls castrated and 83.4 lakh prophylactic inoculations against various contagious diseases given. The working of the key village scheme has been recently re-examined by an expert committee. In the Third Plan the programme is being reorganised so as to provide for about 10 units in each block and for the establishment of central artificial insemination centres.

Feeding and Nutrition

During the Second Plan the programme for the development of feeds and fodder was taken up in 11 States and 2 Union Territories and pasture

† Includes 86,200 for which details are not available.

*Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

development was initiated at 32 farms and production of seeds and roots of improved crops and grasses was taken up at 38 farms. In addition, 77 pasture demonstration plots were established in key village blocks. Fodder and Grazing Committees were set up in 10 States for co-ordinating departmental work connected with the development of feeds and fodder resources.

Among the measures proposed in the Third Plan are work on forage improvement at livestock farms, establishment of forage demonstration plots in villages, distribution of planting materials, conservation of surplus fodder through ensilaging, feeding of selected cattle on balanced rations, adoption of improved cultural practices and establishment of fodder demonstration-cum-training centres. A fodder bank to serve during periods of scarcity was established during the Second Plan. It is proposed to set up two more fodder banks during the Third Plan. It is also proposed to set up a Forage and Grassland Research Institute.

Goshala Development Scheme

Towards the end of 1960-61, 13 new goshalas were taken up for development thereby achieving the Second Plan target of 246 goshalas. These institutions are serving as cattle breeding-cum-milk production centres and are supplementing governmental efforts for supply of good breeding bulls and increasing milk production in the country. The scheme is being continued during the Third Five Year Plan.

Gosadan Scheme

During the Second Plan, 37 gosadans and 11 *charmalayas* were set up. The scheme aims at the segregation of uneconomic and unproductive cattle from areas where active cattle development work has been taken up, to gosadans established in the remote forest areas. The scheme will be continued in the Third Plan.

Stray and Wild Cattle Catching Scheme

During the Second Plan period, 86,303 cattle were rounded up in Punjab, Delhi, U.P., Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and out of these, 8,750 productive ones were given to various States, breeders, etc. for breeding purposes while 11,667 unproductive cattle were sent to Gosadans. In 1961-62, 18,065 cattle were rounded up, 2,471 productive cattle distributed for breeding purposes and 1,681 unproductive ones sent to Gosadans. The scheme has received encouraging response from farmers, etc. whose crops were being damaged by such cattle.

Training in Hide Flaying, Curing and Carcass Utilisation

The Model Training-cum-Production Centre at Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow, which was developed with assistance from the Netherlands Government and the FAO, trained 42 candidates in hide flaying and 19 in tanning during the Second Plan period. In 1961-62, 49 persons were trained in hide-flaying, 16 in tanning and 15 in footwear and leather utilisation.

Nomadic Cattle Breeding Scheme

A scheme for rehabilitating nomadic cattle breeders has been started in four States. In Andhra Pradesh, U.P. and Rajasthan the programme aims at providing breeders with better bulls and veterinary aid while in Gujarat they are being settled on wasteland on co-operative basis. For this purpose 139 co-operative cattle breeding-cum-farming societies have been formed with a membership of 2,383 breeder families and allotted 26,000 acres of land.

Dairying

Dairy development programmes include establishment of city milk plants, colonisation of cattle, establishment of milk products factories and

rural creameries, services and rural dairy extension and training of technical personnel.

Under the city milk supply schemes, 9 new dairies have started functioning and installation of equipment has been taken up at 9 other places. Construction work in 12 other dairies is in progress. Pilot milk schemes, started in previous years, are being continued in 10 centres. The total number of animals colonised in the milk schemes of Calcutta and Madras has increased to 10,000. The daily handling of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme has increased to about 3,500 mds., representing 50 per cent of the target envisaged under the scheme. At present, distribution of milk is being handled by 500 milk depots and 6 all-day milk stalls.

The Milk Powder Factory at Amritsar is being equipped and is expected to go into production during 1962-63. Installation of equipment is to be taken up shortly at the second Milk Powder Factory at Rajkot.

Construction of buildings for the rural creameries at Aligarh and Barauni is nearing completion and installation of equipment has been undertaken. The construction of the third rural creamery at Junagadh is being taken up shortly. Survey schemes in the milk sheds of the various dairy projects and also extension work around 80 dairy schemes have been taken up in the States.

The table below shows the production of milk, ghee and butter at the time of livestock censuses held since 1940.

TABLE 137
PRODUCTION OF MILK, GHEE AND BUTTER
(in lakh mds.)

Year	Production of Milk				Ghee	Butter
	Cow milk	Buffalo milk	Goat milk	Total		
1940	2013.95	2435.35	134.46	4593.94	—	—
1945	2062.44	2619.71	133.53	4815.50	—	—
1950	2074.66	2460.54	128.30	4663.50	103.08	19.37
1956	2191.50	2940.63	150.44	5282.57	106.00	20.08

Poultry

Under the Second Plan, five regional poultry farms were set up in Maharashtra, Orissa, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The production of eggs at these farms during 1961-62 was estimated at 6.0 lakhs as against 4.53 lakhs in 1960-61. These regional farms also distributed chicks to State poultry farms, extension centres and poultry breeders. During the Second Plan 269 poultry extension centres were also established. The Third Plan provides for the expansion of 60 State poultry farms, 3 regional poultry farms and 50 extension-cum-development centres. Two regional duck breeding farms, 17 duck extension centres, one egg powder factory and 15 centres for the manufacture of poultry feeds are also proposed to be established.

Piggery Development Schemes

In 1960-61, a Regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory was established at Aligarh besides the one already established at Haringhata, West Bengal, in 1959-60. During the Second Plan the latter station distributed 301 boars and sows for upgrading work in other States. During

April to September, 1961, the station sold 24 animals worth Rs. 10,571. A building for the Bacon Factory at Haringhata is under construction. The Third Plan provides for the establishment of two new Regional Station-cum-Bacon Factories.

During the Second Plan 15 pig breeding units and 31 piggery development blocks were also established.

Fisheries

The production of fish which stood at about 10 lakh tons at the end of the First Plan increased to over 12 lakh tons in 1957. The production of fish during 1960 was 11.41 lakh tons. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish since 1955.

TABLE 138
PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(in thousand tons)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal			Reduction
		Fresh marketing	Cured		
			Sun-dried	Salted	
1955	8,25.8	3,52.7	2,13.9	2,04.8	54.4
1956	9,96.3	4,25.5	2,58.1	2,47.0	65.7
1957	12,13.5	5,18.2	3,14.3	3,01.0	80.0
1958	10,47.6	4,47.3	2,71.3	2,59.8	69.2
1959	8,09.8	3,45.8	2,09.7	2,00.9	53.4
1960	11,41.6	5,46.8	2,64.9	2,34.0	95.9

There is a sizable foreign trade in fish and fish products. During 1960-61, 19,599 tons of fish and fish preparations valued at Rs. 4.6 crores were exported and 19,369 tons valued at Rs. 3.5 crores were imported.

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries. Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised crafts for different coastal regions was undertaken during the first two Plans. There are at present about 1,870 mechanised boats as against 1,500 at the end of the Second Plan period.

The construction of fishing harbours at Cuddalore in Madras and Veraval in Gujarat started during the Second Plan are nearing completion. The construction of fishing harbours at Karwar in Mysore, Vizingham in Kerala, Sassoon Docks in Maharashtra, Kandla in Gujarat and Royapuram in Madras are to be started shortly. Survey and investigations are also being conducted at several other places.

The fish marketing organisations in the country are being gradually strengthened to meet the growing needs of the fish industry. Refrigerated railway wagons have been introduced on three important routes and will shortly be introduced on one more route.

Research in inland fisheries is carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore and in sea fisheries at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp. The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay and the off-shore stations at Tuticorin, Cochin and

Visakhapatnam conduct exploratory surveys for charting grounds. Studies on fishing gear pertaining to gear materials and their preservation, gear designs and fishing methods and processing, preservation and storage of fish and fishery products are conducted at the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station at Cochin and Ernakulam.

There are now ten fisheries extension units functioning in the country. The programme of these units has been re-orientated, greater emphasis being laid on the training of inland workers and field staff of the C. D. and N.E.S. blocks and State Fisheries Departments.

Fisheries schemes in the Third Plan have been formulated with the main objective of increased production and the development of export trade. Measures to improve the condition of fishermen have also been given due consideration.

As a result of programmes included in the Third Plan, for which a provision of Rs. 29 crores has been made, an increase of four lakh tons in production and a doubling in exports are expected.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51, in 800 villages, covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57, in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison* with the corresponding data of the first enquiry is given below.

Occupational Structure

(i) The estimated number of agricultural labour households was 1.63 crores in 1956-57 as against 1.79 crores in 1950-51, i.e. a fall of 16 lakhs. This reduction might be mainly due to conceptual difference in the definition of the term "agricultural labour households" adopted during the two enquiries.

(ii) The landless agricultural labour households in 1956-57 accounted for 57 per cent of the total as against 50 per cent in 1950-51.

(iii) The proportion of attached and casual agricultural labour households was 10 : 90 in 1950-51. In 1956-57, attached labour households accounted for about 27 per cent of the all-India total, the remainder being casual labour households. The increase may, to some extent, be due to resumption of personal estates for self-cultivation by the erstwhile intermediaries like zamindars, jagirdars, talukdars, etc. in the different States.

(iv) The average size of the agricultural labour households rose slightly to 4.40 in 1956-57 from 4.30 in 1950-51. The average number of wage earners was 2.03 per household, comprising 1.13 men, 0.74 women and 0.16 children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 2.0 wage earners, comprising 1.1 men, 0.8 women and 0.1 children.

(v) The estimated number of agricultural labourers during 1956-57 was 3.3 crores composed of 1.8 crore men, 1.2 crore women and 30 lakh children.

*Certain changes, in the light of improved international standards, were made in concepts, definitions and procedures adopted in the Second Enquiry as compared with those in the First. For a properly comparative study of the results of the two enquiries, especially those relating to the number of agricultural labour households, employment and wage rates, reference must be made to the Report of the Second Enquiry in which these changes have been explained at relevant places.

The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 3.5 crores consisting of 1.9 crore men, 1.4 crore women and 20 lakh children.

Employment and Unemployment

(i) Casual adult male workers were employed, on an average, for wages for 200 days in 1950-51 and for 197 days during 1956-57. They were self-employed for 75 days in 1950-51 and for 40 days in 1956-57.

(ii) Casual adult female workers were employed on wages for 134 days during 1950-51 and for 141 days during 1956-57.

(iii) The wage-employment of children increased from 165 days in 1950-51 to 204 days in 1956-57.

(iv) Casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57, as compared to 90 days in 1950-51.

Wages

(i) About 76 per cent of the average income of agricultural labour households was derived from wage-employment in agricultural operations as well as from non-agricultural occupations during 1950-51 as against 81 per cent during 1956-57. About 56 per cent of the man-days worked were paid for in cash in 1950-51 and 48.7 per cent in 1956-57. Payments made entirely in kind accounted for 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 40.5 per cent in 1956-57. Wage-payments made partly in cash and partly in kind related to 9.8 per cent of the total man-days worked in the first enquiry and formed 10.8 per cent in the second enquiry.

(ii) The average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 109 nP. in 1950-51 to 96 nP. in 1956-57, and the average daily wage-rate of adult women also fell from 68 nP. in 1950-51 to 59 nP. in 1956-57. Child labour received an average wage of 70 nP. in 1950-51 and 53 nP. in 1956-57.

(iii) The estimated wage-bill in agriculture worked out to roughly Rs. 520 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs. 500 crores in 1950-51. The increase was mainly due to the proportion of attached labour households being considerably higher (above 27 per cent) in 1956-57 as compared with 1950-51 (about 10 per cent) and the average annual income per attached labour household as also of all households taken together from agricultural wage-employment in 1956-57 being higher than in 1950-51.

Household Income

(i) The average annual income of an agricultural labour household in 1950-51 was Rs. 447, while in 1956-57 it was Rs. 437.

(ii) The average income derived from different sources during the first and second enquiries by agricultural labour households is given in the following table.

TABLE 139
SOURCES OF INCOME*

							(in rupees)	
							1950-51	1956-57
Cultivation of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.90 (13.49)	30.07 (6.87)
Agricultural labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	286.97 (64.2)	319.55 (73.04)
Non-agricultural labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.19 (11.9)	34.94 (7.99)
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.94 (10.51)	52.91 (12.10)

Income from farming and non-agricultural labour declined during 1956-57 but that from agricultural labour had increased.

*Figures in brackets are percentages of total income from all sources.

Consumption and Cost of Living

(i) The average annual consumption expenditure of agricultural labour households increased from Rs. 461 in 1950-51 to Rs. 617 in 1956-57. The percentage expenditure on different consumption groups is given below.

TABLE 140
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Consumption group	(percentage of total)	
	1950-51	1956-57
Food	85.3	77.3
Clothing and footwear	6.3	6.1
Fuel and lighting	1.1	7.9
Miscellaneous and service	7.3	8.7

(ii) The average income per household during 1956-57 was Rs. 437 while average consumption expenditure was Rs. 617. The deficit was thus Rs. 180. This deficit, to a considerable extent, would seem to have been met from past savings, sale of stocks, remittances received and loans.

Indebtedness

(i) About 64 per cent of agricultural labour households was indebted during 1956-57 as against 45 per cent in 1950-51. The average accumulated debt per household increased from Rs. 47 in 1950-51 to Rs. 88 in 1956-57.

(ii) The average debt per indebted household also rose from Rs. 105 in 1950-51 to Rs. 138 in 1956-57. One of the reasons for the higher percentage of indebted households as also the higher volume of debt in 1956-57 was the higher proportion of attached labour households, some of whom were under debt bondage and/or tie-in-allotment.

(iii) The total estimated volume of indebtedness of agricultural labour households in 1956-57 was Rs. 143 crores as against Rs. 80 crores in 1950-51.

(iv) Of the total debt, about 46 per cent was incurred for meeting the consumption expenditure. Social purposes accounted for 24 per cent and productive purposes for 19 per cent, the remaining 11 per cent of the total debt being incurred for meeting the expenditure on other miscellaneous items.

(v) Of the total loan, 34 per cent was taken from money-lenders, 44 per cent from friends and relatives, 15 per cent from employers, 5 per cent from shop-keepers and one per cent from co-operatives.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout the States of Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and Tripura and for specified areas in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Minimum wages have also been fixed by the Central Government in certain agricultural demonstration farms and military farms under the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Defence respectively.

CHAPTER XXI

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development. It made certain recommendations for bringing about a gradual transition from a land system based on the exploitation of the cultivator to one in which the actual tiller would receive the maximum return from his labour and have the requisite incentive to raise productivity in agriculture. The policy was restated in the Second Plan with certain shifts in emphasis and direction necessitated by the experience gained during the First Plan period. The objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The Third Plan envisages as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation which States have undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies. It also stresses that as each phase of land reform is implemented, it will become possible to give fuller assistance to cultivators in increasing agricultural production and in diversifying the village economy. The Panel on Land Reform constituted by the Planning Commission to assist in the study of proposals for the Third Plan has stressed that while removing shortcomings in the legislation or the rules as may come to notice, it is important that the land reform programmes should be completed with the least delay, so as to eliminate any feeling of uncertainty arising from delays in implementation.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

More than 200 lakh tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State as a result of abolition of intermediary tenures. Legislation undertaken in this direction has resulted in the elimination of intermediaries with the exception of a few minor tenures and *inams* in Assam, Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra. As a result of the abolition of intermediaries, the occupants have been brought into direct contact with the State and uncultivated lands, forests, etc., have been acquired and are being administered directly by the States or through local agencies such as the village panchayats.

During 1961, legislation was undertaken for abolition of *Pattazhi Dewaswoms* in Kerala, *Patel Watans* in Gujarat and post-1936 *inam* estates and minor *inams* in Madras. In Assam, legislation has been enacted for acquisition of lands held by religious and charitable institutions.

The main problem which is now engaging the attention of State Governments is the assessment and payment of compensation. The total compensation, including rehabilitation grant and interest, is estimated at Rs. 640 crores, out of which Rs. 216 crores have so far been paid either in cash or in the form of bonds.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of the estimates of the compensation payable and amount already paid to intermediaries.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'.

TABLE 141
COMPENSATION PAYABLE AND PAID FOR ABOLITION OF
INTERMEDIARIES

(in crores of rupees)

State	Compensation and rehabilitation grant payable	Amount paid
Andhra Pradesh	17.57	14.87
Assam	5.00	0.38
Bihar	238.98	14.79
Gujarat and Maharashtra	12.22	4.49
Kerala	0.20	—
Madhya Pradesh	22.10	13.57
Madras	7.16	6.24
Mysore	3.90	1.07
Orissa	8.25	2.23
Rajasthan	50.31	26.03
Uttar Pradesh	198.36	119.29
West Bengal	70.00	7.15
TOTAL* ..	639.57	215.63

The State Governments have been advised to arrange to issue compensatory bonds still outstanding and complete record of rights and other administrative tasks arising from the abolition of intermediaries during the Third Plan period.

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reform recommended by the Planning Commission are : (i) reduction of rents, (ii) security of tenure and (iii) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions is outlined below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, tenants in possession on June 1, 1956, were given a minimum term of three years. It has been extended up to May 31, 1962. Tenants admitted after June 1956 secured a minimum term of six years. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for lands under government irrigation sources, 45 per cent in the case of dry lands and $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the case of irrigation by baling.

In the Telangana area, the protected tenants (with 6 years' possession on specified dates or holding from substantial owners) have security of tenure subject to owner's right to resume before February 4, 1959, land for personal cultivation up to three family holdings (12 to 180 acres). Tenants are generally entitled to retain a basic holding or half the area. In the non-resumable area protected tenants have a right to acquire ownership up to one family holding provided the owner's holding is not reduced below two family holdings. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth or one-fifth or 3 to 5 times the land revenue, depending upon the class of land.

Legislation for a uniform tenancy law applicable throughout the State has been introduced and is under consideration of the Select Committee.

Assam

A landlord may resume land from tenants for personal cultivation up to $33\frac{1}{2}$ acres subject to a minimum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres to be retained by the tenant until alternative land is provided. The right of resumption expires on February 18, 1963. The crop-share rent is not to exceed one-fourth where

*Includes Rs. 5.52 crores in respect of former Hyderabad areas.

the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord, and one-fifth in other cases. The cash rent payable by a tenant in permanently settled areas is not to exceed 100 per cent of rent payable by his landlord; it is 50 per cent in temporarily settled areas.

Bihar

Right of occupancy accrues to an under-ryot after 12 years of continuous possession. Cash rent is not to exceed by more than 50 per cent of the rental value, if the land is held under a registered lease, and 25 per cent in other cases. The produce rent is not to exceed $\frac{7}{20}$ ths of the gross produce excluding chaff.

A Bill has been passed which permits a substantial holder to resume up to 20 to 120 acres depending on class of land and size of the family of the holder, subject to the condition that the tenant is left with some area, at least a minimum of one acre.

Gujarat

In the area of the former State of Bombay, a landlord is permitted to resume one-half of the area, provided that, together with the land held under his personal cultivation, it did not exceed three economic holdings (12 to 48 acres). In the non-resumable area, with effect from April 1, 1957, tenants have been deemed to have acquired ownership. The law was amended in 1960 to enable the tenants of small holders also to become owners with effect from April 1, 1962.

In the Kutch area, provision has been made for fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land up to three family holdings for personal cultivation. Provision has been made for enabling the State Government to transfer ownership to tenants with effect from April 1, 1961.

Jammu and Kashmir

The limit of resumption of land for personal cultivation is 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 4 acres of wet land or 6 acres of dry land in Jammu Province. In the non-resumable area, tenants have fixity of tenure. The rent payable by tenants of owners of more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for wet land and one-third for dry land.

Kerala

The *Kerala Agrarian Relations Act* provides for fixity of tenure for cultivating tenants and crop sharers. Persons owning more than the ceiling area are not permitted to resume any land, while others can resume for personal cultivation an area not exceeding 5 acres of double crop paddy land or equivalent land. Small owners are permitted to resume half the area. Resumption is not permitted in the Cochin and Malabar areas where most tenants have already acquired full security of tenure under previous laws. Tenants of non-resumable land can acquire ownership rights with effect from a date to be notified. The maximum rent varies between one-fourth and one-twelfth of the gross produce for paddy lands.

The provisions of the Act regarding regulation of tenancies have been brought into force with effect from February 15, 1961. The normal rates of rents were finalised and published on March 11, 1961. On the basis of these rates, the land tribunals are engaged in fixation of fair rent payable by each tenant.

Madhya Pradesh

Legislation has been enacted for providing a uniform revenue administration and land tenure throughout the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh. It provides for fixity of tenure for tenants. The landlord is permitted to resume up to 25 acres of land subject to the condition, however, that the

tenant is left with 25 acres if he has more than 5 years' possession and 10 acres in other cases. The right of resumption expired on October 2, 1960. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable area.

Madras

An interim measure for protection of tenants from eviction was adopted in 1955 and which remains in force up to September 26, 1963. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of produce for irrigated lands (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33½ per cent in other cases.

Maharashtra

In the former Bombay area, the tenant is generally entitled to retain half the area, the other half being resumable by the landlord for personal cultivation. Tenants in the non-resumable areas have been deemed to have acquired ownership with effect from April 1, 1957, except in cases of tenants of small holders who acquire ownership with effect from April 1, 1962.

In the Vidarbha region, the provisions are similar to those in the Kutch area of Gujarat. In 1961, a provision has been added enabling tenants of small holders to become owners in respect of non-resumable area from April 1, 1963. In the Marathwada region, the provisions are similar to those applicable to the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh.

Mysore

In 1959, an interim measure was adopted for staying ejectment of tenants, regulating surrenders and maintaining the *status quo*. Rents in Coorg were fixed at one-third of the produce. In other parts, rent continues to be regulated under earlier laws varying from one-sixth of the produce in the former Bombay area to two-fifths of the produce for wet lands in the former Madras area.

In 1961, a comprehensive Land Reform Bill applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was passed. The tenants get fixity of tenure and are entitled to retain half the area (in case of protected tenants at least one standard acre is to be retained), the other half being resumable by landlord for personal cultivation. In the former Bombay and Hyderabad areas, if the landlord has already resumed land under existing law he will not be entitled to resume any further. The rent is not to exceed ¼th of the produce for wet lands and 1/5th in other cases. There is also a provision for transfer of ownership among tenants in respect of non-resumable area. This provision will not apply to tenants of a small holder in case he elects not to exercise right of resumption for five years.

Orissa

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill has been enacted which provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres. Tenants in non-resumable areas are to be provided with ownership rights.

Meanwhile, ejectment of tenants has been further stayed up to December 31, 1962, and the maximum rent continues at one-fourth of the gross produce but not exceeding 4 to 6 maunds of paddy per acre.

Punjab

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume up to 30 standard acres. The tenant thereby is, however, not to be left with less than 5 standard acres. The rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce or value thereof. Provision has also been made for

an optional right of purchase by tenants, if they are in possession for six years or more.

Rajasthan

A tenant is entitled to retain an area which yields a net annual income of Rs. 1,200. It varies from 15.6 acres in Ganganagar area to 125 acres in Jaisalmer. The excess land held by a tenant can be resumed by the landlord. Ownership rights have been conferred on tenants in the non-resumable areas except in cases where the tenants opted to continue as tenants. Rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce or twice the land revenue.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Fifteen lakh sub-tenants and tenants holding 20 lakh acres have thus been brought into direct contact with the State.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-ryots and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop shares (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the areas leased. In case a person owns less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres he can resume the entire area for the *bargadars*. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. Eighteen thousand tenants were made owners in respect of 25,000 acres. In special cases where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. Occupancy tenants have optional rights to acquire ownership on payment of compensation, while in regard to non-occupancy tenancy the landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur and Tripura comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

In the First and Second Plans, it was contemplated that it would not be necessary to allow resumption beyond a period of five years. In the Third Plan it has been recommended that, except for owners holding land equivalent to a family holding or less, there should be no further rights of resumption, in view of the period which has already elapsed. It has also been recommended that in the course of the Third Plan period, steps should be taken to complete the programme for conferring ownership on tenants of non-resumable lands.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

The principle that there should be a ceiling on land holdings was accepted in the First Plan. It was suggested that a census of land holdings and cultivation should be held to make available the data relevant to the determination of the ceiling limit. The census was held in most of the States. The Second Plan reiterated the recommendation that there should be a ceiling at three family holdings and recommended that steps should be taken

in each State to impose ceiling at existing holdings during the Second Plan period.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. Ceiling on future acquisition imposed in the following States is as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	18 to 216 acres
Assam	..	..	..	50 acres
Gujarat	..	..	..	19 to 132 acres
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	22½ acres
Kerala	..	..	..	15 to 37½ acres
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	25 to 75 acres
Maharashtra	..	..	..	18 to 126 acres
Orissa	..	..	..	25 to 100 acres
Punjab	..	..	..	30 standard acres
Rajasthan	..	..	..	30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	40 to 80 acres
West Bengal	..	..	..	25 acres
Delhi	..	..	..	30 standard acres
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas.
Manipur	..	..	..	25 acres
Tripura	..	..	..	25 to 75 acres

During 1961, legislation was enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra for ceiling on existing holdings. The law was amended in Madhya Pradesh. Bills have also been passed in Bihar, Madras, and Mysore. The ceiling limit for existing units in the various States is as follows :

Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	27 to 324 acres
Assam	..	..	..	50 acres
Gujarat	..	..	..	19 to 132 acres
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	22½ acres
Kerala	..	..	..	15 to 37½ acres
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	25 to 75 acres
Maharashtra	..	..	..	18 to 126 cres
Orissa	..	..	..	25 to 100 acres
Punjab	..	..	Pepsu area	30 standard acres (in case of displaced persons 40 standard acres)
Rajasthan	..	..	..	30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	40 to 80 acres
West Bengal	..	..	..	25 acres
Delhi	..	..	..	30 standard acres
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas.
Manipur	..	..	..	25 acres
Tripura	..	..	..	25 to 75 acres

In the former Punjab area, Government have been authorised to settle tenants on land under personal cultivation by landlords in excess of 30 standard acres.

The implementation of legislation for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings has been completed in Jammu & Kashmir where 2.3 lakh acres have been distributed. In West Bengal, the State Government have come into possession of 2.7 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to landless workers at present on a yearly basis. More area will become available as implementation proceeds. In the Punjab, declarations of land held by owners are being scrutinised for determining the surplus area. In the Pepsu area 1,33,647 standard acres have so far been declared surplus out of which 2,873 acres have been distributed. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, the provisions have been brought into force, rules have been framed and preliminary steps taken for the implementation of the legislation.

Legislation has been passed for imposition of ceiling on holdings in the following States.

State	Future acquisition	Existing holdings
Bihar	20 to 60 acres	20 to 60 acres
Madras	24 to 120 acres	24 to 120 acres
Mysore	18 to 144 acres	27 to 216 acres

In Orissa, an amendment Bill is before the State Legislature for reduction of the ceiling level.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Both the First and Second Plans have emphasised the need for the consolidation of holdings. The Planning Commission recommended that the consolidation of holdings should be undertaken in Community Development areas as a task of primary importance to the agricultural programme. A study of the methods evolved so far for consolidation operations has been made available to the State Governments to assist them in tackling the problem.

Consolidation operations were completed in 293 lakh acres and operations in 107 acres were in progress till the end of March 1961. The target for the Third Plan is 313 lakh acres.

During the Third Plan the Planning Commission propose to study how best the factors which came in the way of extension of the consolidation programme in the southern and eastern parts of the country can be overcome and what changes and adaptations in the present methods and system of consolidation are called for in these areas.

The following table shows the progress of consolidation of holdings in different States up to March 31, 1961.

TABLE 142
CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

(in lakh acres)

State/Union Territory	Work completed up to 31-3-1961*	Work in progress as on 31-3-1961@
Andhra Pradesh	3.12	3.55
Bihar	0.60	2.43
Gujarat	6.52	9.21
Maharashtra	13.23	20.02
Madhya Pradesh	40.88	4.15
Mysore	9.82	4.17
Punjab	147.28	14.28
Rajasthan	14.30	6.12
Uttar Pradesh	53.95	42.98
Delhi	2.04	
Himachal Pradesh	1.26	0.21
	293.00	107.12

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

*The expression "work completed" refers to areas where, after finalising the consolidation schemes, the possession of new holdings has actually been transferred.

@The expression "work in progress" means areas where the consolidation schemes are in various stages of implementation.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and in the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Bills are under consideration in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The ultimate solution of the land problem, as envisaged in the First and Second Plans, is co-operative village management. In the First Plan, co-operative farming was viewed as a method by which small and middle farmers could bring into existence sizable farm units which would facilitate the application on a wider scale of scientific knowledge, increase in capital investment and rise in the productivity of land. During this period, almost all States issued bye-laws for co-operative farming societies and framed rules for assisting them. Efforts during the Second Plan period were directed towards providing a sound foundation for the development of co-operative farming.

The Government of India set up a Working Group on June 11, 1959, to help the formulation of a programme to ensure the availability of financial and other facilities, technical knowledge and guidance to those who voluntarily decide to establish joint farming societies in the country. The report of the Group which was released on February 15, 1960, outlined a programme indicating the preparatory work and other requirements regarding the formation of co-operative farming societies.

The report of the Working Group was discussed and its recommendations were generally endorsed at the conference of State Ministers of Co-operation in June 1960, and by the National Development Council in September 1960. On the basis of these policy decisions, the pattern of organisation, management and financial assistance, etc., has been communicated to the State Governments.

The programme of co-operative farming in the Third Plan period envisages organisation of 320 carefully planned pilot projects of co-operative farming at the rate of one per district in selected community development blocks. Each project will consist of 10 co-operative farming societies. These projects would serve as catalytic agents for further expansion and it is expected that about 4,000 societies would come into being outside the pilot areas. The emphasis in the implementation of the programme would be on quality.

One hundred and forty co-operative farming societies in pilot projects and 282 outside the pilot areas were set up by the end of December 1961. It is expected that during 1962-63, 784 societies in the pilot areas and 1,015 outside the pilot areas would be set up. A sum of Rs. 6 crores has been provided in the States' plans for pilot projects during the Third Plan in addition to another Rs. 6 crores in the Central plan for assisting the development of other co-operative farming societies.

Fourteen training wings are to be established in selected Extension Training Centres which have farms attached and with successful co-operative farms near about. These centres will train secretaries of co-operative farming societies, conduct orientation courses for the extension staff and assist in organising village camps for education of members and prospective members. Such centres have already been selected in Assam, Gujarat, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

A National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming on voluntary basis. Its executive committee will ensure effective supervision and guidance and a periodical review of the programme. Thirteen states have set up advisory boards for co-operative farming.

Co-operative farming societies have since 1945 been classified into four categories: (i) better farming, (ii) tenant farming, (iii) joint farming and (iv) collective farming. There were 5,631 such co-operative farming societies at the end of June 1960 as shown in table 144.

BHOODAN

The Bhoodan or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says : "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the Bhoodan ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihdan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 500 lakh acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan*, i.e., donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

Legislation has been adopted for facilitating donation and distribution of Bhoodan lands in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Administrative instructions have been issued in Bombay and Kerala. Special legislation for management of *Gramdan* villages has been passed in Assam and Rajasthan. It is under consideration in other States.

The region-wise break-up of land collection and distribution and donation of villages under the movement up to December 31, 1961, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 143
BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN DONATIONS*

State/Union Territory	Bhoodan donations (in acres)	Bhoodan land distributed (in acres)	Gramdan (numbers)
Andhra Pradesh	2,41,952	96,947	587
Assam	9,752	—	415
Bihar	20,53,094	2,57,069	85
Gujarat	1,03,132	49,958	148
Kerala	29,002	5,391	403
Madhya Pradesh	3,85,890	1,11,039	153
Madras	80,430	18,380	254
Maharashtra	1,46,087	86,647	282
Mysore	19,983	2,915	58
Orissa	1,53,042	12,940	1,929
Punjab	12,897	2,706	6
Rajasthan	3,53,358	89,890	234
Uttar Pradesh	4,19,545	1,29,267	57
West Bengal	12,608	3,488	25
Himachal Pradesh	1,56,800	2,100	4
TOTAL	41,77,572	8,68,737	4,640

*These are revised figures furnished by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh on March 23, 1962, and do not include Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi.

TABLE 144
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES*
(June 30, 1960)

State/Union Territory	Joint farming	Collective farming	Better farming	Tenant farming	Total	Members	Coverage in acres		Value in (thousands of rupees)	
							Commanded	Under cultivation	of production	of sales
Andhra Pradesh	6	9	1	1,118	1,134	1,26,907	89,228	70,675	31,09	22,21
Assam†	24	144	22	26	216	8,745	19,000	10,000	7,98	3,61
Bihar	91	—	—	—	91	2,115	4,709@	7,309	1,28	1,13
Gujarat	23	118	41	182	364	10,984	75,857	48,777	10,20	11,39
Jammu & Kashmir	4	—	1	—	5	595	1,543	1,076	6	6
Kerala	82	9	33	2	126	13,348	13,801	13,082	14,80	2,12
Madhya Pradesh	55	120	335	16	526	17,251	1,27,597	1,16,512	22,32	11,59
Madras	13	13	—	101	127	8,977	21,592	18,688	30,72	23,45
Maharashtra	96	230	34	34	394	12,938	69,158	45,161	18,14	19,96
Mysore	15	33	37	52	137	8,349	31,681	18,482	10,88	5,74
Orissa	22	4	—	3	29	916	5,036	2,869	66	51
Punjab	613	30	144	30	817	14,618	1,48,161	1,48,161	51,61	39,22
Rajasthan	166	103	21	439	679	11,540	82,075	60,953	66	6,71
Uttar Pradesh	535	21	97	1	654	20,109	1,86,241	1,50,103	25,61	31,55
West Bengal	39	45	177	2	263	10,647	12,316	8,216	5,47	4,72
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	—	—	—	7	400	562	562	30	30
Delhi	16	—	—	—	16	253	2,925	2,925	32	31
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	8	—	8	247	689	550	—	—
Manipur	1	11	—	4	16	678	497	471	11	14
Tripura	—	3	17	2	22	2,354	7,747	3,854	8	9
TOTAL	1,758	893	968	2,012	5,631	2,71,971	9,00,415	7,28,426	2,39,29	1,84,81

* These are revised figures as on June 30, 1960.

† Figures relate to 1958-59.

@ Discrepancy not reconciled.

CHAPTER XXII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The idea of co-operation took concrete shape in India for the first time in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act—a measure designed to combat rural indebtedness and provide for credit societies—was passed. Non-credit forms of co-operation in such activities as production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc., and the creation of unions of primary co-operative societies for mutual control and audit, and of central and provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit were statutorily provided for in 1912. The Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement.

Although co-operation became a "Provincial" subject under the 1919 Act, the Government of India continued to take interest in the growth of the movement and established the Agricultural Credit Department in the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The Co-operative Planning Committee appointed in 1945 recommended that primary societies should be converted into multipurpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the ambit of the reorganised societies within a period of 10 years. It was also urged that the Reserve Bank should provide greater assistance to co-operatives.

The Committee of Direction appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951 surveyed the rural credit structure of the country and its report was published in December 1954. The survey revealed that co-operatives supplied only 3 per cent of the total borrowings of the agriculturists and the Government an equally insignificant proportion. The Committee recommended an "integrated scheme of rural credit," the salient features of which were (a) State partnership in co-operative institutions at all levels; (b) full co-ordination between credit and other allied economic activities, especially marketing and processing; (c) development, at the base, of viable primary agricultural credit societies; (d) establishment of a network of warehousing organisations; and (e) facilities for the training of co-operative personnel at all levels. The Committee also recommended the conversion of the Imperial Bank into the State Bank of India which through its branches, could provide vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks and endeavour to be responsive to the needs of co-operative institutions, especially those connected with credit, marketing and processing. Suitable amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act and the establishment of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board were also recommended. While financial help for the reorganisation of the credit structure by such means as State participation in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions was to be given by the Reserve Bank, the promotion of planned development of co-operative activities particularly in the sphere of warehousing, processing and marketing was to be the responsibility of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board.

The State Bank of India came into existence on July 1, 1955, as the result of the taking over, under an Act of Parliament, of the Imperial Bank

of India. In pursuance of a statutory obligation requiring it to open not less than 400 branches within five years, the Bank had opened 438 branches up to March 31, 1961.

The National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund was set up in February 1956 (by an amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act carried out earlier in May 1955) with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 crores. The total contribution till the end of March 1961 was Rs. 50 crores. This Fund is to be used for (a) grant of long-term loans to State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions; (b) provision of medium-term agricultural loans to state co-operative banks; (c) grant of long-term loans to central land mortgage banks; and (d) purchase of debentures of central land mortgage banks. The National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund set up at the same time with an initial allotment of Rs. 1 crore during 1955-56 received a further contribution of Rs. 1 crore each in the following five years. The Fund can be drawn upon for the purpose of giving medium-term loans to state co-operative banks to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium-term credit, under specific circumstances. Loans amounting to Rs. 23.66 crores were sanctioned from the Long-term Operations Fund of the Reserve Bank to 15 State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions, of which Rs. 20.86 crores were availed of by them till March 31, 1961. No occasion has so far arisen for drawing upon the Stabilisation Fund.

The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act which came into force on August 1, 1956, envisaged the setting up of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, a Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations in the States. The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was constituted on September 1, 1956, to promote the development of co-operative activities in general and particularly to assist the progress of warehousing, processing and marketing. The Central Warehousing Corporation, intended to set up warehouses at strategic centres such as ports and railway junctions, was established with an issued share capital of Rs. 10 crores and had set up 40 warehouses till the end of March 1961. Fourteen State Warehousing Corporations, intended for the construction of warehouses at other important centres, have so far been set up and the number of warehouses constructed by them up to the end of March 1961, was 266.

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan period incorporating the important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The co-operative movement, which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat.

In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the Third Plan. The programmes for the

Third Plan are generally based on the policy set out by the Council. The targets suggested for achievement by the end of the Third Plan period as against the estimated achievements at the end of the Second Plan period are as follows :

	Achievements at the end of the Second Five Year Plan (estimated)	Targets for the Third Five Year Plan
Number of primary co-operative societies	2.1 lakhs	2.3 lakhs
Membership	1.7 crores	3.7 crores
Coverage of villages	—	100 per cent
Coverage of agricultural production	33 per cent	60 per cent
Loans to be issued through co-operatives :		
Short-term and Medium-term	Rs. 200 crores	Rs. 530 crores
Long-term (outstanding)	Rs. 35 crores	Rs. 150 crores

Provision has also been made for starting 600 primary marketing societies and for constructing 9,200 rural godowns and 980 godowns at market centres. The Plan also provides for the setting up of an Agricultural Development Finance Corporation for augmenting the resources available for the issue of medium and long-term loans.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers for Co-operation held in July 1959, a Committee on Co-operative Credit under the Chairmanship of V. L. Mehta, was appointed to consider different aspects of the questions of expanding agricultural credit, including standards for credit limits, loan policies and practices of co-operative credit institutions, measures necessary for increasing the borrowing power of primary credit societies and the desirability of share capital participation by the State in the village societies. The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government of India in May 1960.

The recommendations of the Committee were discussed at the Conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation held in Srinagar in June 1960. The Government of India have since indicated certain new lines of co-operative policy to State Governments, the more important of which are given below:

- (i) In organising village societies the aim should be to ensure viability with the inclusion of the smallest number of villages necessary, so that the co-operative society achieves both viability and the essential characteristics of co-operation, namely, voluntary basis, close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation. The broad test of viability should be the ability on the part of a co-operative society to meet the requisite expenses without depending upon financial assistance from Government except for a limited period.
- (ii) The State may participate in the share capital of viable primary agricultural credit societies on a matching basis. Such contribution should ordinarily be limited to Rs. 5,000 and could go up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in exceptional cases.

An "Intensive Agricultural District Programme" was launched during the year 1960-61 in 14 selected districts in different States. This programme aims at an immediate increase in food production by concentrating efforts combining all essential elements for increased production in an integrated programme.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1959-60 are indicated in the table below.

TABLE 145
NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1959-60
Number of societies	1,85,650	3,13,499
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	3,03,12,909
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Working capital*	306.34	1,083.47
(a) Share capital	49.08	185.38
(b) Reserve & other funds	43.51	81.94
(c) Loans from		
(i) Central financing agencies	49.77	312.64
(ii) Reserve Bank	6.85	85.21
(iii) Government	14.12	54.19
(iv) Other sources	9.73	85.16
(d) Deposits from		
(i) Central societies	4.76	25.29
(ii) Primary societies	15.86	52.13
(iii) Individuals & other sources	96.44	174.47
(e) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7.91	27.07

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of March 1960 roughly 15.15 crores or a little more than 38 per cent of the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

The net results of the operations of the different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1959-60 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 146
PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Type of society	1951-52	1959-60
State & central banks	81.60	3,58.28
Land mortgage banks	6.86	47.27
Primary agricultural credit societies	91.67	3,40.42
Grain banks	15.13	15.91
Primary non-agricultural credit societies	1,12.89	2,30.79
State and central non-credit societies	1,26.38	—
Primary non-credit societies	95.43	—

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The structure of the credit societies is three-tiered consisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1959-60 are given below.

*Excludes figures relating to General Insurance Societies.

TABLE 147
STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1959-60
Number	16	22
Membership	23,272	31,007
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Share capital	1,90	14,62
Reserve and other funds	2,36	5,07
Deposits	21,18	60,15
Other borrowings	11,27	94,89
Working capital	36,72	174,74
Cash in hand & with banks	2,81	17,93
Investments		
Government & other trustee securities	10,52	21,24
Others	78	6,97
Loans advanced	55,27	196,92
Loans outstanding	20,01	129,86
Loans overdue	3,22	6,43

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies. The following table gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 148
CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1959-60
Number	509	400
Membership	2,31,318	3,69,037
Loans advanced (in lakhs of Rs.)	105,64	297,14
Working capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	60,11	247,40

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.62 crores and Rs. 5.18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 31.49 crores and Rs. 10.20 crores in 1959-60. The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 149
COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	Percentage of working capital	
	1951-52	1959-60
Owned funds	16.3	16.8
Deposits	63.6	38.6
Other borrowings	20.1	44.6

Loans outstanding at the end of June 1960 against individuals and against banks and societies, totalled Rs. 3.53 crores and Rs. 172.58 crores respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 13.7. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 41.12 crores at the end of 1959-60, of which Rs. 19.12 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1960, there was 2,03,172 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 1,44,23,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 223.70 crores. During 1959-60, the societies advanced loans

amounting to Rs. 169.09 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June 1960 amounted to Rs. 177.71 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 37.70 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Government amounted to Rs. 144.93 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 62.97 crores and Rs. 11.86 crores respectively. A State-wise analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was less than 5 per cent in the case of as many as fourteen States. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 150
AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND
WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1959-60
Membership per society	44	71
	(in rupees)	
Share capital per society	827	2,312
Share capital per member	19	32
Deposits per society	408	585
Deposits per member	9	9
Working capital per society	4,190	11,011

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1960, there were 9,554 grain banks with a membership of 12.13 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 4.41 crores. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa accounted for 96.6 per cent of the total number of grain banks. The grain loans advanced by them during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 1,47.65 lakhs.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Out of 16 banks, 6 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 4,23.16 lakhs during 1959-60. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 50.66 lakhs to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 27.07 crores were in circulation at the close of 1959-60. The table below indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1959-60.

TABLE 151
CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

	1951-52	1959-60
Number	6	16
Membership	34,579	2,16,500
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Share capital	44	3,49
Reserve fund	25	57
Other funds	12	44
Debentures	7.83	27.07
Borrowings	1.53	5.34
Working capital	10.17	37.38
Sinking fund investments	1.27	7.31
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	2.14
Loans advanced	2.51	8.52
Loans recovered	44	2.46
Loans due	8.05	28.50

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 408 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1959-60, as many as 286 or 70 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. The membership stood at 5,50,395 and working capital at Rs. 20.39 crores. Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 5.10 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1959-60.

TABLE 152
PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS
(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1959-60
Share capital	58	1,55
Reserve fund	13	30
Other funds	5	17
Debentures and other borrowings	6,84	18,37
Working capital	7,60	20,39
Loans advanced	1,30	5,10
Loans repaid	48	1,43
Loans due	6,96	19,22

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1960 there were 11,371 societies with a membership of 42.31 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 83.27 crores at the end of 1959-60 accounted for 60.60 per cent of the working capital. Some of these societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 7.02 crores were received while sales amounted to Rs. 7.01 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by them during the period from 1951-52 to 1959-60.

TABLE 153
OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES
(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1959-60
Share capital	13,36	30,60
Reserve fund	3,78	7,19
Cash in hand and with banks	5,65	9,37
Investments in		
Land and buildings	73	1,61
Trustee securities	6,67	11,25
Others	4,68	12,23
Loans advanced	50,97	117,40
Loans recovered	47,01	100,86
Loans due	44,36	106,52
Loans overdue	4,16	7,76

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as at the end of June 1960 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 154
NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type of society	Number	Membership	Working capital (in lakhs of Rs.)
Marketing societies			
State	21	4,719	8.09.89
Central	511	1,93,820	13.07.06
Primary	2,501	11,83,907	18.57.92
Sugarcane supply societies:			
Central	73	10,237	1.28.84
Primary	8,701	23,34,199	6.60.84
Milk unions	86	12,081	2.06.21
Milk supply societies	2,724	2,21,169	1.38.49
Farming societies	5,631	2,71,971	5.79.40
Irrigation societies	1,641	54,136	2.05.74
Sugar factories	57	1,49,149	47.39.19
Cotton ginning and pressing societies	120	49,522	3.40.25
Other processing societies	1,347	63,736	1.94.41
Weavers' societies:			
State	21	8,494	6.68.52
Central	108	8,132	1.68.67
Primary	11,086	12,72,112	16.97.83
Spinning mills	16	8,883	3.77.32
Other industrial societies	17,896	10,02,593	13.30.91
Consumers' societies:			
Wholesale	65	12,385	58.40
Primary	7,168	13,90,216	8.85.59
Housing societies:			
State	6	1,812	6.62.09
Primary	5,558	3,20,188	48.66.42
Fishermen's societies	2,111	2,20,358	1.39.98
Insurance societies	6	8,271	50.98
Other non-credit societies	19,895	13,06,875	17.79.79

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1959-60 there were 1,036 supervising unions with 46,941 affiliated societies. These unions attended to the supervision of credit societies in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore and supervised special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale societies etc. in the other States.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

There were 31 state co-operative unions and institutes and 133 district unions and institutes on March 31, 1960. The number of societies affiliated to them was 42,859 and 32,824 respectively. These unions and institutes imparted training to 5,66,462 members, 44,991 honorary office bearers and 7,028 paid staff of co-operative societies. The total income of the state unions was Rs. 121.31 lakhs including government grants amounting to Rs. 93.91 lakhs, and those of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 15.71 lakhs of which Rs. 5.01 lakhs were government grants.

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1959-60 there were 15,329 co-operative societies under liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 54.50 lakhs and Rs. 46.77 lakhs respectively.

TRAINING

The Central Committee for Co-operative Training, constituted in 1953 jointly by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, has drawn up a comprehensive scheme of co-operative training covering all ranks of co-operative staff. There is a Co-operative Training College at Poona for the training of senior officers of the co-operative departments and institutions; there are five regional training centres for the training of the intermediate grade personnel; and eight institutions for the training of block level co-operative officers working in the Community Development Blocks. Special courses on co-operative marketing are organised at the five regional training centres and a special course in land mortgage banking at one of them. The Block Level Co-operative Officers' Training Centres conduct on a peripatetic basis a special short-term course on Industrial Co-operation. Sixty-two training schools also exist in the States for the training of junior co-operative officers.

CHAPTER XXIII

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 1,35,60 lakh acre-feet, of which approximately 45,00 lakh acre-feet are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Up to 1951, about 7,60 lakh acre-feet, i.e. about 17 per cent of the usable flow or 5·6 per cent of the total annual flow, had been utilised. By the end of the Second Plan about 12,00 lakh acre-feet representing about 27 per cent of the usable flow or 8·9 per cent of the total annual flow was estimated to have been utilised. An additional 4,00 lakh acre-feet are likely to be used in the Third Plan, bringing the proportion to about 36 per cent of the usable flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 19 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and water power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS*

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire country. The ultimate goal of the development of irrigation is the doubling of the irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. The additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation will not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population.

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Third Plan are given at the end of this chapter in tables 163 and 164. The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Bhakra Nangal Project

A joint venture of Punjab and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal Project is the biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175·6 crores. It consists of a 740-ft. high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra; 90-ft. high Nangal dam; 40-mile long Nangal hydel channel; one power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the

*A description of only selected projects is given.

hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 652 miles of canals and over 2,200 miles of distributaries. Started in 1946, the project is expected to be completed by October 1962, only minor works like approach roads, parapets, elevator shafts, spillway walls and radial gates remaining to be constructed.

The Bhakra Canal system commands a gross area of about 67·6 lakh acres, of which the cultivable commanded area is 58·6 lakh acres. On full development an area of 36 lakh acres is expected to be annually irrigated. In addition, about 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply. Storing of water in the Bhakra reservoir started in 1958 and the live storage in 1960-61 stood at 19 lakh acre-feet. An area of 18·71 lakh acres in Punjab and Rajasthan received irrigation during 1960-61.

The three power houses at Bhakra, Ganguwal and Kotla have an installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw. With the exception of one unit of 29,000 kw. at the Ganguwal powerhouse all the other units have been commissioned. The total firm capacity of these units is 3·37 lakh kw.

It is proposed to construct another power house on the right bank of the Sutlej. Estimated to cost about Rs. 26 crores it will have four, and ultimately five, generating units of 1·20 lakh kw. each.

Beas Project

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, consists of two units, viz., (i) Beas-Sutlej Link and (ii) Beas Dam. The former provides for a diversion dam at Pandoh, a combination of tunnels and an open hydel channel, and a power plant with an installed capacity of 636 MW. The firm power capacity of this unit will be 391 MW at 100 per cent load factor. It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 13 lakh acres, annual irrigation being of the order of 8 lakh acres.

A project report prepared in May 1959, for the second unit, is under revision in the light of the latest hydrological studies. Primarily intended for storing water for the Rajasthan Canal, the project will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about 50 lakh acres in Punjab and Rajasthan. A power plant with an installed capacity of 240 MW will also be constructed. The total firm power from the Bhakra-Sutlej-Pong grid will be 733 MW.

Hirakud Dam Project

The project harnesses the river Mahanadi and will provide irrigation to 5·7 lakh acres of land in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts in Orissa. The power house at the base of the dam has an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. The main dam—the world's longest main stream dam—is 15,748 feet long; it is flanked by 13 miles of dykes on both sides and impounds 66 lakh acre-feet of water. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 70·78 crores.

The main dam and dykes have been completed. An area of 3·52 lakh acres in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts has been brought under kharif irrigation and 1·10 lakh acres under rabi irrigation. In the power house, all the four generating units, with an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw., have been commissioned and power is being supplied at present to the Indian Aluminium Factory at Hirakud, the cement factory at Rajgangpur, the steel plant at Rourkela, the ferro-manganese plant at Joda, the paper mills at Brajarajnagar and the textile and other industries in and around Chowdwar. The towns of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bargarh and several other places are also getting power from Hirakud.

A scheme costing Rs. 14·92 crores has been sanctioned for delta irrigation and will, on completion, supply perennial irrigation to 15·95 lakh acres annually in Cuttack and Puri districts.

To meet the increasing load demand, the Chiplima Power House scheme (Hirakud Dam Project—Stage II) costing Rs. 14·32 crores was sanctioned in July 1956. The scheme provides for the installation of 3 units of 24,000 kw. each at the power house at Chiplima, 15 miles downstream of Hirakud Dam and two additional units of 37,500 kw. each at the main power house at Hirakud. All the five units at the two power houses are expected to be commissioned during 1962.

Rajasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan Canal Project estimated to cost Rs. 66·47 crores was sanctioned in July 1957. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts:

(a) Rajasthan Feeder: 134 miles long, of which the first 110 miles lie in Punjab.

(b) Rajasthan Canal: 291 miles long, lying entirely in Rajasthan.

To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers. The flow supplies will provide irrigation to about 26·20 lakh acres in the districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar.

A Committee of Direction and the Rajasthan Canal Board have been set up to ensure efficient, economic and expeditious execution of the Rajasthan Canal Project including all connected works in Punjab and Rajasthan territories and colonisation of the areas covered by the project. The project report, which is being revised in the light of further surveys and investigations, provides for annual (perennial) irrigation of 36·29 lakh acres out of the total culturable commanded area of 46 lakh acres.

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan Feeder and the first 122 miles of the Rajasthan Canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed in 1968-69.

It is proposed to line the entire length of the Canal and the feeder to save water losses through seepage.

Damodar Valley Corporation Project

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses, of a total capacity of 1·04 lakh kw. attached to all the dams except Konar; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6·25 lakh kw.; an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries. During the Third Plan, two units of 1·25 lakh kw. each are to be added to the D.V.C. System, raising the total power generating capacity to 9·79 lakh kw.

The all-concrete Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extension on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in September 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 11·04 lakh acre-feet of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957; in the power house three generating units of 20,000 kw. each have been commissioned.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, completed in December 1959, will impound 12·14 lakh acre-feet of water. A 40,000 kw. hydro-electric station has been built near the dam which was commissioned in September 1959.

The 2,271 ft. long and 38 ft. high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. It will irrigate, on full development, over 9·73 lakh acres of land through a network of canals and distributaries. Nearly 85 miles of the main left bank canal will be navigable, and provide an alter-

native means of communication between Calcutta and the coalfields of Raniganj.

The Bokaro Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh kw. was commissioned in February 1953. An additional unit of 75,000 kw. has since been added to this station. At Durgapur one of the two 75,000 kw. units put into trial operation in November 1960, is working at full capacity. Work on two units of 1.25 lakh kw. each at Chandrapur is in progress.

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 7,942 ft. long and 162 ft. high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram; a 127-mile long canal (called the Left Bank Canal) with a power house on the left side; a 217-mile long canal (called the Low Level Canal) with two power houses and a 122-mile long canal (called the High Level Canal) on the right side.

The dam was inaugurated in July 1953. The reservoir has a water-spread of 146 square miles. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 8.3 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States. There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of a 14-mile long hydel channel at Humpi. Two generating units of 9,000 kw. each in the dam power house and two units of the same capacity out of three units in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station will also be constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw. each will be installed in the first instance and another unit of 9,000 kw. will be added at a later date. The Low Level Canal including the hydel channel and its major distributaries has already been completed while work on the construction of the High Level Canal is in progress. An area of about 1.20 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and 1.77 lakh acres in Mysore has been brought under irrigation.

Kosi Project

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 44.76 crores, will, besides affording protection against floods, irrigate about 14.05 lakh acres annually in Bihar. Unit I of the scheme includes a barrage (scheduled for completion by June 1962) across the river Kosi about three miles above Hanumannagar in Nepal. Unit II consists of embankments (completed) about 152 miles in length, along both the banks of the river. Unit III comprises the Eastern Kosi Canal (work in progress) which will take off from the Hanumannagar Barrage. It will have four branches, viz., Murliganj Branch, Jankinagar Branch, Banmankhi Branch and Araria Branch.

Earth work on kosi canal is expected to be completed in June 1962. Flood embankments have been constructed and concreting work on the barrage and headworks is in progress.

Chambal Project

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar Dam, Gandhi Sagar Power Station, transmission lines, Kotah Barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar Dam will have a gross storage capacity of 68.5 lakh acre-feet of water. The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw. of power, at 60 per cent load factor, will be generated from the four generating sets which are being installed (three of them already commissioned) at the Gandhi Sagar Power Station. The Gandhisagar dam and power station have been nearly completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960.

The Kotah barrage has also been nearly completed and water for irrigation was released on November, 20, 1960. Work has commenced on the second stage of the project which envisages the construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and a power house below it. When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 3 lakh acres and generate 90,000 kw. of power at 60 per cent load factor.

The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 63.59 crores and the second Rs. 17.21 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar Project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 100 miles from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 135 miles long, and the left bank canal, 108 miles long, will together irrigate an area of 20.6 lakh acres, resulting in the production of 8 lakh tons of foodgrains on the completion of the project. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 54.4 lakh acre-feet and its water spread will be 73.66 sq. miles. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 14 ft. diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project. The dam and the canal are expected to be completed in 1968-69.

A ten-member control board, with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as Chairman, has been set up for the execution of the project.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 33.53 crores (revised) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 2.45 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts and will have a power station with an installed capacity of 33,200 kw.

Kakrapara Project

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 2,038 ft. long and 45 ft. high, on the rocky riverbed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Canals are scheduled to be completed in 1963. The project will irrigate 6.54 lakh acres in the Surat district.

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw. hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 20 miles below the dam in West Bengal. The 155 ft. high and 2,170 ft. long Massanjore Dam, now named Canada Dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 7.2 lakh acres annually. The Canada Dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation for nearly 1.2 lakh acres. The first 2,000 kw. generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February 1957.

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the Port of Calcutta have reached a stage which requires immediate remedial measures. With the continuing reduction of upland supplies, the river has lost its capacity to transport the silt coming from the top to the sea. This has caused a serious bottleneck in navigation over the bars and crossings in the Upper Hooghly.

Moreover, the waters of the Hooghly have become increasingly saline, to an extent that the water supply of Calcutta City and its environs is no longer potable or suitable for industrial use.

There has also been an increase in the intensity and frequency of the bore tides with consequential increased damage to vessels and jetties.

The problem of the Calcutta Port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga Barrage Project envisages the following principal components.

- (i) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;
- (ii) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal.
- (iii) a feeder canal, 26 1/2 miles long, taking off from upstream of the Ganga Barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur Barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the Project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the Port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region, improvements in communications and inland navigation, etc.

According to tentative estimates the project will cost Rs. 68.59 crores and will be completed in 8 years. The Farakka Barrage Control Board, an executive sub-Committee and a technical advisory committee have been set up for expediting the execution of the project.

Gandak Project

An International Agreement on the Gandak Irrigation and Power Project between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India was signed on December 4, 1959. It is an inter-State project in which Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States, while irrigation and power benefits would also accrue to Nepal.

The project envisages the construction of a barrage with a road-cum-railway bridge across the river Gandak at Bhaisalotan, about 2,749 ft. in length and 1,000 ft. below the existing Tribeni Canal Head Regulator. There will be two canal systems—the Eastern Canal System and the Western Canal System. The Main Eastern System will feed the Don Branch Canal, the Nepal Eastern Canal, the Tribeni Canal and the Tirhut Canal. The Western Canal System will comprise the Nepal Western Canal, the Main Western Canal and the Saran Canal. The project is expected to provide irrigation facilities to 38 lakh acres in Nepal and India. It is also proposed to construct a power house with an installed capacity of 15,000 kw. at the eighth mile of the Main Western Canal, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift.

Construction work on the Don and Tirhut canals is in progress. The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 52 crores.

The project will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities for the people of Nepal and India.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs. 123 lakhs, contributed

by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and Uttar Pradesh.

Besides executing works on the Chambal project, Badua Dam and Kosi Barrage the Corporation has undertaken excavation of foundations at Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, construction of a submersible bridge on Tawa river in Madhya Pradesh and excavation of the outfall and side channels on Jhelum river in Jammu and Kashmir.

THE INDUS WATERS TREATY, 1960

The Indo-Pakistan boundary, drawn in 1947, cut across the Indus system of rivers, the areas irrigated from these rivers, and two of the canals. Of about 260 lakh acres of land annually irrigated in the Indus basin, about 210 lakh acres were in Pakistan and only 50 lakh acres in India. Most of the irrigation canals lay in Pakistan and only a few in India. Extensive desert lands in India were awaiting to be developed when the new political boundary was drawn. All these problems attracted attention soon after the partition. After 12 years of negotiations, for 8 years with the help of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, a settlement was reached in 1960.

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus waters. With the appointment of the two Commissioners by the respective Governments the Permanent Indus Commission, as provided for the implementation of the Treaty, came into being.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Plan was 5.15 crore acres, of which about 2.20 crore acres were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects. The progress of irrigation up to the end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan are shown below.

TABLE 155
NET AREA IRRIGATED

						(in lakh acres)		
						Major and medium projects	Minor irrigation schemes	Total
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	2.20	2.95	5.15
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	2.49	3.13	5.62
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	3.10	3.90	7.00
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	4.25	4.75	9.00

Irrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes, at the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan are given in table 156.

TABLE 156

IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

(in lakh acres)

End of the year	Potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation	Utilisation	
		Gross	Net
1955-56	65	31	29
1956-57	74	42	34
1957-58	82	58	49
1958-59	97	65	59
1959-60	1,15	83	74
1960-61 (estimated)	1,32	1,00	90

The total irrigation potential remaining to be utilized at the end of the Second Plan was 32 lakh acres. During the Third Plan, additional irrigation potential of about 138 lakh acres is expected to be created from continuing schemes and 24 lakh acres from new schemes. The total utilisation in the Third Plan period is expected to be 128 lakh acres.

The new projects to be commenced during the Third Plan include (i) about 95 new medium irrigation schemes which will be of value both for agricultural purposes and regional development; (ii) storage schemes on the Beas in Punjab undertaken as a result of the conclusion of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960; and (iii) schemes representing the irrigation component of multi-purpose projects taken up primarily for power development and those necessitated by irrigation projects in neighbouring States.

The cost of the irrigation and flood control programme during the Third Plan is Rs. 661 crores. This includes Rs. 436 crores for irrigation projects carried over from the Second Plan, Rs. 164 crores for new projects and Rs. 61 crores for flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The Damodar Valley Corporation envisages the construction of a navigation canal 85 miles long, linking up the lower Raniganj coal-fields with the Hooghly at Triveni, 30 miles above Calcutta. With the completion of the Hirakud Dam and availability of constant discharge, it will be possible to introduce navigation in the reach from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of about 106 miles) after necessary conservancy work. The Tungabhadra Project includes a navigation-cum-irrigation canal on the Andhra Pradesh side.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw., by 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than fivefold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1961 was 45,63,301 kw.—an increase of nearly 149 per cent over the past ten years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 510,67 lakh kwh. to 1,685,46 lakh kwh. showing an increase of 228 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 140, 103 and 232 per cent respectively. The progress of electricity supply in India during the period from 1939 to March 1961, is illustrated below in terms of index numbers.

TABLE 157
INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

1939=100

	1948	March 1961
Installed Generating Capacity		
Steam plant	145·8	445·9
Oil plant	123·3	345·8
Hydro plant	116·9	418·8
Index of total generating capacity	131·9	426·6
Generation of Electricity		
Steam plant	197·3	840·6
Oil plant	159·9	378·1
Hydro plant	181·5	593·8
Index of total generation	187·3	690·2
Coal consumption	204·8	710·1
Fuel oil consumption	154·2	307·9
Sale of Electricity		
Domestic or residential	249·9	911·7
Commercial, light & small power	266·8	966·5
Industrial	180·7	708·1
Traction	137·6	211·2
Irrigation	188·3	1,294·2
Public lighting	109·2	414·5
Water works	171·0	425·2
Index of total sale	182·9	680·6

Table 158 indicates the progress of electricity supply during 1939-61

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw. at 60 per cent load factor, as follows:

	lakh kw.
West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats	43
East-flowing rivers of Southern India	86
Central Indian Rivers	43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)	48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the potential in Sikkim)	1,25
Indus	66
TOTAL	4,11

The pattern of power development in India, at present is as follows:
 Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir mainly hydro
 Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan mainly thermal
 Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh partly thermal
 Assam and Madhya Pradesh partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

TABLE 158

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

	Installed capacity of generating plants (thousand kw.)				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year (thou- sand kw.)	Energy generat- ed (crore kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor based on cols (6) and (7) (per cent)	Average demand based on cols (5) and (6) (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1939	..	5,41	87	4,42	5,76	244	203	48.4	53.8
1947	..	7,57	98	5,08	8,83	407	336	52.7	64.8
1951	..	10,97	1,63	5,75	12,05	586	479	55.5	65.7
1956	..	15,96	2,28	10,62	19,90	966	796	55.4	68.9
1957-58	..	17,63	2,46	12,14	22,88	1,137	935	56.7	71.0
1958-59	..	18,79	2,70	13,62	25,43	1,299	1,071	58.3	72.4
1959-60	..	20,47	2,96	15,30	29,31	1,503	1,241	58.6	75.7
1960-61	..	24,11	3,00	18,52	35,51	1,685	1,385	54.2	77.8

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1960 and State Electricity Boards have been set up in almost all the States.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1961, private companies owned 78.1 per cent of the public utility undertakings and 29.7 per cent of the total installed capacity, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 159
OWNERSHIP : PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS
(MARCH 1961)

Ownership	Number of undertakings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in kw.)
State governments or State electricity boards	20	26,11,351
Power corporations	2	5,01,500
Municipalities	52	94,808
Private companies	263	13,55,642
TOTAL	337	45,63,301

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1960-61.

TABLE 160
CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

Nature of use	No. of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	In thousands	Percentage of total	Total (thousand kw.)	Percentage	Crore kwh.	Percentage of total
Domestic ..	34,57.4	75.5	20,47.8	25.9	1,492.3	10.8
Commercial ..	7,07.6	15.5	5,54.1	7.0	847.7	6.1
Industrial (including water works & traction) ..	2,39.9	5.2	45,25.4	57.5	10,482.6	75.6
Public lighting ..	7.9	0.2	61.7	0.8	193.2	1.4
Irrigation ..	1,59.2	3.6	6,90.2	8.8	832.9	6.1
TOTAL ..	45,72.0	100.0	78,79.2	100.0	13,848.7	100.0

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, numbers electrified during different Plan periods, and those expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan.

TABLE 161
TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

Population Range	Total number (1951 Census)	Number electrified by March 31			
		1951	1956	1961	1966 (estimated)
Over 1,00,000	73	49	73	73	73
50,000 to 1,00,000	111	88	111	111	111
10,000 to 50,000	1,257	500	716	1,073	1,257
Below 10,000	5,59,666	3,050	6,500	21,643	41,559
TOTAL	5,61,107	3,687	7,400	22,900	43,000

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw. During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11·2 lakh kw. or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34·2 lakh kw. to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity of the plants in commission and under erection and testing is expected to be of the order of 134 lakh kw. of which about 127 lakh kw. are expected to be in commercial operation. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity would have risen from 18 kwh. in 1951, 28 kwh. in 1956 and 45 kwh. in 1961 to about 95 kwh. in 1966.

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the end of the First and Second Plans and the target for the Third Plan.

TABLE 162
POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (estimated)
<i>Installed capacity (in lakhs of kw.)</i>				
Public Utility Undertakings				
(a) State-owned	6	14	32	98
(b) Company-owned	11	13	14	15
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	10	14
TOTAL	23	34	56	1,27
<i>Energy generated (in crores of kwh.)</i>				
Public Utility Undertakings				
(a) State-owned	210	450	1,093	3,450
(b) Company-owned	300	430	592	650
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	220	319	400
TOTAL	657	1,100	2,004	4,500

The estimated cost of the power programme in the public sector in the Third Plan is Rs. 1,039 crores. Investment in the private sector is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The approximate breakup of the programme in the public sector is Rs. 661 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, Rs. 51 crores for atomic power and about Rs. 327 crores for transmission and distribution schemes including Rs. 105 crores for rural electrification.

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. A nuclear power station is planned for construction at Tarpur, near Bombay. It will consist of two reactors, each producing 150 MW of power. One of these is expected to be commissioned before the end of the Third Plan and the other in the first year of the Fourth Plan. Investigations are being undertaken for selecting a suitable site for a second nuclear power station in the Punjab-Delhi-Rajasthan-Uttar Pradesh region.

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power stations commissioned during the First and Second Plans and the principal power generation schemes included in the Third Plan are given in tables 165 and 166 at the end of this Chapter. Some of the major power projects are briefly described below.

Koyna Project

The first stage of the project, estimated to cost Rs. 38.28 crores and inaugurated in January, 1954, envisages the construction of a 208 ft. high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel which will divert the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 1,570 feet. The underground power house will have four units of 60,000 kw. each. The first of the four generators was commissioned on May 16, 1962. About 2.8 lakh kw. of power will be supplied to Bombay and Poona and the remaining 10,000 kw. to the adjoining areas in Maharashtra.

The construction of the Power House is expected to be completed shortly.

Rihand Dam Project

The Rihand Project, estimated to cost Rs. 46.05 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 300 ft. high and 3,065 ft. long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, 180 square miles in area, to be created by the dam, will store 86 lakh acre-ft. of water. A power station with an initial installed capacity of 2.5 lakh kw. and an ultimate installed capacity of 3 lakh kw. is also under construction at the toe of the dam. A network of transmission lines with the necessary transmission and switching sub-stations will cover the entire eastern and south-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Power from the project will be used for the industrial and agricultural development of this economically backward region, with a population of over 2.5 crores, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries and pumping schemes for irrigation. This power station will also supply power to the aluminium industry which is the first of its kind in the State. The project will further provide irrigation benefits to about 14 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar.

The project has almost been completed.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam, 176 ft. high above foundations and 1,345 ft. long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 6,25,000 acre-feet of water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw. each and three units of 21,250 kw. each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. These two phases are now practically over and the flood control programme is to enter the third phase, which envisages long-term measures, like the construction of reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-waterlogging measures.

Flood Control Boards assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees, exist in 13 States, with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre. Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. Four major schemes, each costing Rs. one crore or above, and 971 minor schemes, each costing less than Rs. one crore, have been approved for Central loan assistance since 1954-55, involving an outlay of Rs. 9,22.47 lakhs and Rs. 40,24.56 lakhs respectively.

Out of a total programmed area of 52,191 sq. miles of aerial photography an area of 51,497 sq. miles has been surveyed by the Survey of India. The progress in regard to photo-mosaics was 65,994 sq. miles out of a programmed area of 66,214 sq. miles. About 3,600 miles of embankments and 700 miles of drainage channels were completed in various States. These works, together with other flood control works and the embankments on the Kosi, have benefited an area of about 66 lakh acres. In addition, 52 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion, and the level of 4,316 villages has been raised above flood level. The flood forecasting unit, set up in the Central Water and Power Commission, issued fairly accurate daily forecasts of the level of the Yamuna river at Delhi, two days in advance, during the last three flood seasons.

A High Level Committee on Floods, which was set up by the Government of India in April 1957, in order to assess the flood problem in the country and advise on measures that should be taken to tackle it, submitted the second volume of its report in November 1958. The recommendations contained in the first volume of the Committee's Report, submitted to Government in 1957, were accepted by the Central Flood Control Board in May 1958.

Expert committees set up after the devastating floods of 1959 by the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal, to enquire into the causes of floods and to formulate suitable remedial measures, have since submitted their preliminary reports and are now working on their final reports. The terms of reference of the Orissa Committee have been enlarged by the State Government to include the river systems affected by the floods of 1960.

Many States experienced heavy floods, during the 1961 monsoon season. A special feature of this year's floods was that States like Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, which are normally not subject to any appreciable floods, experienced heavy floods as a result of heavy and concentrated rainfall. Synchronisation of floods in the Ganga and its tributaries in South Bihar was another peculiar feature this year. Poona city in Maharashtra faced a grave flood following breaches in the Panshet and Khadakvasala dams. The Narmada in Madhya Pradesh,

the Brahmaputra in Assam, the Beas in Punjab and the Gandak in U.P. recorded the highest ever levels this year. The Mahanadi in Orissa recorded an unprecedented flow at the Hirakud Dam. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and to some extent West Bengal suffered from drainage congestion.

The experience gained during the last seven years indicates that new flood situations are liable to arise which may call for a review of the flood control policy being followed. With this end in view it is proposed to organise five seminars on a regional basis. The deliberations of these seminars will be co-ordinated by a Central Committee.

Flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of sufficient data flood control programme had to be taken up on an emergency basis during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan, as a result of surveys and investigations carried out in recent years, flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes have been incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States for which an outlay of Rs. 61 crores has been provided.

TABLE 163
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Godavari Delta System	1890	2,20	11,11
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,92	2,75
Romperu Drainage	1956	1,28	8
Rallapad	1957	1,03	8
Upper Pennar	1958	1,52	10
K.C. Canal	1958	7,54	2,78
Godavari (Stage I)	1958-59	6,01	65
Prakasam Barrage	1959-60	2,37	11,70
Bhairavani Tipka	1960	1,42	10
Bihar			
Sone Canals	1874	2,68	8,58
Kamala Canal	1951	23	38
Mayurakshi Left Bank Canal	1958	81	25
Tribeni Canal extension	1958-59	1,13	62
Nagi Dam	1960-61	40	8
Gujarat			
Rangola	1952	62	10
Brahmani	1954	91	27
Moj	1955	96	15
Aji	1957-58	69	3
Machu I	1962-63	1,48	22
Jammu and Kashmir			
Sind Valley	1956	1,24	18

*This is not an exhaustive list but contains only selected works.

TABLE 163 (contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kerala			
Kuttanad	1956	60	1,21
Peechi	1957-58	2,35	46
Chalakudy (Stage I)	1957-58	1,53	28
Walayar Reservoir	1958-59	1,17	8
Wadakkancheri (Vezhani)	1958-59	1,08	9
Nayyar	1959-60	2,10	19
Malampuzha	1959-60	5,32	48
Madhya Pradesh			
Tandula Canals	1925	34	1,65
Mahanadi Canals	1927	1,59	2,10
Sampna	1959	49	10
Gangulpara	1960-61	50	9
Madras			
Periyar System	1897	1,08	1,43
Kaveri Metur	1934	6,63	3,01
Perinchari	1956	44	6
Lower Bhavani	1956	9,51	2,07
Mettur Canals	1957	1,93	45
Aranar Reservoir	1957	1,06	12
Krishnagiri	1958	2,02	9
Sathanur	1959	2,58	21
Amaravathy	1959	3,24	54
Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme	1959	2,25	21
Pullambadi Canal Scheme	1959	2,06	22
Maharashtra			
Nira Left Bank Canal	1906	1,06	83
Pravara River Works	1911	1,53	84
Nira Right Bank Canal	1938	6,02	81
Gangapur Reservoir	1959	3,96	45
Mysore			
Krishnaraja Sagar Canal	1930	4,50	1,00
Tunga Anicut	1958-59	2,31	22
Nagu	1958-59	3,11	20
Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal	1958-59	5,45	1,20
Orissa			
Rushi-Kulya Canal System	1895	28	1,40
Punjab			
Upper Bari Doab Canal	1878-79	2,27	8,28
Western Yamuna Canal	1886	2,02	10,18
Sirhind Canal	1886-87	2,65	14,83
Eastern Canal extension	1933	8,38	3,49
Western Yamuna Canal extension	1944-45	1,58	1,21
Nangal Barrage	1954	3,95	27,50
Dadri	1961	79	*
Rajasthan			
Jawai Project	1958-59	2,46	46
Prabati Project	1959-60	1,06	35
Meja Project (Gudha)	1961	67	15
Sareri	1961	37	13
Namona	1961	44	10

*Linked with Western Yamuna Canal.

TABLE 163 (concl'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh			
Ganga Canal	1891	4,65	17,27
Lower Ganga Canal	1891	4,69	11,52
Betwa Canal	1893	1,22	2,06
Gavai and Ghagar Canal	1918	1,20	55
Sarada Canal	1930	11,37	19,72
Sarada Canal esxtension	1955-56	1,37	1,76
Mata Tila (Stage I)	1957-58	4,88	2,65
Jirgo Reservoir	1960	1,21	64
Sarada Canal Reservoir	1960-61	4,79	1,67
Belon and Ton Canal	1961	2,41	62
Agra Canal (remodelling)	1961	73	28
Ban Ganga Canal	1961	43	22
West Bengal			
Damodar Canals	1935	1,30	1,72
Mayurakshi	1961-62	20,15	6,50

TABLE 164

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE THIRD PLAN

	Total cost Rs. lakhs* (approx.)	Provision for the Third Plan irrigation Rs. lakhs	Annual benefits '000 acres	
			On completion	During the Second Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan)	101,89	4,19	36,00	22,50
Damodar Valley (West Bengal & Bihar)	34,68	1,16	13,44	9,85
Hirakud (Stage I) including Mahanadi Delta (Orissa)	93,34	12,00	15,58	2,50
Chambal (Stage I)—(Rajasthan & M.P.)	47,83	11,38	11,00	3,75
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	44,53	5,13	8,30	4,48
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	20,15	4,26	7,20	4,45
Bhadra (Mysore)	31,93	13,10	2,45	32
Kosi (Bihar)	24,81	12,00	14,05	—
Nagarjunasagar (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh)	91,12	50,00	20,60	—
Kakrapara Canal (Lower Tapi) (Gujarat)	18,70	4,00	5,62	50
Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)	66,47	38,00	16,84	—
Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	13,01	10,40	1,87	—
Ukai (Gujarat)	28,97	7,00	3,92	—
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	21,84	10,00	7,87	—
Purna (Maharashtra)	12,84	8,61	1,52	—
Narmada (Gujarat)	43,10	12,00	9,63	—
Banas (Gujarat)	8,27	6,05	1,10	—
Mula (Maharashtra)	15,00	6,00	1,31	—
Girna (Maharashtra)	8,65	5,19	1,43	52
Khadakvasla (Maharashtra)	10,55	5,96	77	—
New Kattalai (Madras)	2,25	6	21	12
Salandi (Orissa)	5,10	4,71	3,27	—
Gurgaon Canal (Punjab)	4,73	1,50	56	—
Kangsabati (West Bengal)	25,26	6,11	9,50	10
Chandrakeshar (Madhya Pradesh)	89	81	12	—
Kabini (Mysore)	3,20	2,67	30	—
Banas (Rajasthan)	7,76	1,50	2,00	—

*Irrigation portion only.

TABLE 164 (concl'd.)

	Total cost Rs. lakhs (approx.)	Provision for the Third Plan irrigation Rs. lakhs	Annual benefits '000 acres	
			On completion	During the Second Plan period
Bhadar (Gujarat)	3,23	2,43	45	—
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	3,48	1,14	63	—
Lidder canal (Jammu and Kashmir)	1,00	1,00	7	2
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	5,52	2,00	1,64	—
Laxmanathirtha (Mysore)	30	21	3	—
Vidur (Pondicherry and Madras)	89	5	3	3
Ram Ganga (Uttar Pradesh)	34,55	16,00	17,05	—
New Schemes				
Vamsadhara (Andhra Pradesh)	13,60	4,53	2,77	—
Vottigedda (Andhra Pradesh)	78	76	10	—
Koyna Irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	9,50	2,75	26	—
Bhima Lift irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	9,46	1,00	2,00	—
Purna Arna river project (Maharashtra)	3,22	1,20	37	—
Pus river scheme (Maharashtra)	2,16	1,56	25	—
Malaprabha Project (Mysore)	20,00	3,00	3,00	—
Hemavathi project (Mysore)	3,90	30	33	—
Birgovindpur irrigation scheme (Orissa)	5,07	1,50	1,70	—
Pipalpankha (Orissa)	1,34	30	45	—
Jamuna irrigation scheme (Assam)	1,68	1,68	81	—
Western Kosi Canal system (Bihar)	12,00	2,00	8,04	—
Tista Multipurpose Barrage Project (West Bengal)	104,00	1,00	28,50	—
Hasdeo Project (Barrage) (Madhya Pradesh)	16,00	1,50	3,00	—
Beas Project (Punjab & Rajasthan)	108,70	37,00	15,30	—
Gandak Canal (Uttar Pradesh)	10,99	10,00	5,98	—
Saraju Canal (Uttar Pradesh)	10,78	2,00	4,19	—
High Level Canal from Vishow to Nawkarwa (J. & K.)	75	25	15	—
Kallada (Kerala)	8,40	1,30	2,17	—
D.V.C. (Extension & improvements, etc.) (West Bengal)	5,95	5,95	1,10	—

TABLE 165

PRINCIPAL POWER STATIONS COMMISSIONED DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

Name of the scheme	Installed capacity commissioned (in thousand kw.)
Plant commissioned during the First Plan	
Nizamsagar hydro-electric scheme (Andhra Pradesh)	15
Machkund hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh and Orissa)	34
Sindri thermal station (Bihar)	80
Bokaro thermal station (D.V.C.)	1,73
Utran thermal station (Gujarat)	23
Ahmedabad electric supply extension (private sector—Gujarat)	60
Sengulam power station (Kerala)	48
Chandni thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	17
Indore thermal station extension (Madhya Pradesh)	13
Moyar power house (Madras)	36
Pykara power house (Madras)	27
Madras plant extensions (Madras)	30
Khaperkheda thermal station (Maharashtra)	30
Chola power station (Maharashtra)	78
Ballarshah thermal station (Maharashtra)	8

TABLE 165 (concl'd.)

Name of the scheme	Installed capacity commissioned (in thousand kw.)
Bhira hydro-electric scheme (Maharashtra)	22
Jog power station (Mysore)	72
Nangal power house (Punjab)	48
Kanpur thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	15
Pathri hydro-electric scheme (Uttar Pradesh)	20
Sarda hydro-electric scheme (Uttar Pradesh)	41
Calcutta electric supply corporation extension (West Bengal)	30
Delhi thermal station (Delhi)	20
Plant commissioned during the Second Plan	
Machkund hydro-electric scheme (Andhra Pradesh and Orissa)	81
Tungabhadra hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	36
Ramagundam thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	38
Umtru hydro-electric scheme (Assam)	8
Maithon hydro-electric scheme (D.V.C.)	60
Panchet hydro-electric scheme (D.V.C.)	40
Bokaro thermal station extension (D.V.C.)	83
Durgapur thermal station (D.V.C.)	1,65
Ahmedabad thermal station extension (Private sector—Gujarat)	15
Utran thermal station (Gujarat)	45
Poringalkuthu hydro-electric project (Kerala)	32
Neriamangalam hydro-electric project (Kerala)	45
Korba thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	90
Gandhisagar dam power station (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	69
Bhilai steel plant power station (Madhya Pradesh)	25
Madras thermal station extension (Madras)	30
Periyar hydro-electric project (Madras)	1,05
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	1,45
Trombay thermal station (private sector—Maharashtra)	1,87
Akola (Paras) thermal station (Maharashtra)	30
Ballarshah thermal station (Maharashtra)	16
Khaperkheda thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	30
Tungabhadra left bank power house (Mysore)	9
Hirakud hydro-electric project (Orissa)	1,23
Rourkela steel plant power station (Orissa)	75
Bhakra-Nangal project (Punjab and Rajasthan)	2,07
Kanpur thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	15
Eastern area power stations (Uttar Pradesh)	45
Durgapur coke-oven plant thermal station (West Bengal)	60
Indian Iron and Steel Co., power station, Burnpur (West Bengal)	20

TABLE 166

**PRINCIPAL GENERATION SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN WITH
BENEFIT POTENTIAL**

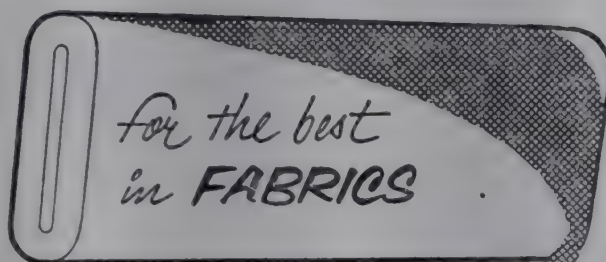
Name of the scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Continuing schemes	
Tungabhadra hydro-electric project stage II (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	36
Nellore thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	30
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Uiam hydro-electric project stage I (Assam)	36
Barauni thermal station (Bihar)	30
Pathratu thermal station (Bihar)	1,00

TABLE 166 (contd.)

Name of the scheme	Total installed capacity in thousand kw.
Chandrapura thermal station (D.V.C.)	2,80
Ahmedabad thermal station extension (Private sector—Gujarat) ..	30
Panniar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Sholayar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	54
Gandhisagar dam power station IV unit (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	23
Amarkantak thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	60
Neiveli lignite power station (Madras)	2,50
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	35
Koyna hydro-electric project stage I (Maharashtra)	2,40
Purna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	15
Bhadra hydro-electric project (Mysore)	33
Tungabhadra left bank power house (Mysore)	18
Sharavathy hydro-electric project stage I (Mysore)	1,78
Hirakud hydro-electric project (Orissa)	1,47
Bhakra-Nangal project (Punjab and Rajasthan)	1,64
Rena Pratapsagar dam power house (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh)	1,28
Rihand hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	2,50
Kanpur thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	15
Harduaganj thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	60
Matatila hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	30
Yamuna hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	3,20
Ramganga hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	1,28
Jaldhaka hydro-electric project (West Bengal)	18
Durgapur coke-oven plant power house extension (West Bengal) ..	1,50
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi)	30
New Schemes	
Kothagudem thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Ramagundam thermal station extension (Andhra Pradesh)	60
Nagarjunasagar hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	1,00
Srisaillam hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	3,30
Nahorkatiya thermal station (Assam)	67
Uiam hydro-electric project stage II (Assam)	65
Barauni thermal station extension (Bihar)	75
Pathratu thermal station extension (Bihar)	2,50
Thermal extensions in D.V.C. area (D.V.C.)	2,80
Gandak hydro-electric project (Bihar)	15
Kosi hydro-electric project (Bihar)	20
Ahmedabad thermal station extension (Private sector—Gujarat) ..	30
Dhuvaran (Cambay) thermal station (Gujarat)	2,00
Chenani hydro-electric project (Jammu and Kashmir)	15
Jhelum hydro-electric project (Jammu and Kashmir)	27
Salal hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	60
Sabarigiri (Pamba) hydro-electric project (Kerala)	3,00
Idikki hydro-electric project (Kerala)	3,90
Kuttiadi hydro-electric project (Kerala)	45
Korba thermal station extension (Madhya Pradesh)	2,00
Satpura thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	1,80
Tawa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh)	42
Punasa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat)	5,76
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	2,40
Mettur tunnel hydro-electric project (Madras)	1,00
Periyar hydro-electric project (Madras)	35
Neiveli lignite power station extension (Madras)	1,50
Parambikulam hydro-electric project (Madras)	1,80
Koyna hydro-electric project stage II (Maharashtra)	3,00
Khaperkheda thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	60
Akola (Paras) thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	60
Bhusawal thermal station (Maharashtra)	60
Nuclear power station (Maharashtra and Gujarat)	3,00
Vaitarna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	45

TABLE 166 (concl'd.)

Name of the scheme	Installed capacity commissioned in thousand kw
Sharavathy hydro-electric project stage II (Mysore)	5,35
Sharavathy tail race development (Mysore)	1,45
Talcher thermal station (Orissa)	2,40
Balimela/Guntawada hydro-electric scheme (Orissa & Andhra Pradesh)	2,40
Bhakra right bank power house (Punjab and Rajasthan)	2,80
Uhl river hydro-electric power project stage II (Punjab)	40
Upper Bari-Doab canal project (Punjab)	22
Beas project stage I (Punjab and Rajasthan)	2,40
Thermal extensions (Rajasthan)	90
Kotah hydro-electric project (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh)	78
Harduaganj thermal station extention (Uttar Pradesh)	30
Singrauli thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	2,50
Obra hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	80
Bandel thermal station (West Bengal)	3,00
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi and Punjab)	1,80



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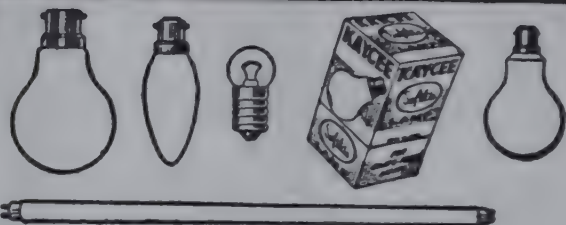


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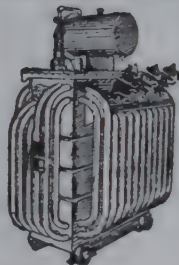
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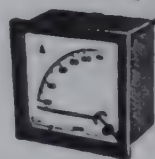
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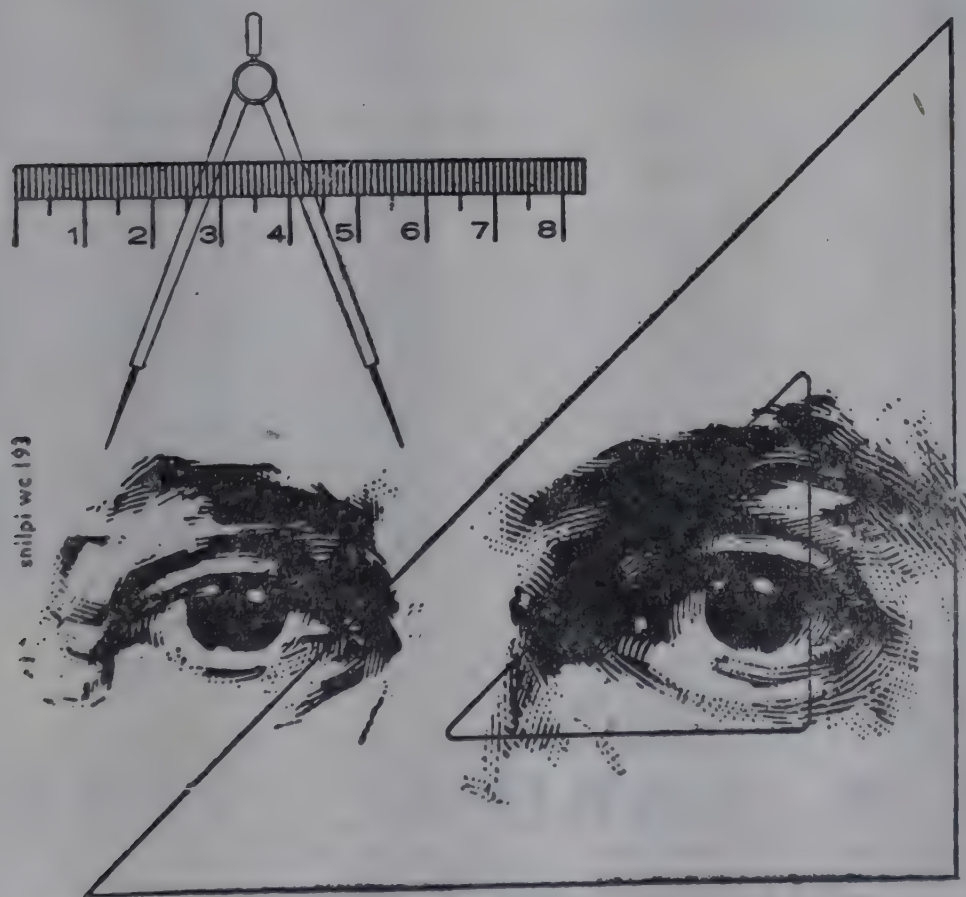
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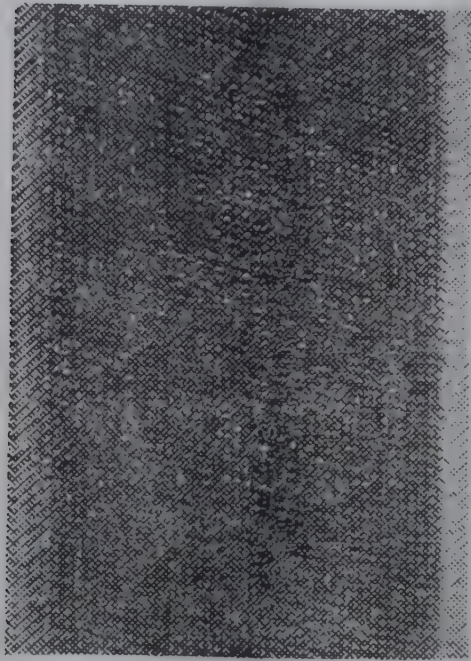
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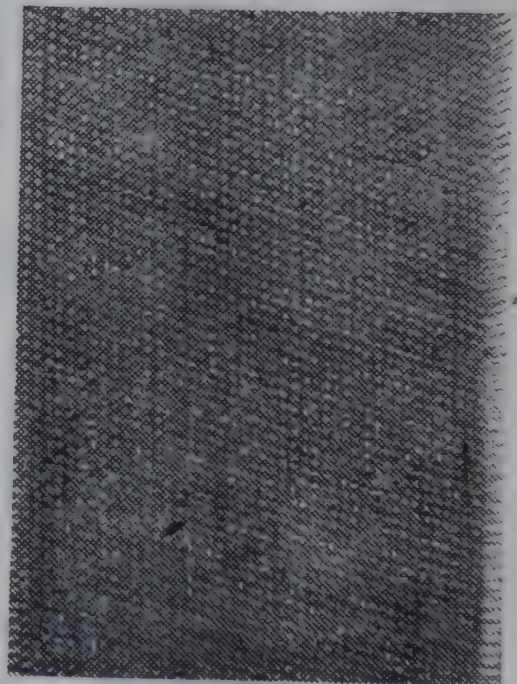


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CHAPTER XXIV

INDUSTRY

According to the 1958 Census of Indian Manufactures*, India had 8,052 registered factories†. Of these 6,617 or 82 per cent of the total, which submitted returns, employed in all Rs. 1,215 crores worth of capital consisting of Rs. 631 crores fixed capital and Rs. 584 crores working capital. The total number of persons employed in these factories was 18,20,539 including 15,99,901 workers. The total value of the products of these manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,717 crores, the net value added by manufacture amounting to Rs. 490 crores. Salaries and wages (including the money value of other benefits) paid to employees amounted to Rs. 268·1 crores.

The total profits earned by 311 joint-stock companies during 1956, according to another estimate**, amounted to Rs. 39·58 crores as against Rs. 40·52 crores in the previous year. The revised index of industrial profits (profits before tax) in respect of public limited companies during 1959 for all industries, with 1955 as the base year, was 138·7 compared to 102·9, 90·4 and 112·0 during 1958, 1957 and 1956 respectively. The index numbers of industrial profits during 1959 for certain important industries in respect of public limited companies were as follows: jute 684·9; cotton 83·9; tea 165·0; sugar 158·1; paper 156·2; iron and steel 85·2; coal 116·4; and cement 82·4. The index number of industrial profits (before deduction of tax) in respect of 333 selected private limited companies, with 1955 as the base year, was 185·3 in 1959 compared to 157·2, 129·3 and 122·6 in 1958, 1957 and 1956 respectively.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy was first announced in 1948. This envisaged a mixed economy with an overall responsibility of the Government for the planned development of industries and their regulation in national interest. While it reiterated the right of the State to acquire an industrial undertaking in the public interest, it reserved an appropriate sphere for private enterprise‡.

A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialistic pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but at the same time private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. (The two schedules are enumerated below.) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy

*The following States and Union Territories were not covered by the Census: Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

† Those employing 20 or more workers on any day and using power.

**By the Department of Company Law Administration, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

‡ See 'India 1957', p. 289.

plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding and telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport; sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistently with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings and any substantial expansion of, and the manufacture of new articles by, existing undertakings were required to be licensed. The Government were authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government were empowered to take over its management or control. A Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers was to be constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of industries. Development Councils for individual industries were also to be set up.

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries, and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Besides the Central Advisory Council of Industries, Development Councils have been set up for the following industries: (i) inorganic chemicals, (ii) internal combustion engines, power-driven pumps, air compressors, (iii) bicycles, sewing machines and instruments, (iv) sugar, (v) light electrical, (vi) heavy electrical, (vii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (viii) machine building (ix) woollen textiles, (x) art silk textiles, (xi) machine tools, (xii) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (xiii) oils, soaps and paints, (xiv) food processing, (xv) organic chemicals, (xvi) automobiles, (xvii) paper, pulp and allied industries, (xviii) leather, leather goods and pickers, and (xix) glass and ceramics. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. Between January and November 1961, 1,117 new licences were issued under the Act. It was decided in 1959 that for industrial machinery as well as a number of other items, firms concerned might apply straightaway for import licences for capital goods and once these were granted, the Industries Act licence would follow as a matter of course. Small and medium industries employing less than 100 workers and having fixed assets of not more than Rs. 10 lakhs, have been exempted from licensing.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The total purchases during 1960-61 (Rs. 222 crores) contained only 19 per cent imported stores against 37 per cent in 1955-56. The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 180·5 crores as against Rs. 75·9 crores in 1955-56.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres and of regional productivity directorates manned by specialists. So far 43 local councils have been set up; six regional directorates at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Ludhiana have also been established. The National Council gives matching contributions of equivalent amount to all local councils. India is a member of the Asian Productivity Organisation set up in April 1961 to promote mutual co-operation in this field.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 with a view to enlarging and diversifying the assistance provided by the Corporation. The 1960 amendment has, among other things, empowered the Corporation to directly subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns. The Corporation's resources were strengthened by the sanction in June 1960, by the US Development Loan Fund, of a \$ 10 million (about Rs. 4·76 crores) foreign currency loan for the private sector industries in India. Up to March 1961, loans sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 99·67 crores including a record sum of Rs. 27·48 crores during 1960-61. Foreign currency loans amounting to Rs. 3·48 crores were for the first time sanctioned by the Corporation. Loans worth Rs. 54·90 crores were actually disbursed. A sum of Rs. 13·5 crores was provided in the Second Plan for Central Government loans to the Corporation; the amount was later raised to Rs. 22·25 crores.

The State Financial Corporations** assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The total amount of loans and advances sanctioned by them till March 1961 was Rs. 36·17 crores, of which Rs. 22·16 crores were disbursed.

By the end of 1960, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, approved financial assistance for a total amount of Rs. 31·41 crores† covering a wide range of industries: paper, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, textiles, sugar, metal ores, lime and cement works,

*See also 'India 1961', p. 302.

**With the setting up of a new Corporation for Gujarat following the bifurcation of Bombay State in May 1960, the number of State Financial Corporations rose to 15, one for each State.

†Excluding applications sanctioned but subsequently withdrawn by applicants or not proceeded with for other reasons.

glass manufacture etc. Actual disbursements amounted to Rs. 12.46 crores. The Corporation obtained a \$ 20 million (Rs. 9.52 crores) loan from the World Bank and a \$ 5 million (Rs. 2.38 crores) loan from the US Development Loan Fund.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd. was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan. Loans to be eligible for rediscount must be for periods between 3 and 7 years and of a medium-sized amount, not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. These facilities will be available only to those industrial concerns whose paid-up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2.5 crores. Refinance assistance sanctioned till March 1961 amounted to Rs. 7.69 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation, set up in 1954, also acts as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units. Till the end of September 1961, loans amounting to Rs. 22.29 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See chapter on 'India and International Organisations').

Foreign Capital

In order to supplement the capital resources for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in cases where sufficient capacity for the manufacture of a particular item does not exist in the country and where it is desirable to secure the know-how from leading foreign firms. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

- (i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;
- (ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;
- (iii) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country;
- (iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

According to a study by the Economic Department of the Reserve Bank of India, the value of the private foreign non-banking business investments in India at the end of 1959 totalled Rs. 610.7 crores (inclusive of IBRD loans). Net of capital repatriation, the flow of foreign business investments (inclusive of IBRD loans) during 1959 amounted to Rs. 38.1 crores against Rs. 27.7 crores during 1958 and an annual average of Rs. 38.2 crores during 1956-58. India's foreign liabilities at the official sector during 1959 amounted to Rs. 944 crores and those at the banking sector

Rs. 60 crores. Total investment liabilities of India thus amounted to Rs. 1,615 crores in 1959. The net investment liabilities, after taking into account her foreign capital assets of Rs. 645 crores in the official sector and Rs. 59 crores in the banking sector, however, amounted to Rs. 911 crores at the end of 1959. The official foreign capital assets of Rs. 645 crores include Rs. 300 crores of partition debt to India from Pakistan. Of the Rs. 610·7 crores worth of foreign (non-banking) business investments in India, the bulk (Rs. 400·1 crores) came from the UK and Rs. 82·0 crores from the USA.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

Although the first cotton mill in India was built at Calcutta in 1818, the real beginnings of the industry were made in Bombay in the year 1854, with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of the jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. These, along with coal mining, were the only major industries which had developed substantially before World War I. The War gave a further impetus to industrial development. The policy of discriminating protection, adopted in 1922 on the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission, did much to help the growth of Indian industries. Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piecegoods more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased 8 times and of paper $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. The protected sugar industry progressed so speedily between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. About the same time the cement industry also began to grow, and by 1935-36 it was able to meet about 95 per cent of the total needs of the country. The production of matches, glass, *vanaspati*, soap and several engineering industries recorded large increases during this period. An electrical goods industry came into being.

World War II created conditions favourable for the maximum utilisation of capacity in Indian industries. Several new industries came into existence such as ferro-alloys, non-ferrous metals, diesel engines, pumps, bicycles, sewing machines, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and superphosphate. The manufacture of machine tools and simple machinery, cutlery and pharmaceuticals also commenced.

In the immediate post-war period, a new range of industries grew up; ball and roller bearings, carding engines, ring frames and locomotives. The fertiliser, cement, sheet glass, caustic soda and sulphuric acid industries expanded.

During First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industry have been remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were completed in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. The foundations have been laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries there has been an advance on a wide front, leading not only to larger units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilisers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products: urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The output of many other industries has

increased substantially: bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery. New skills have been learnt by the workers and a large and growing class of industrial managers has come into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years; the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories have sprung up in the environs of the main cities of the country.

At the same time there have been some large shortfalls. The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons. The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also fell short of the target set for the Second Plan period. The expansion of the Government Sindri fertilizer factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi were not completed till 12 to 18 months after the scheduled date and have been finding it difficult to reach capacity output. The three new fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela, have all been delayed by one or two years; whereas they were all planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61, the Nangal plant came into partial production only in January 1961, while the other two are still under construction. The delay in their case, as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, is mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should by now have been quite far advanced in their construction, are still in their initial stages; they will only begin to yield output at the end of the Third Plan. The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates has been delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan has shown that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than expected. This highlights the importance of advance planning. The shortfall in some industrial production targets of the Second Plan, which include some industries of crucial importance to the economy, is shown in the table below.

TABLE 167
SHORTFALL IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TARGETS (SECOND PLAN)

	Unit	Production targets (Second Plan)	Actual production (1960-61)
Steel finished	Lakh tons	43	22
Nitrogenous fertilizers (in terms of nitrogen)	Thousand tons	2,90.0	1,10.0
Phosphatic fertilizers (in terms of P_2O_5) ..	Thousand tons	1,20.0	55.0
Textile machinery	Value; Rs. crores	17.0	9.0
Cement machinery	Value; Rs. crores	2.0	0.6
Paper machinery	Value; Rs. crores	4.0	—
Aluminium	Thousand tons	25.0	18.5
Newsprint	Thousand tons	60.0	25.0
Chemical pulp	Tons	30,000	—
Soda ash	Thousand tons	2,30	1,45
Caustic soda	Thousand tons	1,35	1,00
Dyestuffs	Lakh lbs.	2,20	1,15
Cement	Lakh tons	1,30*	85

Most of the other targets of capacity and production have been approximately fulfilled and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, target was exceeded.

*Revised to 1,00-1,10 lakh tons in May 1958.

The actual cost of many of the projects has been more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up, often owing to lack of experience in project engineering. The importance of more accurate estimates have been emphasised in the Third Plan. Consultant organisations who could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry has been effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible. Similarly in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of under-developed regions have generally been kept in view to the extent possible. The overall fixed investment on public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956-61) has been about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 560 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures are Rs. 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores respectively. The industry-wise break-up of the overall investment, as now assessed, as compared with the original estimates given in the *Programmes of Industrial Development: 1956-61*, page ix, is shown in the table below.

TABLE 168
OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Estimate under Second Plan	As now assessed
Metallurgical industries (iron and steel, aluminium and ferro-manganese)	502.5	770.0
Engineering industries (heavy and light)	150.0	175.0
Chemical industries including drugs and pharmaceuticals	132.0	140.0
Cement, electric porcelain and refractories	93.0	60.0
Petroleum refining	10.0	30.0
Paper, newsprint, security paper	54.0	40.0
Sugar	51.0	56.0
Cotton, jute, woollen and silk yarn and cloth	36.3	50.0
Rayon and staple fibre	24.0	34.0
Others	41.5	115.0
Replacement and modernisation	150.0	150.0
TOTAL ..	1,244.3	1,620.0

In spite of the large investment (about 30 per cent above the Plan estimate), the physical targets set under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the rather high target originally set for the cement industry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in the physical performance.

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan is on the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on machine building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following Plan periods the growth of the economy will become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid. The priorities have been laid down as follows:

- (i) completion of Second Plan projects which are yet to be implemented or which had been deferred owing to foreign exchange difficulties;
- (ii) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy

- tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilizers and petroleum products;
- (iii) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petrochemical origin; and
- (iv) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials.

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan will entail an outlay of about Rs. 2,993 crores. The foreign exchange component is placed at about Rs. 1,338 crores. The break-up is as follows:

TABLE 169
OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Public sector		Private sector		Public and private sectors	
	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
New investment						
Mineral development ..	478	200	60	28	538	228
Industrial development ..	1,330	660	1,125	450	2,455	1,110
TOTAL ..	1,808	860	1,185	478	2,993	1,338
Replacement ..	—	—	150	50	150	50

The fixed investment of Rs. 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the public sector shown in the table above does not include (i) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manufacturing industries; (ii) the cost of the construction subsidy given to Hindustan Shipyard; (iii) programmes of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures; (iv) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC); and (v) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost is about Rs. 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it has been possible to make for them is only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs. 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs. 70 crores in the States). It is probable, therefore, that their full implementation will take more than five years. Projects of the Central Government have been grouped into three categories, namely, (i) projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan; (ii) new projects for which external credits are already assured wholly or partly; and (iii) new projects for which external credits have yet to be arranged.

Tables 170 and 171 show the industrial and mineral projects in the public sector (Central Government), projected investment (including foreign exchange component) in each and the target of capacity to be attained.

Table 173 shows, for selected categories of industries, the targets of capacity and production to be attained during the Third Plan. Capacity and production at the beginning of the Third Plan as well as production at the beginning of the First and Second Plans, are also shown.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)—THIRD PLAN

299

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
A. Projects				
Completion of the three steel plants..	under execution and carried over from Second Plan			
	Rourkela	50.0	20.0	30 lakh tons of steel ingots and 7,00,000 tons of pig iron for sale
	Bhilai			
Rourkela fertilizer factory ..	Durgapur			1,20,000 tons of nitrogen
Heavy machinery plant ..	Rourkela	80.0	55.0	45,000 tons of finished machinery
Foundry forge shop ..	Ranchi			94,000 tons of castings and forgings
Mining machinery plant ..	Ranchi			30,000 tons of mining machinery
Heavy electrical plant ..	Durgapur	16.0	7.0	Rs. 12.5 crores worth of electrical equipment
	Bhopal			
Drug projects				
(a) synthetic drugs plant ..	Santnagar (Andhra Pradesh)			Rs. 6.4 crores worth of drugs
(b) antibiotics plant ..	Rishikesh (Uttar Pradesh)	30.0	15.0	Rs. 25.8 crores worth of antibiotics
(c) phyto-chemicals plant ..	Munnar (Kerala)			Rs. 77 lakhs worth of phyto-chemicals
(d) surgical instruments plant ..	Guindy (Madras)			Rs. 2.8 crores worth of instruments
Organic intermediates plant ..	Near Panvel (Maharashtra)	11.0	6.0	25,000 tons of organic intermediates
Expansion of Hindustan antibiotics ..	Pimpri (Maharashtra)	0.5	—	45,000 kgs of streptomycin and 1.5 tons of tetracyclines
Trombay fertilizer factory ..	Trombay (Maharashtra)	25.0	13.0	90,000 tons of nitrogen
Naharkatiya fertilizer factory ..	Naharkatiya (Assam)	12.0	7.0	32,500 tons of nitrogen
Neyveli fertilizer factory ..		15.68	11.56	70,000 tons of nitrogen
Briquetting and carbonisation plant ..	Neyveli (Madras)	13.84	8.61	3,80,000 tons of carbonized briquettes
Neyveli thermal power plant ..		9.67	5.86	250 mw
Nunmati oil refinery ..	Nunmati (Assam)	8.5	4.9	7.5 lakh tons of crude oil
Barauni oil refinery ..	Barauni (Bihar)	23.0	7.5	20 lakh tons of crude oil
		295.19	161.4	
B. New Projects				
Expansion of heavy machinery plant ..	for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly			
Expansion of foundry forge ..	Ranchi	14.0	11.0	80,000 tons of finished machinery
Expansion of mining machinery plant ..	Ranchi	10.0	5.5	1,53,000 tons of castings and forgings
	Durgapur	15.0	10.0	45,000 tons of mining machinery

TABLE 170 (contd.)

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
Second and third heavy electrical projects ..	Not yet decided	69.0	45.0	Scope yet to be finally decided in the case of the third project
Heavy machine tool project ..	Ranchi	11.0	9.0	Rs. 3-4 crores worth of machine tools
Precision instruments project ..	Not yet decided	8.0	6.0	Rs. 20 crores worth of instruments
Ophthalmic glass project ..	Durgapur	2.6	2.0	300 tons of ophthalmic glass
Raw film project ..	Ootacamund	8.0	5.0	63 lakh sq. metres of raw films, photographic paper etc.
Watch factory ..	Bangalore	2.5	1.5	3,60,000 watches
Expansion of Bhilai steel plant ..	Bhilai	138.0	56.0	25 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3,00,000 tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Durgapur steel plant ..	Durgapur	56.0	27.0	16 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3,00,000 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Rourkela steel plant ..	Rourkela	90.0	50.0	18 lakh tons of steel ingots
Expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools ..	Bangalore	3.0	2.0	Rs. 7 crores worth of machine tools
Basic refractories project ..	Bhilai	3.0	1.5	Scope yet to be decided
New machine tool works in Punjab ..	Exact location not yet decided	5.0	3.0	1,000 machine tools (Rs. 3.5 crores)
Gujarat oil refinery ..	Exact location not yet decided	30.0	15.0	20 lakh tons of crude oil
Expansion of Praga Tools ..	Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1.0	0.5	Rs. 1 crore worth of machine tools
Heavy structural works ..	Not yet decided	6.0	4.0@	10,000 tons of heavy structurals on single shift basis.
Heavy plate and vessel works ..	Not yet decided			18,000-20,000 tons of chemical plant machinery on single shift basis.
Gorakhpur fertilizer factory ..	Gorakhpur	18.0	8.0	80,000 tons of nitrogen
Security paper mill ..	Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	5.5	4.0	1,500 tons of security paper
Expansion of Hindustan Cables ..	Rupnarainpur (West Bengal)	3.5	1.2	2,000 miles of dry core cables and 500 miles of plastic insulated city cables on double shift basis.
		499.1	267.2	

@ According to the latest estimates these projects will cost Rs. 10.1 crores and will need foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 6.4 crores.

TABLE 170 (concl'd.)

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
Bokaro steel project	C. Other Projects Bokaro	200.0	100.0	10 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3,50,000 tons of pig iron for sale
Alloy and tool steel plant	Durgapur	50.0	20.0	48,000 tons of finished products
Expansion of Bhopal heavy electrical plant	Bhopal	19.0	8.0	Rs. 25 crores worth of electrical equipment
Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard (expansion and subsidy)	Visakhapatnam	10.0	1.5	
Dry dock project of the Hindustan Shipyard	Visakhapatnam	2.0	0.5	
Second shipyard	Cochin	20.0	5.0	50,000-60,000 dwt
Expansion of FACT	Alwaye (Kerala)	8.0	5.6	60,000 tons of nitrogen
Expansion of Nepa mills	Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh	4.0	3.0	60,000 tons of newsprint
Salt development .. .. .	.. .. .	3.0	0.8	
Heavy compressors and pumps project	Not yet decided	15.0	10.0	Scope yet to be decided
Ball and roller bearing project	Not yet decided	8.0	6.0	20 lakh bearings
Additional capacity for machine tools	Not yet decided	15.0	10.0	Scope yet to be decided
Second heavy structural works	Not yet decided	3.0	1.5	
Second plate and vessel works	Not yet decided			
Marine diesel engine factory	Not yet decided			
Expansion and modernisation of the Government alkaloid factory	Ghazipur (Uttar Pradesh)	0.4	—	
Lubricating oil plant .. .. .	.. .. .	12.0	6.0	1,00,000 tons of HVI Lubricants.
Low temperature carbonisation plants .. .. .	.. .. .	22.0	15.0	22 lakh tons of coal
Neyveli lignite high temperature carbonisation plant	Neyveli (Madras)	25.0	13.0	10 lakh tons of lignite
and connected facilities for pig iron production	At project sites	50.0	—	
Townships				
		466.4	205.9	
TOTAL		1,260.69	634.5	

TABLE 171
MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)—
THIRD PLAN

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)
A. Projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan		
<i>Coal</i>		
Coal programme of National Coal Development Corporation	8.00	
Washeries at Bhojudih, Patherdih and Dugda	7.50	4.00
	15.50	4.00
<i>Oil</i>		
OIL INDIA		
Crude pipe line	8.00	—
Share capital in Oil India	1.42	—
	9.42	
<i>Lignite</i>		
NEYVELI LIGNITE PROJECT		
Mining scheme	3.29	1.30
Housing	3.00	—
	6.29	1.30
<i>Iron ore</i>		
Kiriburu	6.00	3.93
TOTAL ..	37.21	9.23
B. New projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly		
<i>Coal</i>		
Additional coal (1.7 crore tons) from National Coal Development Corporation	57.00*	28.00
Singareni expansion (30 lakh tons)	20.00	6.00
Maintenance of production	16.00	10.00
Central workshop	8.00	2.70
Drills for prospecting	2.00	1.40
Advance action for the Fourth Plan	10.00	7.00
Central ropeways	16.00	8.00
Additional washing capacity for coking coal	20.00	11.30
	149.00	74.40
<i>Oil</i>		
Oil exploration	115.00	53.53
<i>Iron ore</i>		
Bailadila iron ore project	17.00	8.55
<i>Copper projects</i>		
Khetri copper project	10.00	6.36
Daribo copper project	2.50	
	12.50	6.36
TOTAL ..	293.50	142.84
C. Other projects		
<i>Coal</i>		
Non-coking coal washeries	12.00	7.00
<i>Neyveli lignite project</i>		
Expansion of mine output	3.80	1.45

* In addition, some further amount may be needed for deep and gassy mines.

TABLE 171 (concl'd.)

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs. crores)
<i>Oil</i>		
Oil distribution programme	10.00	—
Oil India	8.00	—
Crude oil pipe lines	4.00	—
Oil products pipe lines	37.00	10.00
	59.00	10.00
<i>Other minerals</i>		
Sikkim copper project	2.50	1.30
Panna diamond project	1.50	0.60
Manganese ore beneficiation plants	5.00	1.00
Project for sulphur from pyrites	5.00	2.50
Kolar gold mines	1.50	0.84
Hutti gold mines	0.50	0.20
Expansion of Kiriburu	6.00	3.00
Uranium mining, fabrication and plutonium extraction plant	24.00	8.17
	46.00	17.61
<i>Surveys</i>		
GSI expansion	10.00	3.19
IBM expansion	5.00	1.89
	15.00	5.08
GRAND TOTAL ..	466.51	193.21

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production during 1959 and 1960 and the index numbers of industrial production (base : 1951=100) for the year 1960 and for the months of October 1960 and October 1961 are given in table 172. For January-October 1961, the general index* was 180.6 (provisional) compared to 167.8 for January-October 1960. Some new engineering and chemical industries, not included in the index, have also been recording considerable progress. Shortage of foreign exchange continues but it has been possible to ensure generally that industrial production is least hampered on that account.

TABLE 172
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	Actual production during		Index number of production (1951=100)		
		1959	1960	1960 (a)	October 1960	October 1961
Coal	Lakh m. tons	4,78	5,26	150.9	149.4	147.5
Iron ore	Lakh m. tons	79	1,06	286.5	290.7	354.5
Sugar (b)	Thousand m. tons	19,50	24,85	228.7	41.3	48.9
Tea	Lakh kgs.	32,39	31,49	110.3	216.3	225.1
Salt	Lakh quintals	3,18	3,44	123.8	55.5	47.3
Vegetable oil products (vanaspati)	Thousand quintals	32,19	33,77	192.8	115.5	126.5
Cigarettes	Crores	32,17	38,33	178.7	173.4	188.8
Cotton textiles				115.4	111.6	118.1
Yarn	Lakh kgs.	78,15	78,79	134.5	131.8	149.2
Cloth	Lakh metres	450,38	461.62	105.9	101.4	102.6

*Seasonally adjusted index.

TABLE 172 (concl'd.)

	Unit	Actual production during		Index number of production (1951=100)		
		1959	1960	1960 (a)	October 1960	October 1961
Jute textiles (c)				126.9	119.2	110.3
Hessian (d) ..	Thousand m. tons	4,66	4,30	131.1	123.5	115.8
Sacking ..	Thousand m. tons	5,12	5,50	103.9	104.1	85.3
Footwear (leather)	Lakh pairs	82	92	160.9	114.6	157.4
Paper and paper-board ..	Thousand m. tons	2,99	3,45	257.6	267.5	289.2
Footwear (rubber)	Lakh pairs	3,92	4,46	193.6	184.9	145.3
Tyres (e) ..	Thousand	11,39	13,61	253.2	209.6	189.9
Sulphuric acid ..	Thousand m. tons	2,97	3,60	331.7	266.6	375.7
Caustic soda ..	Thousand m. tons	70	99	662.8	651.4	890.7
Bleaching powder	M. tons	5,184	5,928	162.9	130.6	242.8
Ammonium sulphate ..	Thousand m. tons	3,85	3,88	725.4	790.5	617.1
Paints and varnishes ..	Thousand m. tons	55	51	149.7	156.5	183.4
Matches (f) ..	Thousand cases (g)	6,49	6,61	114.5	105.4	110.2
Soap (h) ..	Thousand m. tons	1,32	1,41	166.2	161.8	169.9
Rayon ..	Thousand m. tons	37	43	924.8	1,008.1	1,111.0
Glass and glass-ware (i) ..	Lakh sq. metres	75	75	225.1	237.9	243.7
Cement ..	Lakh m. tons	69	78	241.4	254.8	249.9
Ceramics (j) ..	Thousand m. tons	5,07	5,40	261.4	247.6	262.0
Iron and steel ..				208.8	217.5	279.7
Pig iron and ferroalloy ..	Thousand m. tons	31,09	41,93	226.2	245.9	280.1
Finished steel ..	Thousand m. tons	17,64	22,08	201.8	206.1	279.6
Non-ferrous metals (k)				327.4	462.3	209.4
Aluminium ..	Metric tons	16,058	21,042	472.2	462.6	481.2
Copper ..	Metric tons	2,719	4,728	124.9	130.0	97.0
Brass ..	Thousand m. tons	21	44	389.1	630.9	189.3
Gold ..	Kgs.	5,142	4,992	70.9	69.3	67.6
Hurricane lanterns	Thousand	45,60	51,50	129.5	137.7	125.5
Enamelware ..	Lakh pieces	1,45	1,30	159.8	165.3	256.7
Diesel engines ..	Number	39,048	51,384	575.2	618.2	654.3
Sewing machines	Thousand	2,53	2,96	665.3	580.5	476.2
Dry cells ..	Lakhs	18,73	20,75	144.7	138.6	118.2
Storage batteries	Thousand	4,43	5,10	242.6	218.6	138.4
Electric lamps ..	Lakhs	3,48	4,14	266.7	283.1	257.9
Electric fans ..	Thousand	7,26	9,91	466.3	432.2	293.2
Domestic refrigerators ..	Number	3,960	11,388	—	—	—
Automobiles ..	Number	36,468	51,660	232.0	224.5	198.0
Bicycles ..	Thousand	9,91	10,51	919.5	893.0	817.0
General Index				170.3	174.2*	180.7*

*Seasonally adjusted index.

(a) Average of months.

(b) Figures relate to crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only.

(c) Relating to the production by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills' Association and to one non-member mill.

(d) Includes canvas.

(e) Production figures are in respect of automobile tyres only.

(f) Including figures for Jammu and Kashmir (not covered in other items).

(g) 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each.

(h) Figures relate to production of organised factories.

(i) Production figures relate to sheet glass only.

(j) Production figures relate to refractories only.

(k) Production figures relate to sheets and circles only.

TABLE 173

EXPANSION OF SELECTED MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS (THIRD PLAN)

Industry	Unit	Pre-First Plan (1950-51) produc- tion	End of First Plan (1955-56) produc- tion	End of Second Plan (1960-61)		Third Plan target (1965-66)	
				Estimated capacity	Estimated produc- tion	Capacity	Produc- tion.
A. Metallurgical industries							
Iron and steel		14	17	60	35	102	92
(i) steel ingots		9.8	13	45	22	75	68
(ii) finished steel		3.5	3.8	9	9	15	15
(iii) pig iron for sale		—	—	40	40	2,00	2,00
(iv) alloy, tool and special steel (finished)		—	—	1,50	1,00	2,20	2,00
Ferro-manganese, electro-thermal		3.7	7.3	18.2	18.5	87.5	80.0
Aluminium							
B. Mechanical engineering industries							
Industrial machinery (1)		—	4.0	10.0	9.0	22.0	20.0
(i) cotton textile machinery		—	0.34	1.1	0.6	4.5	4.5
(ii) cement machinery		—	(a) 0.19	10.5	3.3	11.0	10.0
(iii) sugar machinery		—	—	0.7	—	to 12.0 8.5	6.5 to 7.0 30.0
(iv) paper machinery		0.34	0.78	7.0	5.5	30.0	(b) 30 1,000 12 25 240(c)
(v) machine tools		—	—	—	—	80	
(vi) heavy machinery		—	—	—	—	45	
(vii) Coal mining machinery		—	90	500	150	1,100	
Structural fabrication (including heavy structural shop)		—	—	3.6	3.0	23	
Precision instruments, industrial and scientific		—	—	—	—	25	
Surgical instruments		—	—	—	—	360(c)	
Watches		—	—	—	—		

TABLE 173 (contd.)

Industry	Unit	Pre-First Plan (1950-51) production	End of First Plan (1955-56) production	End of Second Plan (1960-61)		Third Plan target (1965-66)	
				Estimated capacity	Estimated production	Capacity	Production
Railway rolling stock and components (i) locomotives:	Number	7	179	300	295	300	1,175 (d)
	Number	—	—	—	—	—	434 (d)
	Number	—	—	—	—	60	232 (d)
(ii) wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers)	Number	2,924	41,966 (d)	26,000	20,000	33,500	1,09,866 (d)
(iii) passenger coaches	Number	479	4,384 (d)	1,300	1,210	1,420	7,837 (d)
Automobile and ancillary industries							
(i) passenger cars	Thousand	16.5	25.3	20	20	30	30
(ii) commercial vehicles	Thousand			28	28	60	60
(iii) motor cycles and scooters	Thousand			24	18	48	50
Ball and roller bearings	Lakhs	0.8	9	16	29	to 60 100	140 (e)
Agricultural implements and machinery							
(i) power driven pumps	Thousand	34	37	1,84	90	1,84	1,50
(ii) diesel engines (stationary)	Thousand	5.5	10	62	40	72	66
(iii) tractors	Thousand	—	—	1.05	0.6	12.0	10.0
Bicycles	Lakh	1.0	5.1	22	10.5	22	20 (f)
Sewing machines	Thousand	33	1,11	2,68	2,97	7,00	7,00 (g)
Shipbuilding (expansion of Hindustan shipyard, dry dock and second shipyard)	Thousand GRT.	—	50 (d)	20	20	50 to 60	50 to 60

C. Electrical engineering industries

Electric transformers (below 33 kv.)

Electric motors (200 hp & below)

Electric fans

Electric lamps

(i) GLS and others

(ii) Fluorescent tubes

Radio receivers (organised sector)

Storage batteries

D. Chemical and allied industries

Fertilizers

(i) Nitrogenous (in terms of nitrogen)

(ii) phosphatic (in terms of P₂O₅)

Heavy chemicals

(i) sulphuric acid

(ii) soda ash

(iii) caustic soda

Dyestuffs and organic intermediates

(i) dyestuffs

(ii) intermediates

Drugs and pharmaceuticals

(i) sulphadiazine

(ii) penicillin

(iii) streptomycin

(iv) DDT

Soap(2)

Raw films: cinematographic etc.

Rubber manufactures

(i) automobile tyres

(ii) bicycle tyres

(iii) paper and paper board

(i) newsprint

Cement

Glass and glassware (including ophthalmic glass)

Petroleum products

Power and industrial alcohol

Electric transformers (below 33 kv.)	..	..	..	1.8	6.3	22	12	40	35
Electric motors (200 hp & below)	..	..	..	1.0	2.7	12.5	7	30	25
Electric fans	..	..	..	1.9	2.9	18	9.8	(h) 28	(h) 25
Electric lamps	..	..	..	1.50	2.50.3	4,31.3	3,80.5	760	6,80
(i) GLS and others	..	..	..	—	7.5	12.0	14.6	70	60
(ii) Fluorescent tubes	..	..	..	49	1.02	(i) 2,79	2.54	9,00	8,00
Radio receivers (organised sector)	..	..	..	2,00	2.58	(i) 3,79	5.09	9,00	8,00
Storage batteries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fertilizers	..	..	..	9	79	2,48	1,10	10,00	8,00
(i) Nitrogenous (in terms of nitrogen)	..	..	..	9	12	60	55	5,00	4,00
(ii) phosphatic (in terms of P ₂ O ₅)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heavy chemicals	..	..	..	99	1,64	4,76	3,63	17,50	15,00
(i) sulphuric acid	..	..	..	45	81	2,68	1,45	5,30	4,50
(ii) soda ash	..	..	..	11	35	1,24	1,00	4,00	3,40
(iii) caustic soda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyestuffs and organic intermediates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) dyestuffs	..	..	..	..	40	1,80	1,15	2,24	1,80
(ii) intermediates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	25,000
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) sulphadiazine	..	..	..	..	83 (a)	330	150	1,000	1,000
(ii) penicillin	..	..	..	..	66	4,50	4,00	20,50	12,00
(iii) streptomycin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	150
(iv) DDT	..	..	..	..	284	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Soap(2)	..	..	..	1,06	1,02	2,54	1,50	2,54	5,00
Raw films: cinematographic etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	1,00
Rubber manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) automobile tyres	..	..	..	..	9	16.1	13.5	37	30
(ii) bicycle tyres	..	..	..	..	58	1,69	1,10	3,86	3,10
(iii) paper and paper board	..	..	..	1,14	1,87	4,10	3,50	8,20	7,00
(i) newsprint	..	..	..	..	4.2	30	25	1,50	1,20
Cement	..	..	..	27	46	90	85	1,50	1,30
Glass and glassware (including ophthalmic glass)	..	..	..	92.0	1,25	3,70	2,25	6,15	4,40
Petroleum products	..	..	..	..	36	60.2	56.7	1,07.7	98.6
Power and industrial alcohol	..	..	..	86	1,52	(crude oil) 4,00	2,20	7,20	6,00

TABLE 173 (concl'd.)

Industry	Unit	Pre-First Plan (1950-51) production	End of First Plan (1955-56) production	End of Second Plan (1960-61)		Third Plan target (1965-66)	
				Estimated capacity	Estimated production	Capacity	Production
E. Textile industries							
Cotton							
(i) yarn	Lakh lbs.	11,790	16,400	210,00	175,00	225,00	225,00
(ii) cloth (mill-made)	Lakh yds.	372,00	510,20	530,00	512,70	580,00	580,00
Jute	Thousand tons	8,92	11,50	12,00	10,65	12,00	11,00
Woollen cloth	Lakh yds.	—	1,50	4,80	1,50	4,80	3,50
F. Food industries							
Salt	Lakh tons	27	30	39	37	65	54
Sugar (3)	Lakh tons	11.2	18.6	22.5	30	35	35
Vanaspoti	Thousand tons	1,53	2,76	4,34	3,30	5,50	5,00

N.B.—Capacity for engineering industries is estimated on the double shift operation basis.

N.B.—Capacity for engineering industries is estimated on the double shift operation basis.

(1) Except in the case of cotton textile machinery, capacity and production under this head are related to the demands for original equipment.
 (2) Excepting for the production figure in 1965-66, the figures relate to the organised sector only.
 (3) Figures relate to crop year.

- (a) Relates to calendar year.
 (b) Actual production will be linked by and large with the programme for expansion of steel capacity.
 (c) Relates to the public sector only.
 (d) Relates to five-year period.
 (e) By working the capacity on three shifts.
 (f) An additional 5 lakh bicycles are expected to be produced in the small-scale sector.
 (g) An additional 1,50,000 sewing machines are expected to be produced in the small-scale sector.
 (h) These figures are for 300 hp and below.
 (i) Single shift capacity.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table.

TABLE 174
GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Production (lakh lbs.)	
				Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80	58	14,08	13.3	—	—
1889-90	114	29,35	22.1	—	—
1901	178	48,41	40.5	57,30	12,00
1911	233	60,95	85.8	62,50	26,70
1921	249	72,78	133.5	69,40	40,30
1931	314	90,78	175.2	96,60	67,20
1941	396	1,00,26	200.2	157,70	109,30
1947	423	1,03,54	203.0	129,60	376,20 (lakh yds.)

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1947 is shown in the table below.

TABLE 175
PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

Year	Cotton yarn (lakh lbs.)	Cotton cloth (lakh yds.)
1947	129,60	376,20
1950	117,48	366,70
1955	163,08	509,40
1956	167,12	530,66
1957	178,01	531,74
1958	168,54	492,70
1959	172,28	492,54
1960	173,71	504,83
1961 (provisional) ..	188,75	512,70

At the beginning of 1960, there were 479 cotton textile (186 spinning and 293 composite) mills in India, with 1,35.5 lakh spindles and about 2.0 lakh looms. The number of mills decreased to 478 (192 spinning and 286 composite) at the beginning of 1961. Nearly Rs. 122 crores were invested in the industry which employed about 8.9 lakh workers.

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from the technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The assistance of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the industry is based on these data. Loans amounting to about Rs. 11.26 crores were sanctioned till September 1961 by the NIDC.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in the following table.

TABLE 176
GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average) ..	21	2.71	5.5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average)	36	6.80	16.2	3,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) ..	60	12.09	33.5	6,92
1925-26	90	21.35	50.5	10,64
1930-31	100	23.61	61.8	12,25
1937-38	105	24.89	52.4	11,08
1946-47	106	—	66.0	12,95

According to the 1958 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were 106 jute mills in India out of which 96, which had submitted returns, employed total capital worth Rs. 78.33 crores (Rs. 40.26 crores fixed capital). As many as 2,53,860 persons (including 2,38,203 workers) were employed in the industry. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947.

TABLE 177
PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(in thousand tons)

Year*	Production†
1947	10,52
1950	8,36
1955	10,27
1956	10,93
1957	10,30
1958	10,62
1959	10,52
1960	10,85
1961 (provisional)	9,70

To encourage modernisation, licences for the import of machinery have been liberally granted to the jute mills and a start made in the manufacture of jute mill machinery in the country. Loans are also being offered through the National Industrial Development Corporation for modernisation of equipment; loans worth Rs. 7.1 crores have been approved so far. About 84 per cent of the loom spinning capacity is now fed by silver spun yarn. Owing to successive seasons of shortage and fall in production of raw jute and violent fluctuations in the prices of raw jute as well as jute goods, the industry is in an unhappy state. The industry is now working with 12 per cent of the loomage sealed; also, a reduction of working hours from 48 to 45 (42½ in case of the bigger units) has been effected.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below.

* Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.

† Figures for 1950 onwards relate to the production of mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills' Association and of one non-member mill. Figures for 1960 and 1961 are in metric tons.

TABLE 178
GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (November-October)	Number of mills	Production (thousand tons)
1931-32	32	1,60
1938-39	132	6,42
1945-46	138	9,23
1950-51	138	11,01
1955-56	143	18,62
1956-57	147	20,29
1957-58	158	19,78
1958-59	164	19,21
1959-60 (estimated)	170	24,00
1960-61	175	25,00

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At present there are 34 factories. The installed capacity now stands at 94.7 lakh metric tons and is expected to rise to 99.6 lakh metric tons by the end of 1961-62 when the number of factories would rise to 35. The growth of the industry is traced below. (Figures from 1955 onwards are in metric tons).

TABLE 179
PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

Year	Production (thousand tons)
1914	1
1918	84
1930	5,63
1940	17,12
1947	14,47
1950	26,12
1955	45,59
1956	50,08
1957	56,92
1958	61,66
1959	69,36
1960	78,35
1961 (provisional)	82,00

The targets of installed capacity and production at the end of the Third Plan have been set at 152.4 lakh m. tons and 132.1 lakh m. tons respectively.

Paper

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 lakh tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 12.6 tons including 8.56 lakh tons licensed in 1961-62. Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959. The following table gives production figures (in metric tons since 1955).

TABLE 180
PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PAPER-BOARD

Year	Production (thousand tons)
1950.. .. .	1,09
1955.. .. .	1,88
1956.. .. .	1,97
1957.. .. .	2,14
1958.. .. .	2,57
1959.. .. .	2,99
1960.. .. .	3,45
1961 (provisional)	3,64

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2.55 crores and Rs. 1.70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is Rs. 5 crores. The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tons, while the present internal demand is about 80,000 tons a year. Output during the last few years was as follows (the 1960-61 figure in metric tons).

TABLE 181
PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT

Year	Production (tons)
1955-56	3,455
1956-57	13,534
1957-58	14,145
1958-59	21,838
1959-60	22,411
1960-61	23,398

Two additional units were licensed in 1960. Capacity is to be doubled. Third Plan target of production is placed at 1,50,000 tons.

Iron and steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. Production amounted to 35,000 tons in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamsetji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Works), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel was over 8 lakh tons. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1960 steel output rose to 22.63 lakh tons. Imports of iron and steel in 1960 amounted to about 11.44 lakh tons against 9.42 lakh tons in 1959.

According to the 1958 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were in that year 167 large and small iron and steel works in India, in which about Rs. 131 crores of fixed capital and Rs. 52 crores of working capital was invested and 93,283 persons (including 75,997 workers) were employed.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1900.

TABLE 182
PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(in thousand tons)

Year	Pig iron	Finished steel
1900	35	—
1916	—	99
1939	18,35	8,48
1941	—	11,38
1947	13,20	8,93
1950	15,62	10,04
1955	17,57	12,60
1956	18,07	13,38
1957	17,89	13,46
1958	20,03	13,00
1959	31,30	17,11
1960	41,62	22,63
1961 (provisional)	49,75	28,40

During the Second Plan, the three existing steel plants, Tata, Indian Iron and Mysore Iron, were earmarked for expansion. Tata were to increase their production to 20 lakh tons of steel ingots (15 lakh tons of finished steel); Indian Iron to 10 lakh tons of steel ingots (8 lakh tons of finished steel) and Mysore Iron to 1 lakh tons of steel ingots (85,000 tons of finished steel). The expansion schemes of Tata and Indian Iron have been completed and their production is gathering momentum. The Tata Works produced 8,26,000 tons and the Indian Iron 4,16,000 tons of finished steel in 1960. The expansion programme of Mysore Iron has, however, been delayed and is to be completed during the Third Plan period. A company called Mysore Iron and Steel Limited was registered in June 1961 to take over the management of the Works.

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period. The management of all three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Limited (authorised capital Rs. 300 crores, later raised to Rs. 600 crores). In the Third Plan period it is proposed to double the capacity of the three steel plants. In addition, a new steel plant at Bokaro with a capacity of 10 lakh tons of ingots and a special alloy and special steel plant at Durgapur are to be set up.

Two blast furnaces, four open-hearth furnaces, three LD Converters, the blooming and slabbing mill, the plate mill and so on have already been commissioned at Rourkela. Production in 1961 included 4,38,855 tons of pig iron and 3,11,905 tons of steel ingots. Capacity of the plant is to be expanded to 18 lakh tons of ingots per annum.

After the completion of the 10 lakh ton stage, the Bhilai steel plant will be expanded in the Third Plan period to produce 25 lakh tons of steel ingots. Three coke oven batteries producing 11,45,333 tons of coke, three blast furnaces producing eight lakh tons of iron for steel-melting and 3,10,000 tons of foundry iron, six open-hearth furnaces producing 10 lakh tons of steel ingots and four rolling mills have all been commissioned. The 1961 production included 9,57,092 m. tons of pig iron and 7,01,647 m. tons of steel ingots. Expansion of capacity to produce 25 lakh tons is expected to be completed by 1965.

The plant at Durgapur is designed to produce initially about 7,90,000 tons of saleable steel and 3,50,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron. The plant was switched on to production in 1959 when the first blast furnace was commissioned. The second blast furnace was commissioned in 1961. Production in 1961 included 7,21,312 m. tons of pig iron and 3,63,166 m. tons of steel ingots. The plant capacity is to be expanded to 16 lakh tons ingot

steel to be processed into 12,39,000 tons of finished products and 3,00,000 tons of pig iron for sale. The Alloy and Special Steel Plant, also to be located at Durgapur, will have initially a capacity of 48,000 tons of finished products. The project report for this plant is under examination.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Limited have their own coal washeries at Durgapur and Dugda. Two more washeries at Bhojudih and Patherdih are to be completed shortly.

There are more than 170 re-rolling mills in the country. The larger among them require billets, but many of the small units work on local scrap. The Government have removed restrictions on the establishment of such small units as employ less than fifty workers. The Government have approved in principle the licensing of small units in the private sector to produce one lakh tonnes of pig iron per annum each.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry; and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in a previous section.

During 1961-62 the machine building industries as well as other engineering industries reported sustained growth. A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing industrial machinery valued at about Rs. 200 crores per year, 55,000 motor vehicles, 20,000 motor cycles, scooters and three-wheelers, 9,250 diesel engines, 1,14,500 power driven pumps and 4,14,000 hp of electric motors. With increasing supplies of steel and other basic raw materials, the output of machine-building industries is gaining momentum. Stress has also been laid on the establishment of industries that make essential raw materials and components needed by industries. Thus an increase in the capacity for foundry and forging has been given a high priority.

Heavy mechanical engineering industries such as wire ropes, boats and craft, structural fabrication, cranes and lifts, steel pipes and tubes were licensed for additional capacity. Items of light mechanical engineering industries like typewriters, machine screws, duplicators, razor blades, etc., maintained their upward trend in production. The bicycle industry did not show any progress on account of high price. Items such as sintered bearings, shoe grindery items, time-pieces and watches were manufactured for the first time. Schemes for surgical instruments, calculating machines and other office and data processing equipment have been approved. Among electrical engineering industries, electric lamps, fluorescent lamps, radio receivers, electric fans, air conditioners, house service meters, aluminium conductors, power cables, electric motors, power transformers, measuring instruments and switch gear and control gear recorded increase in production. Items such as compressors (sealed unit), starting relays for air-conditioners, radio valves, storage batteries for fork lift trucks, etc., were produced for the first time. The production of machine tools is expected to increase to Rs. 8 crores and nearly half of this would be in the private sector. New machine tools produced were Ram Turret milling machines, foundry moulding machines, hydraulic presses, gas cutting machines and depressed centre wheels. The production of scientific instruments also maintained steady progress and items like clinical thermometers, box cameras, theodolites and microscopes registered significant increase.

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore). The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles and anchors for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Production during 1960-61 amounted to 3,182 tons against 3,067 tons in 1959-60. Following the recommendation of an expert committee, steps are being taken to modernise the foundry and diversify production which will include electric motors, railway stores and so on.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The factory produced, in 1961, 1,198 machines including 571 lathes, 393 milling machines, 219 radial drills, 7 grinding machines and 8 special purpose machines. The Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was already exceeded in 1957-58. In collaboration with European machine tool manufacturers, diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool production unit at Bangalore so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, was undertaken. The second machine tool factory was completed in May 1961. A third machine tool factory (capacity 1,000 tools) will be set up at Pinjore (Punjab). The Company has also undertaken a project, in collaboration with a Japanese firm, to set up a watch factory (capital cost Rs. 2.5 crores; capacity 2,40,000 watches per annum). Ladies' and gents' wrist watches assembled out of imported components have been released for sale.

The Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government, also produced, in 1960-61, Rs. 48 lakhs worth of tools and have plans for expansion.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It already exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57. In 1960-61 the factory produced 1,077 miles of cables (value Rs. 1.5 crores) against 691 miles of cables (value Rs. 1.15 crores) in 1959-60. Since July 1960 the factory has also been producing coaxial cables.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. It produces 250 types of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers. There has been a progressive increase in the production of items like thermometers, compasses, vacuum gauges and so on. During 1961, Rs. 58.25 lakhs worth of instruments were produced in the factory. The factory has undertaken an expansion programme in various items including cameras.

The ophthalmic glass project, to be set up at Durgapur (estimated cost Rs. 3.5 crores), with technical collaboration from USSR, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd. The factory is likely to start production in 1963.

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works included the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country. A 7,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up accordingly. Similarly, the programme of the NIDC included a provision of Rs. 15 crores

for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops. The heavy machinery industries provided in the public sector in the Second Plan were : manufacture of electrical equipment (Rs. 20 crores), expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools (Rs. 2 crores) and manufacture of industrial machinery and machine tools (NIDC Rs. 10 crores).

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a consultant's agreement was reached with a British firm. A wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was formed in August 1956. The plant is being erected at Bhopal. Investment in about seven to eight years (first phase) is estimated at Rs. 21 crores, and may eventually go upto Rs. 45.5 crores (excluding the cost of township). Certain sections of the plant such as transformers, switchgears, thermal welders, etc., have started production from July 1960. More basic items of equipment like hydraulic turbines and generators, and generators for diesel sets will be produced in the early years of the Third Plan. A training school for 3,000 apprentices has been set up. Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training in UK. An annual output worth Rs. 25 crores is being aimed at. A further expansion of output Rs. 80 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan is now being considered.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects relating to primary intermediates, and basic organic chemicals, cinema and X-ray film, newsprint and so on. Loans totalling Rs. 22.29 crores were sanctioned for jute textile and machine tool units till September 1961. The Corporation also develops projects for crucial industrial raw materials such as sulphur from pyrites. An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tons per annum), a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tons) and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant will be set up, with Czech assistance, a foundry forge plant, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects as also the heavy machines tool building plant (capacity 10,000 tons) to be set up with credit and technical cooperation from the Government of Czechoslovakia. Preparatory work in respect of these projects is in progress.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government in the Ministry of Railways have established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal. Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce about 168 WG type locomotives a year, which is the equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives. In 1960-61 the factory turned out 173 locomotives. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year. Additional capacity is being developed for producing 60 electric locomotives a year. Besides, the Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works delivered 106 locomotives in 1959-60 and 99 in 1960-61. India has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export them. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The State-owned Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. In 1959-60, 448 coaches were produced and 583 were expected to be delivered during 1960-61. Second shift working in the factory has been introduced.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., now wholly owned by the Government. The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

So far, 27 ocean-going ships and 3 small craft in addition to a mooring vessel (aggregate grt 1,45,304) have been built here. The first and second phases of a Rs. 2.60-crore development programme of the shipyard are almost complete. During the Second Plan period 75,000 to 90,000 GRT were proposed to be produced (investment Rs. 9.8 crores) against 50,000 GRT during the First Plan period (investment Rs. 6 crores). A second shipyard is now proposed to be built at Cochin with initial shipbuilding capacity of 60,000 GRT per year, to be later raised to 80,000 GRT per year. Land is being acquired for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 20 crores has been provided in the Third Plan for the project. A Technical Mission from the UK. visited the country in this connection in 1957 and submitted a project report in April 1958.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

World War I gave a considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India. Yet India was largely dependent on imports of chemicals on the eve of World War II which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section. During 1961 production went up in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide and bleaching powder. Potassium permanganate was produced for the first time as also organic chemicals like butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, plasticisers, bakers, yeast and the plastic raw material PVC. A marked increase in the production of phenol formaldehyde resins, polythene and phenolic laminates was recorded. A major bottleneck, the complete dependence on imported intermediates, would be largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. During the year, Vitamin B₆ and C were produced for the first time, and manufacture of tetracycline and oxytetracycline was commenced. A significant increase was recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines, sulpha drugs, nicotinic acids/oxides and vitamin B₁₂). Production of fast colour bases, intermediates, methyl violet and printing pigment emulsion commenced for the first time.

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO. The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955 and produced 1,466 metric tons of technical DDT during 1959-60. Capacity of the plant was doubled in 1958 and now amounts to 1,400 tons per annum. A second DDT factory (capital cost Rs. 79 lakhs), set up at Alwaye in Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons technical DDT), went into production in April 1958, and produced, during 1959-60,

1,109 tons of technical DDT. Production at the two factories during the ten months ending January 1962 amounted to 2,364 tonnes of technical DDT and 2,858 tonnes of formulated DDT.

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. During 1960-61, a rate of production of 4,27.6 lakh mega units of penicillin (in finished form for clinical use) a year was achieved including 25.2 lakh mega units processed from imported first crystals.

A streptomycin plant with a capacity of 40-45 tons per year (estimated cost Rs.2,10 lakhs), being set up at Pimpri, will be shortly completed. A proposal for doubling the capacity of this plant to 80-90 tons per year at an additional cost of Rs. 60 lakhs has been approved. A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1.5 tons of tetracyclines per annum has been set up and trial production of oxytetracycline commenced in August 1961. Erection of a plant for the manufacture of 50 tons of Vitamin C per year is under consideration.

Fertilizers

The Sindri fertilizer factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores is under the management of the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. It went into production in October 1951. In 1960-61, it produced 3,05,218 m. tons of ammonium sulphate. The scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising the entire quantity of 100 lakh cubic feet of gas from the coke oven plant has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 15 crores. At present, the expansion plants are running on one stream only. The expansion scheme envisages the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In 1960-61, the factory produced 10,666 metric tons of urea and 36,000 metric tons of double salt.

A factory is being set up at Nangal (cost Rs. 30 crores) for production of 3,90,000 tons of nitro-limestone (equivalent to 80,000 tons of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tons of heavy water per annum. The fertilizer part of the factory was commissioned in February 1961 and produced in that year 1,52,409 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate. The heavy water plant is nearing completion. Additional units are to be set up at Neyveli, Rourkela, Trombay and Naharkatiya (Assam) with annual production capacities of 70,000, 80,000, 90,000 and 32,500 tons of nitrogen respectively. The factory at Neyveli will produce urea and that at Rourkela nitro-limestone. The factory at Trombay will produce 97,500 metric tons of urea per year and 2,54,000 m. tons of nitro-phosphate. It will start production in 1964. The Assam factory at Naharkatiya will produce urea (55,000 m. tons) and ammonium phosphate (1 lakh m. tons) and will go into production in 1964. Another factory is being designed at Gorakhpur to produce 55,000 m. tons of urea and 1 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate.

The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., was formed in January 1961 (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores) to administer the public sector fertilizer factories including those under construction.

Licenses have also been granted for the setting up of fertilizer plants with capacity from 8,000 to 80,000 tons of nitrogen at various sites such as Visakhapatnam, Kothagudam (AP), Hanumangarh (Rajasthan), Tuticorin and Ennore (Madras). In its third stage of expansion, the factory at Alwaye envisages the production of 66,000 tons of ammonium

sulphate, 99,000 tons of ammonium phosphate, and 16,500 tons of ammonium chloride per annum. The scheme will cost Rs. 10 crores, to be financed partly by the Union Government.

Oil

At the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's resources of oil were still poorly developed, about 66 lakh tons out of her total annual requirement of 70 lakh tons being met from imports. The only producing oilfield was in Assam, around Digboi. Drilling is in progress in the Hoshiarpur region of the Punjab, near Rudrasagar in Assam, near Cambay, Ankleshwar and Kalol regions in Gujarat and Ujhani (Badaun) in UP, under the auspices of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which was made a statutory commission in October 1959. Geological and geophysical surveys are being carried out in the Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, UP, West Bengal and Assam. The search for oil is being carried out with assistance from certain foreign countries. Oil was struck at Lunej (Cambay), Ankleshwar and Kalol in Gujarat and Rudrasagar in Assam where drilling operations have been intensified.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi having been a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan : two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of New York and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, respectively, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity of all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tons in terms of crude processed petroleum. The pattern of production of these refineries was revised in 1958 to increase the output of kerosene and diesel oils to meet the country's urgent requirements. The present throughput of all these refineries amounts to about 60 lakh tons.

The Indian Oil Company Ltd., a wholly Government-owned company, was incorporated in September 1959 (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) for the marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the country. The company will take up at refinery points the products of the public sector refineries (totalling about 27·5 lakh tons per annum) being set up at Nunmati in Assam and at Barauni in Bihar. This company will also handle imports of deficit petroleum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel etc. The company entered into a contract in July 1960 with the Soviet Trade Organisation for the import of petroleum products during a period of four years against payment in non-convertible rupees. The Company have acquired installations at Bombay, Cochin, and Visakhapatnam and have also taken up the construction of bulk storage facilities and up-country depots at important consumer points.

The Oil India Ltd. in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) and for the construction of pipelines to the two refineries proposed to be set up in public sector. Commercial production of crude oil is expected to start by the middle of 1962.

The public sector refinery at Nunmati (near Gauhati,) with a refining capacity of 7·5 lakh tons, which is being set up with the collaboration of the Rumanian authorities, is nearing completion. This refinery is expected to be on full stream in 1962. The estimated total cost of the refinery is about Rs. 17·70 crores.

The refinery at Barauni is being established in collaboration with the USSR authorities, with a refining capacity of 20 lakh tons per annum

The cost of technical assistance and equipment to be supplied by USSR is covered by a credit of 100 million roubles (about Rs. 11.9 crores). The total cost of the refinery may be of the order of Rs. 41 crores. The first 10-lakh-ton unit is scheduled to be commissioned by December 1962; and the second 10-lakh-ton unit by April 1963. The full refinery, including the kerosene unit and the lube-oil processing unit is scheduled to be on full stream by April 1964.

It has been decided to set up, with financial help from USSR, a refinery with a capacity of about 20 lakh tons per annum at Koyali in Gujarat to process the oil discovered in that region.

A Government company, the Indian Refineries Private Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was incorporated in August 1958 to operate the two new refineries.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint-stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field. The production of coal showed rapid increases after 1868, as shown below.

TABLE 183
PRODUCTION OF COAL

Year	Production (lakh tons)
1868	5
1880	10
1890	22
1900	61
1910	1,20
1920	1,80
1930	2,38
1940	2,51
1946	2,60
1950	3,20
1955	3,82
1956	3,94
1957	4,35
1958	4,53
1959	4,70
1960	5,18
1961 (provisional)	5,58

The target of coal production at the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional output of 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons were allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. a Central Government company set up in October 1956; and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., in which the Central Government and the Government of Andhra Pradesh are collaborating).

During the Second Plan period, the NCDC fulfilled the target and raised its rate of annual production to 1,37 lakh tons in the last quarter. The target set for the Corporation was a rate of 1,35 lakh tons per year. Production during January-November 1961 amounted to 70.7 lakh m. tons.

The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. also raised its output to an annual rate of 32 lakh tons in December 1960, thus exceeding the target rate. The production during January to November 1961, was 25,18,042 m. tons.

In the Third Plan the target of coal raisings has been fixed at 9,70 lakh tons by 1965-66—an additional output of about 3,70 lakh tons per annum.

Of this, the private sector has been allotted 1,70 lakh tons and the public sector 2,00 lakh tons.

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, a coal washing plant, costing about Rs. 2.46 crores and with an annual capacity of 16 lakh tons of washed coal, was set up at Kargali, District Hazaribagh (Bihar) in November 1958. Production of washed coal in the last quarter of 1961 correspond to an annual rate of 12 lakh tons.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project envisages the mining of 35 lakh tons of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows:

15 lakh tons	..	..	2,50,000 kw of thermal power.
5 lakh tons	..	..	1,52,000 tons of urea to be utilised as chemical fertilizer.
15 lakh tons	..	..	7,14,000 tons of raw lignite briquettes to yield on carbonisation 3,80,000 tons of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

The lignite bed was exposed, after removing 180 feet of overburden, in August 1961.

The Neyveli thermal power station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up under the Indo-Soviet 500 million rouble credit agreement of November 1957. The first unit of the power station is expected to be commissioned in 1962 and the entire power station in 1964. The fertilizer plant at Neyveli for the production of 1,52,000 tons of urea per annum is also expected to commence full production by 1964. A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December 1961.

Other Minerals

In 1960, nearly 6,52,000 persons were engaged in mining (including coal mining) and there were 3,056 working mines excluding minor minerals and minerals prescribed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1948. In India concessions for all minerals, except petroleum and natural gas, are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The more important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (851 collieries), mica (720 mines), manganese ore (537 mines), iron ore (243 mines), gypsum (34 mines), and limestone (over 147 mines).

The value of mineral production in India during 1960 was Rs. 163 crores as against Rs. 143 crores in 1959—an increase of about 14 per cent. The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1901 is given in the following table.

TABLE 184
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA (1901-1960)

Year	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1901	6,70
1911	11,40
1921	32,90
1931	23,90
1939	20,20
1948*	64,00
1950	71,60
1955	94,40
1956	106,90
1957	129,30
1958	138,30
1959	142,90
1960	163,20

*From 1948 onwards the value of mineral production is calculated on the pits, mouth value basis.

The quantity index of mineral production in 1960 stood at 133.2 (base 1951 = 100) compared to 125.7 in 1959. Table 185 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1959 and 1960.

TABLE 185
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

	Unit of quantity	1959		1960	
		Quantity	Value (in thousand rupees)	Quantity	Value (in thousand rupees)
Metallic Minerals					
Ferrous					
Chromite	Metric ton	95,596	53,64	1,00,112	57,33
Iron ore	Thousand tons	79,82	5,74,61	1,06,83	9,02,85
Manganese ore ..	Thousand tons	11,78	9,16,15	11,99	8,27,43
Non-ferrous					
Bauxite	Metric ton	2,17,991	22,12	3,87,380	40,89
Copper ore	Thousand tons	4,04	2,13,97	4,48	2,37,36
Gold	Kilogram	5,144	5,36,04	4,995	5,66,74
Ilmenite	Thousand tons	3,03	1,78,41	2,50	1,46,95
Lead (concentrates) ..	Ton	6,488	23,18	6,245	22,31
Rutile	Ton	389	3,83	982	9,67
Silver	Kilogram	3,881	6,61	4,128	7,80
Zinc (concentrates) ..	Ton	9,978	25,94	9,787	25,44
Non-metallic minerals					
Diamond	Carats	682	2,26	1,159	5,29
Dolomite	Ton	3,41,374	35,45	6,49,678	60,21
Fireclay	Thousand tons	2,21	16,21	2,61	21,88
Gypsum	Thousand tons	8,60	62,47	9,97	62,52
Kyanite	Ton	16,499	33,69	20,156	40,12
Limestone	Thousand tons	1,08,31	4,57,23	1,27,28	5,62,39
Magnesite	Ton	1,57,967	24,35	1,56,331	26,83
Mica (crude)	Ton	28,846	2,43,76	29,182	2,46,97
Salt (rock)	Ton	3,695	1,80	4,311	1,86
Salt (other than rock)	Thousand tons	31,74	5,93,44	34,31	6,69,22
Steatite	Ton	64,485	24,07	93,392	31,70

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. Some data regarding the extent of tea plantation are given below.

TABLE 186
TEA—AREA AND PRODUCTION (1885-1936)

Year	Area under tea (acres)	Production (lakh lbs.)
1885	2,84,000	—
1896	4,33,133	—
1910	5,64,000	26,30
1935-36	7,81,230	39,50

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830 and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to

the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. Some figures showing the extent of coffee cultivation are given below.

TABLE 187
COFFEE—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION (1896-1939)

Year	Area under coffee (acres)
1896	2,28,000
1903	1,04,800
1913-14	2,03,677
1935-39 (average)	1,86,000

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940. The area under rubber in 1940-41 amounted to 1,38,000 acres.

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons and India earns a large amount of foreign exchange from their export, tea alone accounting for over Rs. 100 crores. Coffee and rubber, which used to be important export commodities, are now largely consumed within the country. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in the table below.

TABLE 188
PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (thousand lbs.)
Tea		
1947	7,66	56,17,40
1950	7,77	60,73,18
1955	7,91	67,83,71
1956	7,92	68,06,10
1957	7,99	68,51,37
1958	8,09	71,70,96
1959	8,13	71,96,81
1960	8,32	70,60,00
Coffee		
1947	2,15	3,49,71 (a)
1950	2,24	5,43,22
1955	2,49	7,57,84
1956	2,32	7,88,60
1957	2,44	8,87,70
1958	2,67*	9,30,35*
1959	2,72	10,05,76
Rubber		
1947	—	3,23,67
1950	1,44	3,18,29
1955	1,74	4,95,40
1956	1,91*	5,18,33*
1957	2,19*	4,74,90*
1958	2,85*	5,43,06*
1959	3,03*	5,24,22*
1960	3,11*	—

(a) In terms of cured coffee.

*Provisional.

In 1954, Rs. 113 crores were invested in the tea industry which employed 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). The number of tea plantations in 1957 was 6,622 and the number of persons employed 9,31,196 (including 76,581 temporarily employed). There were in 1955-56, 12,805 coffee estates employing 2,27,233 persons (including 86,023 temporarily employed). At the end of 1956 there were 18,175 rubber estates which employed on an average 63,034 persons (including 19,660 temporarily employed).

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations*. High priority has been given to the development of the plantation industries in the Third Plan. Production of tea is to be raised from about 72,50 lakh lbs. to 90,00 lakh lbs., of coffee from 48,000 tons to 80,000 tons, and of rubber from 26,400 tons to 45,000 tons. Export of tea will rise from 46,50 lakh lbs. to 55,00 lakh lbs. and that of coffee will be doubled during the Third Plan. It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones. From March 1959 the export duty was further reduced to 24 nP. per lb. From October 1959 the Indian Tea Board has been subsidising the cost of fertilizers and transport charges of the tea gardens in Cachar and Tripura. The fertilizer subsidy was suspended in October 1961. Loans are also granted to the weaker gardens for repairs and renovation of plant and machinery. Government have decided to make available a Rs. 5-crore revolving fund to the Tea Board for granting long-term loans to estates for replanting, replacement and/or extension of old tea areas. An expert committee was set up in August 1958 to review the system of marketing of coffee. The committee's report was submitted to the Government in 1959, and the Government's decisions have been announced since. The central excise duty on coffee was raised with effect from March 1961. Under the Coffee Board's replanting subsidy scheme, 7,421 acres were replanted and Rs. 12.9 lakhs of subsidy disbursed till October 1959. A replanting subsidy scheme was put into operation by the Rubber Board in 1957; 10,635 acres have been replanted under the scheme so far. Conditions for the grant of subsidy to small estates were liberalised in 1958. Consumption of rubber has been increasing rapidly and may rise to 1 lakh tons by the end of Third Plan. Besides increasing the production of natural rubber, it is also proposed to produce 15,000 tons of reclaimed rubber and about 50,000 tons of synthetic rubber. A synthetic rubber factory, being set up at Bareilly, is expected to go into production in 1962.

• SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that there are about 2 crore persons engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the following bodies : the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission; the All-India Handicrafts Board; the All-India Handloom Board; the Small-scale Industries Board; the Coir Board; and the Central Silk Board.

*See 'INDIA 1958', p. 345.

Financial assistance to small industries* is given both by the Government and banking institutions. Recently, measures were taken to make this assistance more effective. During 1960-61 loans and grants totalling Rs. 7.70 crores were sanctioned to State Governments and Union Territories for the development of small-scale industries. Sanction was given till March 1961 for the establishment of 105 industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them at the new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. One hundred estates were to be set up by the end of the Second Plan (total cost Rs. 12.8 crores—Rs. 11.12 crores till the end of the Second Plan on 97 estates). Fifty-two industrial estates were functioning till March 1961, and 14 more had been completed. The entire cost of starting these estates is advanced as loans by the Centre to the State Governments, Rs. 10.70 crores had been spent on the development of the industrial estates till the end of 1960-61.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes (one for each State except Gujarat where there is a branch institute and one in the Union territory of Delhi), and four branch institutes have been set up. Seventy-two industrial extension centres were sanctioned till March 1961, of which 56 were already working; these offer technical facilities to various trades. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians sent for training abroad, both with assistance from the Ford Foundation.

Another significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. The number of small units so enlisted is 8,342. Central Government contracts received by cottage and small-scale industries under this scheme totalled over Rs. 8 crores. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing, since January 1959, credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units; machinery worth Rs. 5.31 crores was delivered under the scheme to small units so far. The terms and conditions have been further liberalised but from August 1960 a service charge of 5% of the value of the machines has been introduced. Decentralisation was achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government. A credit of \$ 10 million (Rs. 4.76 crores) has been obtained by the Corporation from the Development Loan Fund of the USA. An industrial design exhibition called 'Design Today in America and Europe', was organised by the Corporation in New Delhi and other centres during 1959 and 1960.

Special attention has been paid by the All-India Handicrafts Board, set up in 1952, to the improvement of production and marketing of handicrafts in India and abroad. The Board is running 19 pilot centres—4 for training, 3 for training-cum-production, 3 for research experimentation, 5 for revival of traditional crafts and 4 for experimentation and production. About 115 cottage industries emporia have been set up all over the country.

*The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed.

Rs. 5 lakhs have been allocated in the Third Plan to finance artisans and their co-operatives through the emporia. A number of economic surveys of various regional handicraft industries have been carried out. The services of foreign experts are utilised from time to time for advising on different aspects of the industry. The Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation was set up in April 1958 to take over some of the functions of the Board in respect of export promotion. Schemes for inspection of various handicrafts for quality control have been finalised. Mobile exhibition units have been sent round the country and funds allocated for the exhibition of metalware, bambooware, etc. 'Handicrafts weeks' are held from time to time in different States. Publicity is given to Indian handicrafts in various international fairs. Production of handicrafts has gone up and is now estimated at about Rs. 100 crores annually. Exports amount to nearly Rs. 7 crores a year.

The coir industry is mainly carried on on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1,20,000 tons of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 23,000 tons of manufactured articles comes from that State.

On an average, about 50,000 tons of coir yarn and 21,000 tons of coir products are exported. The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad. In view of the importance of coir products as foreign exchange earner, the overall provision for coir industry under the Second Plan was raised to Rs. 2·3 crores: Rs. 2 crores* for State schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs for Central schemes to be implemented by the Coir Board (including research and marketing). The Third Plan provides for Rs. 3 crores (Rs. 75 lakhs for Central and Rs. 2·25 crores for State schemes). Emphasis in the Third Plan has been laid on improving the quality of production, developing new lines of production and on stepping up of exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W Bengal) have been set up. The institute at Kalavoor started functioning in April 1959.

In 1960, the production of raw silk in India (mulberry and non-mulberry) amounted to 15 lakh kilograms. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the promotion of sericulture and silk industry. The Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal), was established in 1943. It has a sub-station at Kalimpong (West Bengal). The station is Centrally-administered and conducts research in improved methods of production, better and disease-free mulberry leaves and seeds. The station is being expanded on modern lines. The Board has set up an All-India Sericultural Training Institute at Mysore and a Central Foreign Race Seed Station at Srinagar. An eminent geneticist from Japan conducted a survey of the problems of research in Indian sericulture in 1957. The services of two other sericulture experts have since been obtained from Japan under the Colombo Plan for a period of one year.

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs. 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries. Rs. 264 crores have been provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmes). The industry-wise allocation is as follows.

*Later reduced to Rs. 1·48 crores.

TABLE 189
OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

Industry	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	Third Plan		
		States and Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay
Handloom	29.7	31.0	3.0	34.0
Powerlooms in the handloom sector	2.0	—	4.0	4.0
Khadi—traditional	82.4	3.4	37.0	92.4
—ambar			32.0	
Village industries			20.0	
Sericulture	3.1	5.5	1.5	7.0
Coir spinning and weaving	2.0	2.4	0.8	3.2
Handicrafts	4.8	6.1	2.5	8.6
Small-scale industries	44.4	62.6	22.0	84.6
Industrial estates	11.6	30.2	—	30.2
Total	180.0*	141.2	122.8	264.0

A five-member delegation of Japanese experts on cottage and small industries visited India in 1959 to advise the Government regarding the lines on which further development might take place.

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. The value of khadi produced with traditional *charkha* yarn during 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 13 crores. To encourage the production of khadi a rebate is allowed to the consumer at the following rates : 10 nP per rupee on reeled silk khadi; 19 nP per rupee on cotton khadi (20 nP from May 1962). A subsidy of 75 per cent of weaving charges, or 31 nP per square yard, whichever is less, is given to those who produce khadi for their own use. A sliding scale of subsidy of 5 per cent to 1 per cent of the value of production and of 3 per cent to 1 per cent of the value of sales, is given to centres engaged in the production and sale of khadi.

These measures have led to a significant improvement in the production and sale of khadi, as the following figures will indicate.

TABLE 190
PRODUCTION AND SALE OF KHADI

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Value of production	Value of sale
1952-53	1.94	1.95
1955-56	4.79	4.26
1956-57	7.29	5.95
1957-58	10.16	7.72
1958-59	9.51	8.61
1959-60	14.14	10.60

Ambar Charkha

A four-spindle manually operated charkha, known as Ambar charkha, was evolved in 1956 and a programme for the manufacture and distribution of these Ambar charkhas, and for the training of instructors, carpenters,

*Actual outlay anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

spinners and others was introduced in 1956-57. Till June, 1961, 3,78,309 Ambar charkhas were introduced.

Further development of khadi in the Third Plan will be mainly along the lines of the reoriented programme drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in which the emphasis will primarily be on intensive efforts to secure integrated rural development of selected compact areas or gram *ekais*. It is proposed to organise 3,000 gram *ekais*, each covering a selected village or group of villages having a population of 5,000 each. Local plans for the maximum exploitation of available resources for local use will be prepared with a view to achieving local self-sufficiency to the extent possible. These plans are to be executed by registered institutions as well as service co-operatives and gram panchayats. The responsibility of the Commission will be largely limited to provision of financial and technical assistance and training facilities and the preparation and execution of the programmes will be left to the State boards, the institutions and the local agencies at the village level. Gradual reduction of dependence on urban markets and correspondingly greater production for local use and improving the techniques of spinning and weaving so as to raise the output and earnings, is an aim. By the end of the Third Plan period, about 40-50 per cent of the khadi production is expected to be marketed locally and the prices to be reduced by 15-20 per cent. Certain improvements in the Ambar charkha have already been introduced, which are expected to raise the productivity from 1 hank per hour to 1.5 hanks per hour. These improvements are at present undergoing field trials. A committee has also been set up to suggest measures for increasing the sales of hand-spun yarn and khadi.

CHAPTER XXV

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 1,651.53 crores—imports Rs. 1,003.20 crores and exports Rs. 648.33 crores. The value of India's imports and exports and the total value of her foreign trade since 1950-51 are given below.

TABLE 191
FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA*
(By sea, air and land)

							(in crores of rupees)		
Year							Imports* (less transit trade)	Exports* (less transit trade)	Total value of foreign trade
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	650.43	600.68	1,251.11
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	774.35	608.91	1,383.26
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	902.91	619.62	1,522.53
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036.40	635.14	1,671.54
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	903.64	572.64	1,476.28
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	956.31	639.36	1,595.67
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,003.20	648.33	1,651.53

As will be seen from the above figures, India was having an adverse balance of merchandise trade during these years, The balance of trade since 1950-51 is shown below.

TABLE 192
BALANCE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE*

											(in crores of rupees)
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 49.75
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—165.44
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—283.29
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—401.26
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—331.00
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—316.95
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—354.87

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the current balance of payments position since 1956-57 after taking into account net invisible receipts and official donations.†

*Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (See Reserve Bank of India, *Report on Currency and Finance for the year 1960-61*, statement 82).

NOTE:- Total sea, air and land trade but excludes land trade with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan. Transit and transshipment trade and ships' stores are excluded; includes treasure-gold throughout the period and silver up to December 1956. From January 1957 silver is included under merchandise. Excludes certain consignments of foodgrains, and stores imported on Government account awaiting adjustment. Exports include re-exports. Imports are on c.i.f. basis and exports on f.o.b. basis inclusive of export duty. Figures thus differ from those given in earlier editions of 'India.'

†The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on Exchange Control records and are not comparable with those given by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in *The Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade of India*, now called *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India*. For an explanation of the difference, please see *India's Balance of Payments 1948-49—1955-56* (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, pp. 7 and 27-28).

TABLE 193
CURRENT BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(in crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)	1961-62 (April- September) (preliminary)
Imports c.i.f. (private and government)	1,099.5	1,029.0	924.5	1,088.0	492.0
Exports f.o.b. ..	635.2	576.3	623.2	631.9	320.3
Trade balance ..	-464.3	-452.7	-301.3	-456.1	-171.7
Official donations	39.5	35.8	37.1	45.4*	19.6
Other invisibles (net) ..	112.5	90.8	75.7	45.6	-6.6
Current balance of payments (net)	-312.3	-326.1	-182.6†	-365.1	-158.7

The marked deterioration in the balance of payments position in 1960-61 was mainly the result of considerably larger imports both on Government and private accounts. During the first half of 1961-62 the trade balance as well as the deficit in balance of payments was proportionately much less. The following table shows the manner in which the current balance of payments deficit was financed.

TABLE 194
FINANCING BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT

(in crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)	1961-62 (April- September) (preliminary)
Official loans (net)	30.7	219.7	184.3	240.2	133.5
Drawings on IMF	54.7	—	-23.8	-10.7	58.3
Other capital transactions	4.0	88.0	21.7	75.7	-51.8
Draft on foreign exchange reserves**	221.3	42.3	16.1	59.2	11.1
Errors and omissions	1.6	-23.9	-15.7	0.7	7.6
Current balance of payments deficit	312.3	326.1	182.6	365.1	158.7

Imports

The growing maintenance needs of the economy pushed up import payments from Rs. 925 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 1,088 crores in 1960-61 despite the restrictive import policy. Private imports of metals, machinery and vehicles had to be allowed to rise substantially, as also to a less degree those of electrical goods. Also raw materials like chemicals and dyes had to be imported in larger quantities. Higher imports of raw cotton had to be allowed owing to shortfall in domestic production. Imports of consumer goods and other miscellaneous items rose very little while payments for mineral oils declined by one-twelfth. Food imports on Government account increased by Rs. 87 crores, entirely under the PL 480 programme. Thus total Government imports rose by Rs. 80 crores in 1960-61.

*Includes Rs. 8.4 crores earmarked by US to finance export of goods and services to Nepal under aid programme to that country.

† Including non-monetary gold movement worth Rs. 5.9 crores.

**Variations in reserves include movements in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India as well as in Government balances held abroad.

Imports on Government Account

The following table shows the particulars of Government imports since 1956-57.

TABLE 195
IMPORTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT

(in crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)	1961-62 (April-September) (preliminary)
Foodgrains ..	107.6	165.3	150.7	151.6	238.4	74.1
Capital equipment for Government projects	52.5	104.7	144.2	94.9	98.1	43.4
Iron and steel ..	15.1	49.7	42.7	15.5	20.7	11.5
Railway stores ..	33.3	50.3	51.8	17.2	21.7	4.2
Communication stores, including ships	25.8	30.3	11.7	19.1	15.5	6.2
Other items (in- cluding fertilizers)	53.3	137.1	124.3	118.1	102.1	44.0
TOTAL ..	287.6	537.4	525.4	416.4	496.5	183.4

Private Imports

The following table shows the category-wise breakdown of private imports since 1956-57.

TABLE 196
CATEGORY-WISE BREAKDOWN OF PRIVATE IMPORTS

(in crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (preliminary)	1961-62 (April-September) (preliminary)
Consumer goods	123.4	63.9	65.5	75.6	35.2
Raw materials and produce	186.6	120.3	169.5	180.1	90.3
Intermediate goods	240.1	125.1	114.0	152.0	77.6
Capital goods ..	213.8	141.7	134.3	167.0	96.2
Others ..	47.0	52.6	24.8	16.8	9.3
TOTAL ..	810.9*	503.6	508.1	591.5	308.6

Exports

At Rs. 632 crores, export earnings in 1960-61 were Rs. 3 crores less than the Second Plan peak of Rs. 635 crores in 1956-57. The small rise of Rs. 9 crores over the previous year was very unencouraging in view of the numerous export promotion measures in force, the virtual absence of Chinese competition and the general buoyancy in economic activity abroad.

Jute manufactures earned Rs. 25 crores more, metallic ores (including manganese) brought in Rs. 6 crores more and earnings from spices (including pepper) and cashew kernels improved by Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively. All other major items of exports recorded a decline; oilseeds and oilcakes and vegetable oils each brought in about Rs. 6 crores less, cotton manufactures Rs. 7 crores less and raw and waste cotton and raw hides and skins each earned Rs. 2 crores less. Japan and Czechoslovakia were equally responsible for higher earnings from metallic ores while the

*Revised figure is Rs. 811.9 crores.

USA, Australia and the United Kingdom intake of jute manufactures caused quite high earnings from jute goods, mainly through a rise in prices. Tea, on the other hand, suffered a decline due to lower offtake by the Sudan, the United States and the United Kingdom. Increased purchases by Ceylon and Persian Gulf ports helped push up earnings from spices and pepper. Cotton manufactures earned only about half as much as in the preceding year from the Sudan and the USA and were generally affected by competition from other suppliers. Lower earnings from oils and oilcakes indicated that the shortage of cattlefeed caused by extraordinary drought conditions in Europe had now passed. Earnings from hides and skins declined mainly due to a fall of 25 per cent in exports to the United Kingdom.

TRADE POLICY

Trade policy during and since 1961-62 continued to be characterised by increasing emphasis on export promotion. Even import control policy aimed at stimulating exports through export incentive schemes.

Export promotion has assumed crucial importance in the economy. The successful implementation of the Third Plan depends a great deal on it. The policy of progressive relaxation of control over exports and of organised export promotion, consistent with the internal economy of the country, has been followed during 1961-62. Control over exports of a number of items such as sheep and goats, white cement, certain items of wild life (dead or alive or parts thereof and produce therefrom) has been lifted. Export of ultra marine blue (indigenous), which was formerly not allowed to be exported, is being licensed freely. In order to conserve supplies for internal needs and with a view to checking the rising trend in the internal prices, a full-scale review of export control measures was made and control over the exports of bauxite, tassar silk waste, black buck (white variety), bananas, and handloom fabrics of the variety commonly known as Bleeding Madras has been imposed.

Import Policy

The import policy continued to be restrictive during 1961-62. With a view to stimulating exports, the scope of incentive schemes was extended for the grant of licenses for import of raw material and accessories and in certain cases machinery and capital equipment against exports of manufactured goods. The issue of licences on the basis of 'repeat' licensing scheme introduced in October 1959-March 1960 was continued. With a view to reduce the speculative spurt in prices, imports of certain items continued to be canalised through an agency approved by the Government. The distinction between the dollar and soft currency areas for the purpose of licensing has been removed.

During the licensing period April-September 1961, quotas for established importers were either reduced or banned in the case of as many as 147 items. The basic period for a number of items was extended. During the licensing period October 1961-March 1962, quotas for established importers were further reduced or banned in the case of 120 items. The basic period for a number of items was extended.

The total value of licences issued during April-September 1961 was Rs. 385 crores as against Rs. 334 crores during October 1960-March 1961 and Rs. 459 crores during April-September 1960. Higher licensing in the latter period was the result of introduction of the 'annual licensing scheme', which was discontinued in the subsequent licensing periods due to foreign exchange difficulties.

The import policy, announced in March 1962, fixed the policy again for the whole year 1962-63. This change in the policy period was made on the recommendation of the Import and Export Policy Committee (Mudaliar Committee). While licences will be issued on an annual basis,

only one half of the value of the annual licence can be utilised within the first six months. The policy continues to be restrictive and also attempts to secure a proper balance between 'maintenance' and 'developmental' imports. In view of their increased indigenous production, imports of yeast, arms and ammunition, cartridges cases (filled and empty), argon gas and a few other items have been completely banned.

Quotas of a wide range of items (numbering 55) have been reduced by varying proportions. These include: electric motor starters; tetracycline; weighing machines and parts; oil pipeline and tubes; vitamin C; motor vehicle parts; tape and wire recorders; laboratory balances and weights; microscopes and accessories; certain dyes; electronic valves, condensers, resistances, potentiometers, volume control, tone control, loudspeakers etc.; piston assemblies and so on.

Provision has also been made for the allotment of newsprint as far as possible to meet the requirements of additional circulation of existing newspapers and new newspapers. With a view to helping family planning, quotas for rubber contraceptives and foam tablets have been liberalised. Face value restrictions in respect of certain items have been modified. An Open General Licence for the import of the following five items from Pakistan has been issued: live tortoise; fish (not otherwise specified); fish, salted, wet; raw or salted hides and skins; and kapok. Payment for live tortoise and kapok is to be made in non-convertible Indian rupees.

Export Promotion

To co-ordinate all work relating to the development of India's foreign trade, particularly promotion of exports, a Foreign Trade Board and a Directorate of Export Promotion (as the Board's executive agency in the matter of export promotion) were created in June 1957. The Directorate of Export Promotion now consists of four divisions at headquarters and one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Directorate of Export Promotion rendered some direct services such as the framing of simplified rules for a number of items subject to drawback and rebate schemes, the preparation of rules for manufacture-in-bond and subsequent export of items like aluminium products, made from imported ingots, umbrellas, cigarettes, handicrafts and grant of assistance to exporters in securing passport, visa and foreign exchange sanction for *bona fide* trade promotion tours abroad. To stimulate exports, Government have in recent years established Export Promotion Councils for different commodities, namely, (i) cotton textiles; (ii) silk and rayon textiles; (iii) plastics and linoleum; (iv) cashew and pepper; (v) tobacco; (vi) sports goods; (vii) chemical and allied products; (viii) shellac; (ix) leather; (x) engineering goods; (xi) mica; (xii) spices; and (xiii) marine products.

Besides, the Export Promotion Advisory Council was set up to advise on matters relating to export policy and procedure with particular reference to the promotion of exports. The appointment of a Committee of the Cabinet on Exports, a Freight Investigation Board (in place of the former Freight Investigation Bureau) to deal with matters relating to ocean freight, and of the Import and Export Policy Committee, among other things, to make recommendations regarding export promotion, were the important developments during 1961.

The Third Plan envisages export earnings of the order of Rs. 3,700-3,800 crores, or an annual average of about Rs. 740 crores against Rs. 609 crores and Rs. 614 crores during the First and Second Plan periods respectively. Following the recommendations of an expert committee, a State-owned Export Risks Insurance Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 5 crores) was set up in July 1957. The Corporation, with its headquarters at Bombay, offers facilities for insuring risks not normally covered

by commercial insurance companies. The Corporation has opened offices at Calcutta and Madras in order to reach more easily the exporters in other centres. During 1961 the Corporation issued 426 policies undertaking maximum liability for Rs. 13.02 crores.

The Director of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods. During 1961, it participated in international fairs or exhibitions at Leipzig, Casablanca, Poznan (Poland), Kabul, Damascus, Sydney, Mogadiscio (Somalia), Zagreb (Yugoslavia) and Levant, Bari (Italy). Indian exhibitions were organised at Accra, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. An Export Products Pavilion was set up in New Delhi in December 1959 as a laboratory-cum-show-room. The State Trading Corporation of India took part in international fairs at Leipzig, Plovdiv and Poznan. In addition, wholly Indian exhibitions were organised in British East Africa at Mombasa (Kenya), Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika), Kampala (Uganda), and Nairobi (Kenya). Trade centres and show-rooms at important foreign commercial centres continued to give publicity to Indian goods. In 1960 a programme of rotational commodity-wise displays in these show-rooms was launched to give intensive publicity to a selected group of commodities by turn.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements continued to serve as an instrument of reducing the imbalance in the payments situation through increasing export earnings by development of trade with newer markets and in newer commodities. Five agreements were renewed for further periods and four existing agreements were modified. New agreements were concluded with Morocco and Tunisia. A ten-year treaty of trade and commerce with Nepal, which expired on October 31, 1960, was replaced by another. The total number of trade and payments agreements in force at the end of 1960-61 was 26. The treaty with Nepal signed in September 1960 permits, among other things, a continuation of the existing arrangements between the two countries under which goods originating in either country and intended for consumption in the territory of the other are exempted from customs duties and other equivalent charges as well as from quantitative restrictions, with the proviso that Nepal, on revenue considerations, may continue to maintain the existing import and export duties on goods traded with India. The treaty also provides for freedom of transit to goods of both the countries intended for export to, or import from, a third country. The agreement with Pakistan was modified in November 1960 by the addition of a few commodities to the list of goods to be traded. It was also agreed, after the annual review in March 1961, to maintain the same ceilings in 1961-62 as in 1960-61. Agreements were concluded with the UAR (Egyptian region) and Burma for the import of rice within the framework of the existing payments arrangements.

TARIFF

In 1960-61 the Tariff Commission conducted 14 tariff enquiries and two major price enquiries. The tariff enquiries were conducted in respect of wood screws, automobile hand tyre inflators, calcium lactate, engineers' steel files, piston assembly, automobile sparking plugs, power and distribution transformers, sheet glass, plywood and tea chests, aluminium, conductors (bare copper, aluminium, steel reinforced and all aluminium, ball bearings, cotton textile machinery and bicycles, protection to which industries was to expire on December 31, 1960. The major recommendations of the Commission were accepted by Government of India in full for thirteen industries and partially for aluminium. Accordingly, tariff protection to automobile hand tyre inflators, calcium lactate, wood screws and plywood and tea chests, bare copper conductors and electrolytic copper rods was withdrawn from January 1, 1961; protection to ball bearings and sheet glass was extended for a further period of two years and that for aluminium, steel

reinforced and all aluminium conductors, automobile sparking plugs, piston assembly, engineers' steel files, cotton textile machinery, bicycles and power distribution transformers for three years. Aluminium received protection for a further period of four years and the protective duty was maintained at 35 per cent *ad valorem* though the Commission had recommended its reduction to 25 per cent.

The two main price enquiries conducted by the Commission during the year related to the fixation of prices of raw rubber and of ferro-silicon of different grades produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. In regard to raw rubber, Government did not accept the Commission's recommendation to reduce the price; the recommendations about the levy of additional cess and expansion of credit facilities for financing planting operations, methods of improving yield, etc., were, however, accepted. The Commission recommended a higher price structure for ferro-silicon in view of the increase in manufacturing costs consequent on the rise in electricity rates since 1953, and this was accepted by Government.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The UK and the USA continued to be India's principal buyers as well as suppliers. During 1961, their shares in India's export trade were 24.7 per cent and 17.3 per cent respectively. The share of the UK in the imports was 19.7 per cent, of the USA 23.6 per cent, and of West Germany 12.1 per cent.

The principal countries to which India exported during 1952 and the values of the exports to each are shown in Table 197.

TABLE 197
EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(By sea, air and land)

Countries	(value in lakhs of rupees)				
	1952	1958	1959	1960	1961
UK	125,76	165,24	167,64	170,08	162,91
USA	116,49	92,56	95,12	98,63	114,43
Japan	25,20	25,77	34,38	33,62	40,27
Australia	23,45	21,37	19,15	21,44	16,57
USSR	—	23,31	30,33	29,87	31,00
Ceylon	—	19,79	22,14	19,35	16,96
Germany (West)	12,43	14,70	19,44	18,44	21,28
Canada	12,74	14,54	15,12	17,03	17,38
Burma	23,49	7,48	12,62	6,81	5,82
Egypt	6,55	8,63	8,87	14,00	12,13
France	5,96	7,06	8,14	7,44	8,20
Argentina	—	9,25	7,98	6,11	2,80
Sudan	—	7,16	14,62	8,05	11,08
Singapore	15,08	9,50	7,51	6,85	8,44
Netherlands	10,30	6,72	8,96	7,13	9,12
Czechoslovakia	—	3,93	4,22	5,85	9,15
Kenya	7,05	4,60	4,83	4,59	5,53
Italy	10,42	5,50	5,58	8,29	9,63
Nigeria	—	6,88	3,98	5,02	7,84
Cuba	—	4,65	2,68	5,19	7,47
New Zealand	—	5,67	4,73	7,85	7,01
Pakistan	47,35	7,12	6,29	9,43	9,85
Indonesia	—	2,86	3,82	3,95	6,07
TOTAL (including other countries)	613,37	576,55	618,71	621,58	659,95

The principal countries from which India imported during 1952-61 and the value of the imports from each are shown in Table 198.

TABLE 198
IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Countries	1952	1958	1959	1960	1961
USA	272,66	161,46	195,43	292,05	240,00
UK	148,97	168,53	172,72	211,51	200,26
Germany (West)	24,19	93,95	118,72	115,54	122,53
Iran	—	33,07	35,56	34,27	31,39
Japan	19,41	39,66	40,96	56,73	60,70
Italy	11,46	25,57	25,86	25,46	24,01
France	13,03	16,96	19,10	21,33	16,36
USSR	—	21,71	16,65	13,83	25,42
Belgium	—	16,59	13,37	17,24	10,78
Switzerland	—	9,68	7,83	9,87	10,67
Australia	15,10	15,32	11,80	23,06	17,60
Federation of Malaya	—	10,70	10,55	13,67	12,57
Saudi Arabia	15,73	19,67	20,05	19,04	17,85
Canada	29,66	34,66	22,21	15,18	17,46
Czechoslovakia	—	6,49	3,72	7,12	14,28
Pakistan	29,14	6,28	5,46	15,18	11,54
Burma	31,08	45,54	13,17	20,45	8,39
Netherlands	12,36	9,82	13,07	13,08	11,73
Singapore	13,77	9,29	9,09	11,60	9,16
Sweden	—	8,96	10,70	11,22	14,16
Egypt	20,11	6,24	8,04	21,12	10,30
Kenya	19,67	11,50	11,64	14,12	10,14
Northern Rhodesia	—	5,63	6,37	10,65	9,63
Sudan	—	7,49	10,67	9,55	8,41
TOTAL (including other countries)	801,56	872,81	895,43	1,091,93	1,014,67

PATTERN OF TRADE

The principal commodities imported into India during 1952-56, along with their value, are shown in Table 199. The values of the commodities imported during 1957-61 are shown in Table 200. Owing to the adoption of the revised trade classification from January 1957 onwards, the grouping of articles in many cases differs from the earlier pattern.

TABLE 199
IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)
(By sea, air and land)

[(value in lakhs of rupees)]

Commodities	1952	1955	1956
Wheat	126,37	15,72	2,72
Rice (not in the husk)	48,75	18,78	70
Eggs	34	1,09	1,06
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	12,97	15,09
Milk (condensed/preserved)	3,50	6,04	6,51
Provisions and oilman's stores excluding milk, con- densed and preserved	4,19	5,67	8,30
Spices	5,08	5,62	8,12
Cotton, raw	115,44	53,50	53,59
Jute, raw	23,50	17,42	13,82
Machinery of all kinds	91,95	109,64	150,51
Instruments and appliances	21,75	26,37	34,73
Kerosene oil	21,53	22,47	21,97
Mineral oil other than kerosene	56,64	32,27	46,41
Metals (excluding ores)	44,96	75,93	159,49
Chemicals (excluding manures)	16,54	19,74	24,48
Drugs and medicines	12,95	13,87	16,46

TABLE 199 (contd.)

Commodities	1952	1955	1956
Motor cars and motor omnibuses	6,91	12,91	13,42
Artificial silk yarn	7,07	14,32	17,40
Wool, raw and tops	4,86	8,89	9,94
Newsprint	4,65	6,18	6,19
Paper (excluding newsprint)	6,19	7,19	8,31
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,77	16,41	14,58
Paints and painter's materials	—	2,38	2,68
Hardware	4,78*	6,61	7,80
Seeds	2,84	7,57	8,43
Wood and timber	3,14	2,69	3,55
Staple fibre and yarn	4,52	96	5,74
Cycles and cycle parts	3,87	3,20	4,00
Cotton manufactures	5,38	3,42	5,80
Manures	2,88	2,17	3,71
Vegetable non-essential oils	4,42	6,35	4,85
Woollen yarn and manufactures	2,62	3,00	2,75
Others	83,15	107,72	125,63
TOTAL	801,56	649,07	808,74

TABLE 200
IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957-61)
(value in lakhs of rupees).

Commodities	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Machinery other than electric	171,83	139,88	146,19	183,76	230,89
Iron and steel	146,98	97,80	84,01	117,63	102,16
Petroleum products	77,76	60,30	68,62	55,55	47,89
Transport equipment	75,81	59,48	70,42	66,93	57,38
Electric machinery and appliances	61,14	49,04	50,01	54,66	63,45
Raw cotton	48,62	30,66	34,76	75,27	69,32
Wheat, unmilled	34,75	102,65	109,86	148,68	73,06
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	29,75	15,54	9,33	22,87	31,62
Chemical elements and compounds	29,16	28,44	41,03	40,71	35,77
Manufactures of metal†	22,54	15,21	23,35	18,37	17,61
Textile yarn and thread	19,15	13,91	14,83	14,45	13,38
Ordnance	18,53	4,02	74	3,27	35
Copper	17,94	13,53	16,38	22,92	20,53
Rice	16,90	44,03	9,12	25,54	11,21
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	16,39	10,21	8,83	10,97	10,71
Fresh fruits and nuts	15,84	12,31	11,19	13,32	13,35
Raw wool and hair	12,98	11,08	9,17	10,70	11,40
Paper and paper board	12,59	8,02	9,35	11,91	13,49
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	12,14	10,48	11,22	12,03	9,62
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural Indigo	10,89	6,70	7,14	9,16	11,38
Aluminium	8,01	6,00	5,94	7,29	7,76
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	7,99	5,86	7,45	3,87	6,45
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	7,97	5,46	7,66	9,28	11,23
Zinc	7,23	6,12	5,28	8,88	8,50
Raw jute and waste	7,20	3,39	1,43	7,94	7,18
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones)	6,69	5,25	6,32	7,07	7,11
Vegetable oils	5,21	3,84	3,86	4,26	4,27
TOTAL (including other items)	1,028,67	872,81	895,43	1,091,93	1,014,67

*Excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.

†n.e.s. = nowhere else stated (in trade classification list).

The principal commodities exported by India during 1952-56 and their values are shown in Table 201, while the values of the principal commodities exported during 1957 to 1961 are shown in Table 202.

TABLE 201
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)
(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1955	1956
Food, Drink and Tobacco			
Tea	80,80	113,55	143,16
Cashew kernels	12,12	11,65	15,27
Other fruits and vegetables	7,03	2,45	3,07
Pepper	18,00	4,83	3,57
Other spices	6,50	5,73	5,99
Tobacco	18,31	13,36	15,51
Raw Materials			
Cotton, raw	15,12	24,17	17,55
Cotton, waste	—	10,50	7,66
Wool, raw	—	8,10	10,65
Lac	8,39	12,54	9,73
Mica	9,59	8,05	8,78
Coal	10,92	4,29	5,14
Manganese ore	21,63	14,37	22,75*
Iron ore	—	5,62	9,19*
Hides and skins, raw	5,85	6,73	6,07
Processed articles			
Groundnut oil	9,75	20,73	4,04
Linseed oil	6,15	7,62	7,44
Castor oil	7,09	4,34	6,10
Hides and skins, tanned	17,69	22,56	23,06
Manufactures			
Cotton piecegoods	64,31	57,78	57,32
Other cotton manufactures	9,21	6,01	5,57
Jute yarn and manufactures	162,85	123,58	112,49
Woollen carpets and manufactures	2,71	4,05	4,06
Coir yarn and manufactures	7,36	9,03	9,61
Other miscellaneous items	91,25	100,91	92,88
TOTAL (excluding re-exports)	613,37	602,55	606,66

TABLE 202
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957-61)
(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Tea	123,40	136,54	126,39	119,99	124,45
Cotton fabrics	65,19	46,46	61,31	58,47	50,54
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	59,98	67,59	71,35	76,01	83,98
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear)	58,29	46,16	47,36	56,57	69,77
Silver and platinum group metals	37,67	11,42	—	—	—
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	35,38	18,63	16,64	16,53	13,41
Leather	21,58	18,25	28,65	25,62	25,99
Raw cotton	18,66	21,20	16,37	10,75	18,69
Fresh fruits and nuts (not including oilnuts)	16,04	17,36	16,60	20,43	21,12
Crude vegetable materials, inedible †	14,40	13,39	15,77	16,13	15,95
Raw wool	12,93	9,35	12,22	8,66	9,25

*Figures obtained from customs houses through Export Trade Controllers.

† n.e.s. = nowhere else stated (in trade classification list).

TABLE 202 (concl'd.)

Commodities	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Sugar	12,88	3,67	2,54	1,66	15,54
Iron ore and concentrates ..	11,76	9,99	12,93	16,13	18,06
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	11,59	14,70	12,93	14,63	14,80
Vegetable oils	11,42	7,45	13,97	9,91	4,92
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones)	11,30	11,74	12,47	12,38	12,23
Textile yarn and thread ..	9,78	12,03	11,10	11,14	12,60
Textile floor covering and tapestries	8,84	8,88	9,20	9,12	8,77
Iron and Steel	37	90	2,06	8,22	11,99
Coffee	7,73	7,18	6,25	6,70	9,50
Hides and skins, raw ..	6,99	7,17	10,67	10,14	8,10
Petroleum products	6,62	4,11	3,07	4,61	3,42
Coal, coke and briquettes ..	5,34	5,58	4,83	4,11	2,45
TOTAL (including other items) excluding re-exports	642,82	576,55	618,71	621,58	659,95

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show (i) the index numbers of the quantity and price of India's exports; (ii) the index numbers of the quantity and price of her imports; and (iii) the terms of trade, that is, the ratio of export price index to import price index.

TABLE 203
INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS*

(Base: 1958=100)

Class of commodity	Volume index			Unit value index		
	1960	September 1960	September 1961	1960	September 1960	September 1961
Food	92	103	137	110	112	110
Beverages and tobacco	75	95	71	107	67	57
Crude materials (inedible except fuels)	109	78	92	102	99	104
Mineral fuels and lubricants etc.	99	113	41	99	99	90
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	146	113	32	100	101	111
Chemicals	100	148	77	158	140	234
Manufactured goods	109	106	116	111	115	111
Machinery and transport equipment	246	176	346	89	96	75
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ..	127	114	113	112	114	94
GENERAL ..	101	99	113	109	110	109

*These revised series are from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

TABLE 204
INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS*
(Base 1958=100)

	Volume index			Unit value index		
	1960	September 1960	September 1961	1960	September 1960	September 1961
Food	44	25	24	100	97	101
Beverages and tobacco	42	18	28	101	105	110
Crude materials (inedible except fuels)	197	266	320	94	86	87
Mineral fuels and lubricants etc.	111	59	173	89	86	80
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	123	93	103	98	93	91
Chemicals ..	142	129	122	88	92	85
Manufactured goods	112	110	107	101	103	95
Machinery and transport equipment ..	112	127	112	103	102	93
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	90	92	107	99	101	99
GENERAL ..	107	107	116	98	97	90

TABLE 205
NET TERMS OF TRADE
(Base: 1958=100)

1959	107
1960	111
September 1960 ..	113
September 1961 ..	121

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned Company (authorised capital now Rs. 5 crores). Its aim is to stimulate trade, by filling up the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel, cement and industrial equipment without straining the country's foreign exchange reserves. It has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-traditional export items of India. It has arranged a number of link deals with foreign countries for importing essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for exports of "hard to sell commodities" from India. It has also arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dye stuff and so on) so that the prices of these items are brought down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. Among the goods for which exports have been arranged by the Corporation are: mineral ores, shoes, handicrafts, salt, tea, coffee and woollen goods. The Corporation has also played an important role in the development of minor port facilities, mines and transport

*These revised series are from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

which are essential for expeditious and efficient handling of goods imported or exported. The long-term contracts with Japan and some other countries arranged by the Corporation to boost up India's iron ore exports have contributed a good deal to speed up the development of railway connections between the mines and the shipping centres. The value of trade handled by the Corporation since its inception till the end of 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 183 crores including Rs. 65 crores (exports Rs. 37 crores; imports Rs. 28 crores) during 1960-61.

In July 1956 the Corporation was entrusted with the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing it from abroad, and distributing it at an equalised price at all railheads in India. With the improvement of internal supply position, the Corporation was authorised in 1958 also to export cement from India.

INTERNAL TRADE COASTAL TRADE

For purposes of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided into the following maritime blocks* : (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Bombay, (viii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and (ix) Laccadive, Minocoy and Amindivi Islands. Trade between ports in the same maritime block is classed as "internal trade" and that between one maritime block and another as "external trade".

In 1960, the total coast-wise trade was valued at Rs. 425 crores, consisting of Rs. 214 crores (imports) and Rs. 211 crores (exports). Of Rs. 214 crores worth of imports, over Rs. 208 crores constituted external trade as among the blocks and about Rs. 6 crores internal trade within the blocks themselves. Table 206 below shows the values of the coast-wise trade of India.

TABLE 206
COAST-WISE TRADE

(value in lakhs of rupees)

	1955-56	1956-57	1958	1959	1960
Imports					
Indian merchandise ..	164,52	166,87	166,80	192,41	208,02
Foreign merchandise ..	13,70	12,66	9,31	5,69	6,27
Treasure	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL imports ..	178,23	179,53	176,11	198,10	214,29
Exports					
Indian merchandise ..	143,83	146,93	153,53	172,87	204,66
Foreign merchandise ..	15,90	16,21	8,88	5,78	6,46
Treasure	6	—	—	1	—
TOTAL exports ..	159,79	163,14	162,41	178,66	211,12
TOTAL TRADE ..	338,02	342,67	338,52	376,76	425,41

INLAND TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, it is not unnatural that the inland trade of India is many

*Before April 1957, the following seven maritime blocks were counted: (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Madras (including Andhra Pradesh), (iv) Travancore-Cochin, (v) Cochin Port, (vi) Bombay, and (viii) Saurashtra, Okha and Kutch.

times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's sub-committee on trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1940 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to Rs. 500 crores for external trade. Precise data about the internal trade are, however, not available. It is difficult to keep track of the large volume of goods carried by bullock carts and country boats. Statistics of the trade carried by rail and inland steamer are, however, available.

The following table shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between the States and the chief port towns (in terms of imports).

TABLE 207
INLAND TRADE —SELECTED ARTICLES

(in thousand maunds)

	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Coal and coke	54,13,00	58,01,88	57,52,22	65,88,54	71,41,02	71,34,41
Raw cotton ...	1,21,19	77,69*	—	83,59†	72,30†	39,78‡
Cotton piecegoods	66,46	87,33	70,26	75,62	73,73	78,04
Rice (not in husk)	2,23,20	2,21,19	5,54,11	4,86,78	4,91,49	6,22,66
Wheat	5,21,48	5,40,06	2,97,74	5,00,75	6,68,69	6,93,18
Raw Jute ..	1,26,26	94,66	91,20	1,04,99	1,49,68	1,61,63
Iron and steel products	4,65,37	5,13,66	6,60,95	6,78,14	7,09,09	7,86,05
Oilseeds	2,22,56	2,53,35	2,50,57	2,53,36	2,63,78	2,48,06
Salt	3,38,63	3,02,45	2,94,20	3,19,49	2,90,90	3,55,66
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	1,74,99	2,22,18	2,44,59	3,03,57	1,98,88	2,22,86

For purposes of these statistics, again, India has been divided since April 1955 into 36 trade blocks, roughly representing the former States of the Indian Union with the addition of the chief port towns of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin. The Andhra ports, the Saurashtra ports and the ports in Madras other than Madras port have also been treated separately. Only the figures of actual imports into these blocks are represented here. Thus, the internal trade within each of these trade blocks is excluded from the scope of these statistics.

Metric Weights and Measures

The use of metric weights becomes compulsory in the whole country from April 1, 1962; the use of any other weights thereafter will be illegal. A uniform system of weights and measures is thus sought to be enforced throughout the country.

Since the passing of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, the reform has been introduced gradually through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions. In specified areas in all the States and Union Territories the use of metric weights was introduced in 1958 with a transition period of two years, during which the metric weights were used alongside indigenous weights. Since October 1960, however, the use of metric weights became compulsory in these areas. Selected industries such as cotton, jute, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper, petroleum, *vanaspati*, salt etc. also changed over. In Government departments such as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs etc., the use of metric weights was introduced.

Metric capacity measures will also become compulsory but in selected areas only. The use of metric length measures, will become obligatory for trading purposes throughout the country from October 1962. Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Organisations throughout the country have been

*Twelve months ending August 1955.

† Seven months ending March 1958 and March 1959 respectively.

‡ Six months ending February 1960.

strengthened so that they may be able to enforce the use of metric weights and measures next year. Steps have also been taken to augment the production of metric weights and measures of length and capacity. Manufacturers were given help in procuring scarce raw materials like brass.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 has been applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The use of metric weights in trade in the State was permitted from April 1961. A period of two years has been allowed for the continued use of other weights. Metric length measures would be permitted from October 1962, and capacity measures from April 1962. In either case, a period of one year would be allowed for the use of measures now in vogue.

On April 1, 1961 the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, was brought into force in regard to the levy of excise duties by State Governments on alcohol and alcoholic products, a period of one year being allowed for the continued use of the present units. The Excise Departments of Kerala and Madras have already adopted the metric system. Others would do so by April 1962. Motor transport undertakings would also adopt the metric system in their transactions from that date.

CHAPTER XXVI

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian railway system with a route mileage of 35,395 is the second largest individual railway network in the world and the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country. More than 44 lakh persons and 4 lakh tons of goods were carried, on an average, by the railways daily in 1960-61. The capital-at-charge of the railways, at the end of 1960-61, stood at Rs. 1,528 crores and the gross earnings at Rs. 459 crores. They employed 11,66,482 persons and paid Rs. 205 crores in wages and salaries.

Progress Since 1853

The first railway line in India was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways during the past one hundred and eight years is shown in tables 208 and 209.

TABLE 208
PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Mileage	Capital-at-charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1853	20	38	0.90	0.41	0.49
1863	2,507	53.00	2.20	1.33	87
1873	5,697	91.73	7.23	3.78	3.45
1883	10,447	148.31	16.39	7.97	8.42
1893	18,459	233.18	24.08	11.35	12.73
1903	26,956	341.11	36.01	17.11	18.90
1913-14	34,656	495.09	63.59	32.93	30.66
1923-24	38,039	717.93	107.80	68.45	39.35
1933-34	42,953	884.41	99.58	69.54	30.04
1943-44 (a)	40,512	858.54	199.32	114.11	85.21
1947-48 (b)	33,985	742.20	183.69	163.94	19.75
1950-51	34,079	838.18	264.62	214.39	50.23
1955-56	34,736	975.50	317.51	261.07	57.34
1960-61	35,395	1,527.83	459.38	361.88	97.50

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight Zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Some details regarding the Zones are given in table 210.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 445 miles), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

(a) Burma Railways separated in 1937. (b) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947.

TABLE 209
RAILWAY TRAFFIC
(For all Indian Railways)

Year	Passengers originating (thousands)	Passenger earnings (Rs. lakhs)	Goods originating (thousand tons)	Goods earnings (Rs. lakhs)
1871	1,92,83	2,02	35,42	4,20
1881	5,47,64	3,79	1,32,14	9,96
1891	12,28,55	6,86	2,61,59	15,61
1901	19,47,49	10,07	4,33,92	21,24
1911	38,98,63	18,49	7,12,68	32,93
1921-22	56,96,84	34,29	9,01,42	49,52
1931-32	50,58,36	31,35	7,45,75	58,73
1941-42(a)	62,30,72	39,69	9,69,97	89,63
1950-51(b)	130,77,90	99,22	9,23,40	139,77
1955-56	129,74,31	108,75	11,52,83	177,92
1956-57	138,25,40	117,39	12,53,80	201,09
1957-58	143,10,59	120,08	13,33,65	225,72
1958-59	144,09,20	117,58	13,65,59	237,04
1959-60	152,86,02	126,49	14,55,37	256,12
1960-61	161,58,94	132,52	15,48,89	281,26

TABLE 210
RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Headquarters	Mean route mile- age worked (March 31, 1961)*	
Southern ..	April 14, 1951	Madras and South- ern M a h r a t t a, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	B.G. M.G. N.G.	1,859·16 4,210·08 95·7
Central ..	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Pen- insular, Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	3,797·42 960·35 725·00
Western ..	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Jaipur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	1,636·41 3,668·67 759·56
Northern ..	April 14, 1952	Eastern P u n j a b, Jodhpur, Bikaner Railways and the three upper divi- sions of the East Indian Railway.	Delhi	B.G. M.G. N.G.	4,229·96 2,048·22 161·83
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut, Assam Railways and Fatehgarh district of old Bombay Baroda & Central India Rail- way.	Gorakhpur	B.G. M.G.	1·0 3,056·73
North-East Frontier	January 15, 1958		Pandu	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2·15 1,694·75 51·97
Eastern ..	August 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions).	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	2,333·93 17·14
South Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Rail- way.	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	2,715·7 924·83

(a) Burma Railways separated in 1937.

(b) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947.

*Track width : B. G. 5½'; M.G. 3' 3½'; N.G. 2' 6" and 2'.

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1925, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. In December 1949, it was decided that during the quinquennium beginning 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention, which became applicable after 1955-56, prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium is to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow. The Railway Convention Committee, established in 1960, recommended a dividend of 4½ per cent on the capital-at-charge for the five years 1961-66.

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working Government Railways since 1955-56.

TABLE 211
RAILWAY FINANCES

(in crores of rupees)

	1955-56 (Actuals)	1960-61 (Actuals)	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Budget)
Passenger earnings				
Upper	12.85	15.18	17.22	17.53
Third	94.86	116.41	136.78	137.47
Other coaching earnings	20.87	27.21	29.00	29.00
Goods earnings	180.28	286.14	305.25	327.75
Other sundry earnings	6.81	12.63	13.50	13.50
Total earnings	315.67	457.57	501.75	525.25
Suspense	0.62	—0.77	—0.51	—1.15
Gross traffic receipts ..	316.29	456.80	501.24	524.10
Ordinary working expenses ..	212.95	313.15*	330.39	345.60
Net miscellaneous expenditure ..	7.73	10.69	13.51	16.35
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	45.00	45.00	65.00	67.00
Payment to worked lines ..	0.27	0.09	0.16	0.14
Total working expenses ..	258.22	368.93**	395.55	412.74
Net railway revenues	50.34	87.87	92.18	95.01
Dividend to general revenues ..	36.12	55.86	75.70	81.85
Net surplus	14.22	32.01	16.48	13.16
Operating ratio	81.6%	78.42%	78.9%	78.8%
Capital-at-charge	968.98	1,520.87	1,707.43	1,903.93

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

The main problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. First created by the economic depression, it was later accentuated by the severe strain of war and Partition. Under the First Five Year Plan, Rs. 423.73 crores were spent on rehabilitation and expansion of railways with emphasis on rehabilitation.

During the Second Plan period, involving an allocation of Rs. 1,121.5 crores**, the Railways were expected to (i) increase passenger transport capacity by 3%, (ii) raise goods traffic to 16.20 lakh tons; (iii) add 1,200 miles of new lines, double 1,300 miles of track and electrify 880 miles, and (iv) increase the number of locomotives to 10,600, coaches to 28,900 and wagons to 35,41,000.

*This includes Rs. 12.50 crores to be contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fare.

**Inclusive of Rs. 15 crores allotted for the Post and Telegraph and Power Supply authorities.

The programme of development of railways during the Third Plan period, involving an outlay of Rs. 1,325 crores, aims at (i) 24,50 lakh tons of goods traffic during the years 1961-66; (ii) increase of passenger traffic by 15%; (iii) acquisition of 1,764 locomotives, 7,879 coaches and 1,17,144 wagons; (iv) doubling of 1,700 miles of track; (v) renewal of 8,125 miles of track; (vi) electrification of 1,100 miles; (vii) construction of 1,200 miles of new lines and (viii) construction of 54,000 new staff quarters.

The actual expenditure incurred during the Second Plan period and the expenditure allocated for the Third Plan period are as follows :

TABLE 212
EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan (Actual)	Third Plan (Outlay)
Rolling stock	372.62	510.00
Workshops, Machinery and Plant	45.10	62.00
Track renewals	188.84	170.00
New lines	77.83	147.00
Electrification	53.77	70.00
Signalling and safety works	17.31	25.00
Traffic facilities	173.44	183.00
Bridge works	24.83	25.00
Ganga Bridge	7.23	
Staff quarters and staff welfare	49.18	50.00
Railway users' amenities	14.71	15.00
Road services	5.34	10.00
Other specified works	30.39	23.00
Stores suspense	28.05	35.00
Manufacture suspense	(—)3.13	
Miscellaneous advances	3.73	
Credit for released materials	(—)34.62	
Other credits	(—)10.93	
Total	1,043.69	1,325.00

The progress achieved at the end of the First and Second Plan periods is dealt with in the following paragraphs.

New Construction and Works

Four hundred and thirty miles of dismantled lines were restored, 380 miles of new lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge during the First Plan period. 454 miles of new lines were also under construction, 52 miles were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 2,000 miles of new lines were in progress. 408 miles of broad gauge and 382 miles of metre gauge new rail lines were opened to traffic during the Second Plan period. One thousand and six miles of broad gauge and 251 miles of metre gauge lines were in various stages of construction. Six thousand two hundred and twenty-three miles of rail renewals and 7,102 miles of sleeper renewals were also completed.

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 locomotives, 4,351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were produced in the country.

The acquisition of rolling stock both on additional and replacement account during the Second Plan is given in the table below.

TABLE 213
ROLLING STOCK (SECOND PLAN)

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge
Locomotives	1,226	942	24
Coaches (including EMUS and rail cars) ..	4,149	3,149	217
Wagons	69,996	26,340	1,658

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The remodelling and expansion of a large number of running sheds and locomotives, carriage and wagon workshops were undertaken during the Second Plan. A steel foundry with an optimum capacity of 10,000 tons of castings per annum at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is expected to commence production in 1963. Work on the furnishing unit attached to the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur has made considerable progress. An incentive scheme providing for payments by results, introduced in 1960, proved effective in the Integral Coach Factory, other production shops and repair workshops of the various railways.

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The total electrified mileage on March 31, 1960, was 330.9. During 1960-61, 134.9 miles were energised.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction has been adopted on a few selected routes. There were 181 diesel locomotives on March 31, 1961.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during the period 1951-52 to 1960-61 to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following :

- (i) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches;
- (ii) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains;
- (iii) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains;
- (iv) introduction of new 75-berther sleeping coaches in certain trains for passengers travelling over 500 miles, without levy of any surcharge;
- (v) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains;
- (vi) improvement of catering facilities;
- (vii) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms; and
- (viii) camping coach facility was extended to three more stations in 1960-61 bringing the total number of such stations to 13.

Staff Welfare

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, it was proposed to spend, on an average, Rs. 10 crores per annum during the Second Plan period.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second Plan period. Provision

has been made for 54,000 new quarters in the Third Plan, in addition to those to be provided under composite schemes relating to workshops, yards and lines.

At the end of 1960-61, there were 77 hospitals and 480 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and out-door treatment of T. B. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. Steps are also being taken to increase educational facilities for the children of railwaymen. In addition to 644 existing schools, sixteen single teacher primary schools and one new middle school were opened.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all the 10 lakh or more railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV Staff. The class IV Staff Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government.

For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels are being set up. Mobile libraries are being formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations. The first mobile library was inaugurated on the North-Eastern Railway in December 1958.

Self-Sufficiency

The Indian railways are not only self-sufficient in their requirements of locomotives and coaches, but have now capacity to assist neighbouring countries not only in respect of the rolling stock but also of goods wagons and equipment like lighting, signalling, sleepers, girders and others. A beginning has been made in the direction of manufacturing electric and diesel locomotives and other equipment now being imported. As against Rs. 320 crores during the Second Plan, the Third Plan foreign exchange requirement of the Railways is placed at Rs. 186 crores.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56 and 1960-61 are shown below.

TABLE 214
PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61
Number of passengers (in hundreds)	129,73,55.0	161,58,93.8
A.C.	85.8	1,47.3
First class	1,90,30.1	3,46,74.5
Second class	1,68,75.2	1,11,16.3
Third class	126,13,63.9	156,99,55.7
Passenger miles (in thousands)	3,908,32.87	4,858,09.75
A.C.	5,12.79	6,85.55
First class	77,38.58	120,58.74
Second class	124,36.83	111,10.81
Third class	3,701,44.67	4,618,92.51
Earnings from passengers (in thousand rupees)	108,75.48	132,51.76
A.C.	87.51	1,18.44
First class	5,88.01	8,36.71
Second class	6,12.22	5,74.07
Third class	95,87.44	118,52.15
Average rate charged per passenger	Pies per mile 5.34	nP. per km. 1.71
A.C.	32.8	10.7
First class	14.6	4.31
Second class	9.45	3.19
Third class	4.97	1.59

Ticketless Travel

An amendment to the Indian Railways Act was passed on May 2, 1959, to provide *inter alia* for more stringent punishment for ticketless travel.

Among other steps taken for intensifying the effort against ticketless travel are raids on selected sections and, at frequent intervals, continuity checks from starting to terminal stations, surprise inspections of booking offices and the establishment of a temporary central ticket checking organisation with four squads of travelling examiners for conducting cross-country and surprise checks. The results of the checks made by the organisation during 1955-56 and 1960-61 are summarised below.

TABLE 215
TICKETLESS TRAVEL

	1955-56	1960-61
Number of passengers detected travelling without tickets ..	69,02,114	75,55,075
Amount of fare and excess charges realised (in rupees) ..	1,40,29,656	1,83,23,309

Accidents and Safety of Passenger Trains

The number of fatalities and casualties in train accidents expressed as a ratio of ten lakh passengers carried, excluding those resulting from unlawful tampering of track, for 1955-56 and 1960-61 were as follows :

TABLE 216
TRAIN ACCIDENTS

	Fatalities		Casualties	
	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried
1955-56	16	0.01	266	0.20
1960-61	28	0.02	253	0.16

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 217
GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-66	1960-61
Tons of goods carried (in thousands)	11,52,73	15,48,89
Revenue earning traffic (in thousand tons)	9,19,65	11,89,42
Non-revenue earning traffic (in thousand tons)	2,33,08	3,59,47
Net ton miles (in thousands)	3,647,18,50	5,371,48,93
Revenue earning traffic (in thousand ton miles)	3,088,17,87	4,428,70,71
Non-revenue earning traffic (in thousand ton miles)	559,00,63	942,78,22
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	316.4	346.8
Revenue earning traffic (in miles)	335.8	372.3
Non-revenue earning traffic (in miles)	239.8	262.3
Earnings from goods carried (in thousand rupees)	177,92,19	281,25,56
Average rate charged per ton of goods per mile	11.1 (pies)	6.34 (np)

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 218
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(in thousand tons)

	1955-56	1960-61
Coal	3,53,37	4,95,99
Cement	39,56	64,45
Iron and steel*	36,55	74,67
Metallic ores (other than manganese ore)	43,73	1,09,63
Manganese ore	13,78	12,10
Foodgrains	90,44	1,24,59
Raw jute	5,12	6,34
Tea	2,58	2,46
Paper and paper products	2,56	4,35
Jute manufactures	2,90	2,58
Raw cotton	7,39	5,27
Cotton textiles	5,48	3,74
Oil Seeds	17,66	14,93
Sugarcane	34,08	31,86
Sugar	13,36	14,64
Salt	18,58	19,50

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio **for the years 1955-56 and 1960-61 on Government railways is shown below :

TABLE 219
PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56 ..	77.99	77.84	85.33	84.57	74.66
1960-61 ..	85.75	79.67	87.91	86.64	79.63
Metre Gauge					
1955-56 ..	75.14	61.96	75.81	74.71	71.70
1960-61 ..	82.58	82.94	84.98	93.09	78.31

Export Traffic

Priorities for rail movement of goods to ports for export have been upgraded. The balance of iron and manganese ore at the ports awaiting shipment at the end of 1955-56 and 1960-61 is shown in table below.

TABLE 220
EXPORT TRAFFIC

(in tons)

	Manganese Ore		Iron Ore	
	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61
Calcutta	33,175	58,700	38,383	16,400
Bombay	46,431	72,400	7,210	8,200
Madras	16,791	21,900	58,929	18,800
Visakhapatnam	1,43,480	1,59,400	37,958	2,000

*Include machinery, etc.

**Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways.

Locomotive Utilisation

The average mileage obtained per engine per day on Government railways is as shown in table below.

TABLE 221
ENGINE MILES PER DAY (STEAM)

	Broad gauge		Metre gauge	
	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56	1960-61
Passenger Engine	164	172	128	136
Mixed Engine	121	117	97	93
Goods Engine	94	100	85	88
Engine in use (all services) ..	111	113	103	105
Engine on line	84	85	77	74

The productive service of engines on Government railways in freight service in terms of volume of freight transportation per engine hour for the same period is as indicated below:

TABLE 222
NET TON MILES PER ENGINE HOUR

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	2,124	915
1960-61	2,562	1,082

Wagon Usage

The use of wagons on Government railways during the period 1955-56 and 1960-61 is shown below:

TABLE 223
WAGON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	46.3	28.5
1960-61	47.8	32.1

The productive work performed by wagons in terms of net ton miles per wagon day is as follows :

TABLE 224
NET TON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	541	203
1960-61	610	247

FARES AND FREIGHT

The assumption of common carrier's liability on January 1, 1962, in respect of goods entrusted to railways has brought about a fundamental change in the sphere of railway's responsibility.

The Railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kilograms and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

Passenger fare and rate tables showing the fares or rates for various distances from 1 to 5,000 kilometres have been printed and are available for arriving at the fare or freight rates.

For vestibuled air-conditioned third-class trains running between New Delhi-Howrah, New Delhi-Bombay and New Delhi-Madras, an additional charge of 1.25 naye paise per mile is collected.

The Railway Passengers Fares Act came into force on September 15, 1957. The rate of tax is 5 per cent of the fare for distances between 26 and 49 kms, 15 per cent for 50 to 805 kms and 10 per cent for over 805 kms. Distances up to 15 miles are exempt from the tax.

Following the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, the revised railway freight structure came into force with effect from October 1, 1958.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Secretary-General to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members, each in charge of Staff, Transportation and Engineering, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, is secured through the following committees: (i) Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (ii) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (iii) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre. From January 1, 1958, Divisional Consultative Committees have been set up for each division of the railways on which divisionalisation has already been brought about.

ROADS

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways, district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

Progress

The progress in road development during recent years as compared to the targets laid down in the Nagpur Plan (1943), as revised to apply to the Indian Union, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 225
ROAD DEVELOPMENT

							(miles)	
							Surfaced roads	Unsurfaced roads
Nagpur Plan targets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,23,000	2,08,000
April, 1, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,000	1,51,000
March 31, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,22,000	1,98,000
March 31, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,44,000	over 2,50,000

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 1,600 miles of road and thousands of culverts

and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 1,600 miles have since increased to about 1,780 due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The progress on national highways since then is indicated in the table below:

TABLE 226
PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in miles)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (in miles)	Widening of carriage-way (in miles)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	746	33	4,900	{ 2,300 900
April 1, 1956 to March 1961 ..	640	40	3,500	
Third Plan Targets	350	60	1,200	

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows :

TABLE 227
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory	Miles
Andhra Pradesh	1,412
Assam	727
Bihar	1,189
Gujarat	676
Jammu and Kashmir	338
Kerala	260
Madhya Pradesh	1,669
Madras	1,050
Maharashtra	1,539
Mysore	816
Orissa	851
Punjab	784
Rajasthan	782
Uttar Pradesh	1,455
West Bengal	872
Delhi	44
Himachal Pradesh	200
Manipur	139
Nagaland	69

The national highways system includes, *inter alia*, the following roads:

- (1) Amritsar to Calcutta
- (2) Agra to Bombay
- (3) Bombay to Madras *via* Bangalore
- (4) Madras to Calcutta
- (5) Calcutta to Bombay *via* Nagpur
- (6) Varanasi to Cape Comorin *via* Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Bangalore
- (7) Delhi to Bombay *via* Ahmedabad
- (8) Ahmedabad to Kandla Port (under construction) with branch to Porbandar
- (9) Ambala to Tibet border *via* Simla
- (10) Delhi to Lucknow *via* Moradabad
- (11) Lucknow to Barauni *via* Muzaffarpur with a branch road to the Nepal border

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway mileage of 39, which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

(12) Assam Access Road

(13) Assam Trunk Road with a branch to the Burma border through Manipur.

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala. Nearly 415 miles of roads were constructed or improved from April 1956 to the end of the December 1961.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, about 925 miles of new roads were constructed and about 1,975 miles of existing roads improved during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan about 500 miles of new roads are expected to be constructed and 1,000 miles of existing roads improved under this programme.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 22,000 miles of surfaced roads were constructed. About 25,000 miles of surfaced roads are expected to be added during the Third Plan.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under consideration, aims at bringing every village (a) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, (b) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of metalled road and 3 miles of any road and (c) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. These targets, when achieved, will provide an average of 52 miles of road per 100 sq. miles of area as against about 31 miles at present.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India since 1947 is as follows :

TABLE 228
MOTOR VEHICLES

Year ending March 31											Number of motor vehicles
1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,11,949
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,06,133
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,22,041
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,47,229
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,14,805
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,41,270
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,98,384

The vehicles at the end of March 1960, comprised 69,364 motor cycles, 4,960 auto-rickshaws, 26,290 jeeps, 2,40,370 private cars, 50,767 public service vehicles, 18,148 motor cabs, 1,52,938 goods vehicles and 35,547 miscellaneous vehicles.

A provision of Rs. 26 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the expansion programmes of the nationalised road transport undertakings in addition to a provision of Rs. 10 crores in the Railway Plan for contribution to the Road Transport Corporations. The entire amount is intended to be spent for production of about 7,500 vehicles, construction of workshops, etc.

A substantial expenditure on road transport schemes outside the Plan is also expected to be incurred by a few States in the Plan period. The total expenditure on the nationalised road transport services may be about Rs. 35 crores in the States' sector.

The target for production of commercial vehicles during the Third Plan period is 60,000 of which 52,500 vehicles are likely to be produced in the private sector.

Administration

There is no separate Central organisation at present to provide road transport services. State Road Transport Corporations are, however, operating passenger services in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh. Municipalities render passenger transport services within their jurisdiction in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi and Poona. Departmental transport undertakings operate in most of the other States. More than 30 per cent of passenger transport industry is in the nationalised sector.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the purpose of development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes. The Commission has brought about reciprocal agreements between all the States except Kerala and Madras.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast Canals and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a body, known as the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

At present, 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Board has taken up an experimental project for this purpose on the Upper Ganga.

Central Schemes costing approximately Rs. 6.6 crores have been included in the Third Plan for the development of inland water transport in the country. A further provision of Rs. 1.48 crores has been made in the Third Plan of the State Governments.

The Central plan provides for the purchase of survey launches, dredgers and tugs. Port facilities at Pandu and Gauhati will be developed. Work on the river port at Pandu is already in progress. The plan also includes development of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra, Ganga, Rupnarain, Mahanadi, Narbada and Tapti rivers and the Hijli canal, Rajasthan canal, Orissa canals, Buckingham canal, Badagara-Mahe canal, Cochin-Quilon canal and Damodar Valley canal. Water transport facilities on Thana Creek and Govind Sagar Lake (Himachal Pradesh) and Kerborne (Maharashtra) are also to be developed during the Third Plan period.

SHIPPING

Progress during the Plans

The progress achieved during the First and Second Plan periods, is shown below :

TABLE 229
PROGRESS OF SHIPPING

							(lakh gross registered tons)		
							1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
Coastal	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.17	2.40	2.92
Overseas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.74	2.40	6.13
TOTAL							3.91	4.80	9.05

At the end of November 1961, 175 ships totalling 9.05 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—100 vessels of 3.43 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 75 vessels of 5.62 GRT on the overseas trade.

The Third Five Year Plan envisages a total provision of Rs. 66 crores, of which Rs. 7 crores are likely to be contributed by private shipping companies and a sum of Rs. 4 crores is expected to be available from the Shipping Development Fund. This provision would enable a net addition of about 1.8 lakh GRT during the Third Plan period.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board which advises the Government on the policy relating to shipping was reconstituted in 1961.

Shipping Corporation of India

The Shipping Corporation of India, which came into existence in October 1961, as a result of the merger of the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations, has an authorised capital of Rs. 35 crores and a paid-up capital of Rs. 23 crores. It has a fleet of 15 dry cargo vessels, 2 passenger-cum-cargo vessels and 2 coastal tankers aggregating 1,38,593 GRT. The cargo vessels operate on India-Australia, India-Far East-Japan, India-Black Sea, West Coast of India-West Pakistan-Japan, India-Pakistan-U.K.-Continent and India-Persia routes. The passenger-cum-cargo vessels run on Bombay-East Africa, Madras-Singapore and India-Andaman routes. The tankers are on time charter to oil companies for carriage of refined products along the coast.

The Mogul Line Ltd., which is a subsidiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India, has a fleet of 4 passenger-cum-cargo ships of about 26,000 GRT engaged in the Haj pilgrim traffic.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which all the shares are held by the Government. The first vessel to be built at the yard was launched in March 1948. The Shipyard's production capacity is at present about 4 ships of modern design per year. The Shipyard has so far delivered 27 ocean-going ships and 3 crafts in addition to a mooring vessel of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,45,304. Five ships of about 45,750 GRT are under various stages of production.

Second Shipyard

A second shipyard is being established at Cochin with an initial capacity to build ships totalling a GRT of about 60,000 per year. The productive capacity is to be increased later on to 80,000 GRT per year.

The project has been included in the Third Plan among the projects for which foreign credits are yet to be arranged and a provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made. Steps are being taken to acquire land and appoint technical consultants for the Shipyard.

Training Institutions

Eighty-two cadets passed out of T.S. *Dufferin* during the year ending June 1961, and have all been employed on board ships.

Four thousand four hundred and twenty-one candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of September 1961. Forty-six cadets, representing the eighth batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during 1961.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. *Bhadra*, T.S. *Mekhala* and T.S. *Nau Lakshi*—together trained 13,438 boys, 7,304 for the deck department and 6,134 for the engine room department, till the end of September 1961.

PORTS

India has six major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. During 1960-61, these ports handled 331 lakh tons of cargo as against 310 lakh tons in 1959-60.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port trust boards subject to the overall control of the Central Government. The ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla are administered directly by the Central Government through local administrative officers assisted by port advisory committees.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports, during 1960-61 are as follows :

TABLE 230
TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Port	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus (+) or deficit (—) in earnings (Rs. lakhs)
	No.	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta	1,786	343.46	54.05	39.45	(+) 50.39
Bombay	3,239	200.71	106.25	38.64	(+) 326.78
Madras	1,204	84.86	20.94	8.96	(+) 48.04
Visakhapatnam ..	622	44.10	13.64	14.39	(+) 33.53
Cochin	1,337	70.89	15.95	3.80	(—) 2.07
Kandla	294	19.30	12.11	3.36	(+) 5.06
	8,482	763.32	222.94	108.60	(+) 461.73

A provision of Rs. 75 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the development of the six major ports. The two important schemes included in it are the setting up of a satellite port at Haldia in the Hooghly estuary and modernisation of Bombay docks. Mangalore and Tuticorin are also to be developed as major ports during the Third Plan.

Work on the expansion of Cochin and Madras ports is in progress. The construction of four additional berths at Visakhapatnam, two of which will be equipped with a mechanical ore handling plant enabling the port to export over 60 lakh tons of iron ore annually, has started.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports), which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 60 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement were undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The development programme for minor ports, included in the Third Plan, is estimated to cost Rs. 10.79 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 4.90 crores in the States' Sector. The Central programme includes, among others, the setting up of a dredger-cum-survey launch pool with an initial strength of two dredgers and six survey launches. It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan, the minor ports will be able to handle a traffic of about 90 lakh tons.

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to schemes for hydrographic surveys.

CIVIL AVIATION

Indian aircraft flew about 331 lakh miles carrying about 10.6 lakh passengers and nearly 18,22 lakh pounds of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together during 1961*.

Progress Since 1947

The tables below show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 231
CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers (in thousands)	Freight (in thousand lbs.)	Mails (in thousand lbs.)
1947	93,62	255	56,48	14,05
1951	1,94,98	449	8,76,65	71,82
1956	2,34,83	559	9,62,31	1,26,86
1957	2,34,96	615	8,56,91	1,30,81
1958	2,45,78	696	9,36,40	1,36,08
1959	2,47,42	736	7,38,77	1,50,49
1960	2,63,61	855	8,42,30	1,50,29
1961*	2,74,52	948	8,83,59	1,62,28

TABLE 232
CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers carried (in thousands)	Freight carried (in thousand lbs.)
1947	40,51	62	29,93
1951	66,14	66	13,16,24
1956	57,33	114	9,70,89
1957	45,58	126	8,87,03
1958	49,97	99	8,42,01
1959	55,78	89	8,11,42
1960	61,61	88	8,57,84
1961*	56,57	111	7,75,85

*Estimated.

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation whose operating fleet consists of 10 Viscounts, 5 Skymasters, 5 Fokker Friendships, and 54 Dakotas links up most of the principal centres in the country and also provides services to the neighbouring countries, viz. Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried 7,87,187 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 3,20,15,037 revenue miles during 1960-61.

The Air-India International Corporation, with its fleet of 9 Super-Constellations, 5 Boeing 707 Jets and one DC-3 freighter provides services reaching out to 21 countries. During 1960-61, it carried 1,24,951 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 1,30,35,000 revenue miles.

Training

Pilots, Aerodrome Officers, Control Operators, Fire Operators, Radio Operators, and Radio Technicians are trained in the Training Centre of the Civil Aviation Department at Allahabad. Till October 31, 1961, the Centre trained 209 candidates in various courses, while 89 trainees were undergoing training.

Flying Clubs

There are 17 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Barrackpore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a satellite centre at Bhopal), Bangalore, Gauhati, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Baroda. There are three Government Gliding Centres at Poona, Bangalore and Allahabad and two subsidised Gliding Clubs at New Delhi and Pilani. During 1961, the flying clubs trained 139 'A' Licence and 8 'B' Licence pilots till the end of November.

Aerodromes

Eighty-six aerodromes* are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. Three of these, viz., Bombay, (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam) are international airports. The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjang), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur, Bhuj and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Three new aerodromes at Raxaul (Bihar), Jogbani (Bihar) and Behala (West Bengal) are under construction. The aerodromes at Tuliha (Manipur) and Phoolbagh (Haldwani) have been completed. The main runways at the three international airports were extended and strengthened to meet the needs of jet transport aircraft. The air strip at Port Blair has been repaired and brought into commission.

The programme for the development of civil aviation during the Third Five Year Plan period aims at meeting the new demands which have arisen from recent technical advancements and from India's obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation to provide facilities at aerodromes in conformity with the standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Aircraft

On December 1, 1961, 540 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 211 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness.

* For a list of aerodromes, see Appendices.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Similar agreements concluded with Lebanon, Iran and the Federal Republic of Germany are awaiting ratification.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Administrative Set-up

A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Cochin, Darjeeling, Jaipur and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne, Paris, Colombo, Toronto and Frankfurt.

A separate Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Transport and Communications has been set up. A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems. The four regional tourist traffic advisory committees have been reconstituted now as 4 zonal tourist traffic advisory committees.

Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented. A Hotel Classification Committee is being set up to classify hotels catering to foreign tourists according to the 'Star' system.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 42 officially recognised travel agencies and shikar (big game) agencies to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available. A staff training school imparts training to fresh recruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. A few publications have also been issued in Japanese and Siamese for distribution to tourists coming from Japan and Siam. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued

to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad.

Number of Tourists

The number of foreign tourists visiting India since 1951 is shown below.

TABLE 233
TOURIST TRAFFIC

Year											Number of Foreign Tourists*
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,829
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,887
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,39,804

Tourist Revenue

The revenue from tourist traffic during 1960 was estimated at Rs. 20·6 crores. The earnings during 1957, 1958 and 1959, as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India, were Rs. 16·0 crores, 17·5 crores and 19·1 crores respectively.

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds : (i) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (ii) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (iii) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being taken up by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the State.

The allocation in the Third Plan for expenditure by the Central Government on tourist traffic development schemes is Rs. 3·5 crores, while the State Governments are expected to spend on this count Rs. 4·5 crores.

* Excluding Nationals of Pakistan.

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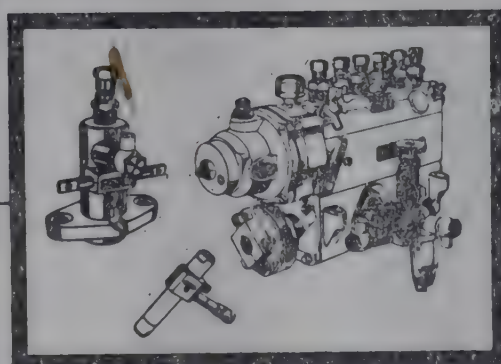
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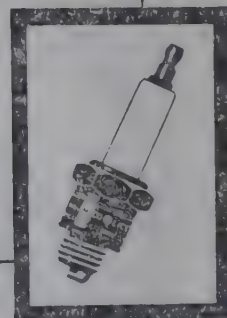
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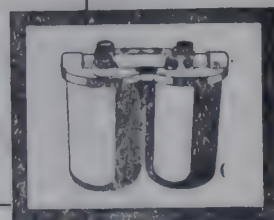
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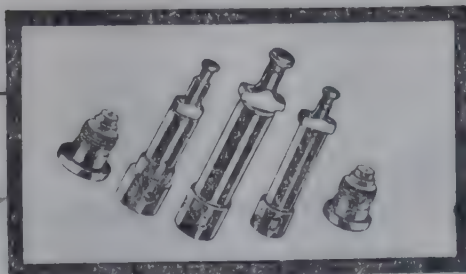
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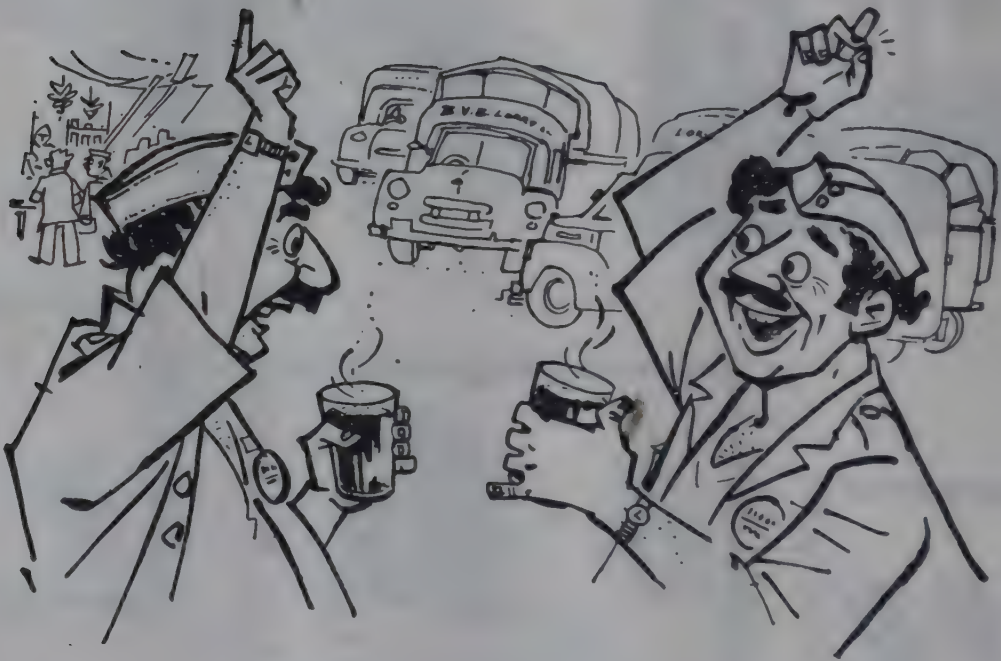
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CHAPTER XXVII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1961, was 3,82,032 while the capital outlay was Rs. 141.04 crores.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 14 territorial units—13 posts and telegraphs circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are three telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and two telecommunication units each for Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir and a number of other administrative units on a functional basis. The Department works as a commercial-cum-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues; the rest accrues to the credit of the Department. The accumulated surplus on April 1, 1961, stood at Rs. 29.58 crores. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959.

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1921 are shown below.

TABLE 234
POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenue	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of population
1921*	141.0	4.54	5.83	0.19
1931*	117.5	3.49	7.37	0.22
1941*	127.2	3.33	9.85	0.26
1951	227.0	6.37	21.04	0.59
1955-56	229.7	8.40	29.43	0.82
1960-61	402.9	9.25	40.78	0.93

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 235
POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
Number of post offices	36,094	55,042	76,862
Mileage of surface mail routes	1,69,105	2,42,282	3,46,079
Mileage of airmail routes	18,994	18,959	24,858
Number of postal articles handled (crores) ..	227.01	299.7	402.9
Number of insured articles (lakhs)	37.23	40.0	41.0
Money orders (crores)	5.14	6.50	7.6
Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	21.04	29.43	40.8

*Pre-partition figures.

The following table shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India.

TABLE 236
URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31, 1951		On March 31, 1956		On March 31, 1961	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<i>Post Offices</i>						
Permanent ..	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	6,249	43,789
Temporary ..	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,077	25,724
<i>Letter Boxes</i> ..	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	36,242	1,06,915

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1961, and December 31, 1961, was 2,530.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The urban mobile post offices scheme is in operation at Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post office, nor is savings bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries outside and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Bechuanaland protectorate, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China (Peoples' Republic), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Gibraltar, Ghana, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaya, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation, Saudi Arabia, South West Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Union of South Africa, UK, USA, USSR, Yugoslavia and Zanzibar.

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Japan, Malaya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Persian Gulf, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Austria, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Hong Kong, Japan, Malaya, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, UK and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs. 15,000 and for a joint account Rs. 30,000. The interest rates on these savings accounts are 2½ per cent per annum on any sum not ex-

ceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of an individual account and Rs. 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2 per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

Bi-weekly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960. To ensure expeditious action at the savings bank counter, Teller System has been introduced in New Delhi head office. Under this system deposits and withdrawals can be made without presentation of Pass Book and withdrawals up to Rs. 250 are permissible by the counter clerk himself.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business was as follows.

TABLE 237
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)
(a) Civil Wing				
1950-51	6,546	1.43	84,630	17.64
1955-56	17,074	3.29	1,26,305	26.89
1960-61	4,799	0.98	1,46,202	29.66
(b) Military Wing				
1950-51	875	0.52	1,573	0.89
1955-56	1,026	0.81	7,326	4.71
1960-61	272	0.15	9,197	6.00

TABLE 238
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE—EXPENSE RATIO*

Year	Civil wing			Military wing		
	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)
1950-51	73,34	9,52	13.46	6,38	80	13.03
1955-56	1,11,61	12,69	11.37	21,70	50	2.30
1960-61	1,28,83	13,99	10.86	28,25	58	2.07

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table 239.

*The percentage of expenses to the premium income of the Post Office Insurance Fund (civil and military wings combined) for 1960-61 is 9.27.

TABLE 239
TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	11,229
Number of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (in lakhs)	2,79	3,35	3,81
Mileage of over-head wires	7,21,243	8,67,199	10,78,950
Mileage of underground cable conductors ..	7,13,880	10,03,437	16,43,044
Carrier and VFT channels (in miles)	3,94,912	4,79,210	7,00,009
Telegraph revenue (in crores of rupees) ..	5.94	6.7	7.51

Out of 3,81 lakh telegrams (excluding the P. & T. service telegrams) transmitted during 1960-61, 3,40 lakhs were inland and 41 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 7.51 crores (Rs. 6.43 crores from inland and Rs. 1.08 crores from foreign telegrams).

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at about 1,900 offices (including 60 railway telegraph offices) in the country. The service is available in all the P. & T. circles. Training classes in Hindi Morse have been opened at 10 places and about 4,000 operators have hitherto been trained.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. In addition, the following special facilities are available in the Hindi telegraph system :

- (i) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions;
- (ii) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death;
- (iii) Local telegrams;
- (iv) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on phonogram system where such a facility exists;
- (v) Telegraphic money orders; and
- (vi) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi is progressively increasing as is indicated in the table below.

TABLE 240
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC IN HINDI

Year	Number of telegrams
1950-51	5,784
1955-56	58,522
1956-57	66,927
1957-58	89,202
1958-59	1,06,445
1959-60	1,22,747
1960-61	1,74,983

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 241 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 241
TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
Number of telephones	1,68,000	2,78,000	4,81,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including P. B. Xs. and P.Xs)	3,700	5,817	7,978
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	71	1,86	3,11
Telephone revenue (in crores of rupees) ..	9.07	14.4	26.0

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The Scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Nagpur.

Message Rate System

This system is in operation in 64 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed free number of calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, within 500 miles of the respective exchange. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Telephone Industry

In 1960-61, the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangalore, manufactured 1,14,014 telephones, 74,265 auto-exchange lines including small exchange lines and 1,300 transmission channels. The Company has undertaken the production of several new types of equipment for the railways. The ITI has developed a new type of telephone instrument named 'Priyadarshini' whose performance is far superior to the instrument now in use.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the operation and development of telecommunication link of India with foreign countries. During the last nine years, the Service handled about 2,72 lakh paid telegrams consisting of about 71,97 lakh words; 2,58,300 paid telephone calls; 3,744 radio pictures totalling about 11,13,000 paid sq. cms., and about 2,54 lakh multipress words.

Radio Telephone Services

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries : Aden, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, East Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service *via* our direct connection with international networks is available between India and 69 countries, namely : Abadan, Algeria, Argentina, Asmara, Austria, Balearic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceuta, Chile, Cuba, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Finland, French Sahara, Frobishar Bay (Canada), Ghana, Gibraltar, Goosbay Labrador (Canada), Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic (Eire); Israel, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Luxembourg, Manila, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Nairobi, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Rhodesia, Ryukyu Islands, Spain, Spanish North Africa, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Tangier, Trinidad,

Tunisia, United States of America, Vatican City, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia. Thirty-five ships at sea make use of the radio telephone facilities.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio photo telegraph service facilities are available from New Delhi to France, Poland, China and UK and *via* London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa and USA. Similarly, at Bombay direct photo telegraph service facilities are available to USSR, Japan, United States of America, China and UK and *via* London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the Union of South Africa.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR. In addition, the service is available *via* London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

The Telex Service which was inaugurated between Bombay and Ahmedabad and UK on June 16, 1960 has been extended to 32 countries, namely : Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Irish Republic, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaya, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and USSR. This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries.

Other Services

The Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Leased circuits have been made available to 12 of the leading airline companies and other parties in India.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in the factories. In 1959, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 36,34,713*.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for the period 1957 to 1960 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 242
EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

State/Union Territory	Average daily number of workers employed*			
	1957	1958	1959 †	1960†
				First half
Andhra Pradesh	1,97,440	2,21,954	2,12,442	2,20,044
Assam	72,415	75,378	77,994	61,584
Bihar	1,80,260	1,83,238	1,87,295	1,82,104
Bombay	10,75,944	10,66,677	10,78,352	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	3,39,211
Kerala	1,55,305	1,66,182	1,58,799	1,53,608
Madhya Pradesh	1,54,738	1,61,059	1,61,698	1,49,908
Madras	3,24,717	3,26,305	3,22,381	3,22,678
Maharashtra ..	—	—	—	7,56,032
Mysore	1,12,618	—	1,87,180	1,48,897
Orissa	24,730	25,974	27,772	29,803
Punjab	99,147	1,03,981	1,12,322	1,14,524
Rajasthan	48,199	53,075	53,680	55,320
Uttar Pradesh ..	2,82,987	2,78,178	2,93,036	2,95,903
West Bengal ..	6,88,092	6,86,428	6,91,469	7,04,069
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	2,808	1,609	1,630	1,796
Delhi	57,337	59,399	64,798	66,698
Himachal Pradesh	1,175	1,344	1,515	1,631
Manipur	120	98	—	—
Tripura	1,933	2,068	2,350	1,000

Tables 243 and 244 show the average daily employment in coal mines and in all mines subject to the Mines Act.

TABLE 243
EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

Year	Average daily number of workers employed			
	Under-ground	Open workings	Surface	Total
1956	1,91,708	35,850	1,24,871	3,52,429
1957	2,05,755	41,749	1,22,740	3,70,244
1958	2,15,078	44,845	1,22,249	3,82,172
1959	2,16,054	44,484	1,23,223	3,83,761
1960	2,20,369	53,547	1,23,506	3,97,422
1961 (April) ..	2,26,118	51,502	1,17,375	3,94,995

*Figures relate to reorganised States and Union Territories and include estimated employment in working factories not submitting returns.

† Provisional.

TABLE 244
EMPLOYMENT IN ALL MINES*

Year	Average daily number of workers employed			
	Under-ground	Open workings	Surface	Total
1956	2,29,049	2,12,677	1,86,855	6,28,581
1957	2,44,067	2,21,598	1,85,656	6,51,321
1958	2,52,415	2,11,168	1,85,777	6,49,360
1959	2,51,513	1,83,188	1,83,316	6,18,017
1960	2,55,536	2,05,462	1,91,071	6,52,069

The employment position in cotton mill industry is as follows :

TABLE 245
EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Year	Total number of workers	Average daily number of workers employed			
		First shift	Second shift	Third shift	Total
1956	9,32,873	4,34,231	2,76,504	96,056	8,06,791
1957	9,43,417	4,39,624	2,77,518	95,806	8,12,948
1958	9,00,166	4,21,916	2,62,339	82,895	7,67,150
1959	8,84,628	4,16,876	2,61,302	84,990	7,62,668
1960	8,94,402	4,15,203	2,62,490	94,652	7,72,345

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment assistance to all employment seekers. It also discharges certain special responsibilities, such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, enacted in 1960, makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to the Exchange.

At the end of November 1961, there were 322 Exchanges (excluding 5 University Employment Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges.

TABLE 246
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year	No. of Exchanges	No. of registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment	No. of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of employers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1957	181	17,74,668	1,92,831	9,22,099	5,632	2,97,188
1958	212	22,03,888	2,33,320	11,83,299	6,485	3,64,884
1959	244	24,71,596	2,71,131	14,20,901	7,470	4,24,393
1960	296	27,32,548	3,05,553	16,06,242	8,807	5,20,330
1961 (Oct.)†	321	27,28,777	3,36,512	18,77,711	10,359	5,93,357

*All mines subject to Mines Act.

†Relate to the period January-October.

The day-to-day administrative control over the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (i) the collection of employment market information, (ii) occupational research and analysis, (iii) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, and (iv) vocational guidance and employment counselling, are under implementation to improve the quality of service rendered by the Exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service.

Craftsmen Training

There are 166 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Schemes. The other schemes which have been introduced during the Second Plan period are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (evening classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishments of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed. The Central Training Institute at Koni-Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) has been shifted to Calcutta and a second centre which started functioning on a temporary basis at Aundh (Bombay) will shift to Bombay. Another institute was set up at Kanpur in 1961. Three new training institutes will be established at Madras, Hyderabad and Ludhiana and the Central Training Institute for instructors for women in New Delhi will be expanded.

A National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government of India on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen.

The Apprentices Act 1961 is intended to provide for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters. With the implementation of the Act, the existing National Apprenticeship Scheme being tried on a voluntary basis will come to an end.

Central Institute for Labour Research

A Central Institute for Labour Research is proposed to be set up to undertake research on labour matters. It will be a society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and its membership will consist of (i) a chairman nominated by the Government of India, (2) representatives of the Government of India, (3) representatives of State Governments, (4) representatives of employees' organisations, (5) representatives of employers' organisations, (6) representatives of educational and research institutions, (7) persons interested in labour research and who would like to be associated and (8) persons co-opted by the members mentioned in (1) to (7).

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 247 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers during the period 1956-1959.

TABLE 247
AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS
DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes, besides railway workshops, the food, beverages, tobacco, gins and presses groups)

(in rupees)

State/Union Territory	1956	1957	1958	1959(P)
Andhra Pradesh	594.9	1,030.8	708.1	885.1
Assam	1,525.9	1,833.6	1,223.0*	1,607.3
Bihar	1,235.6	1,299.2	1,283.2	1,358.6
Bombay	1,414.8	1,452.6	1,458.0	1,499.8
Kerala	735.9	805.0	—	965.2†
Madhya Pradesh	982.4	1,138.7	1,217.1	1,211.5
Madras	950.1	978.9	—	—
Orissa	948.5	956.8	981.0	1,076.4
Punjab	991.0	955.3	1,212.2	766.2
Rajasthan	769.6	907.1	944.1	912.3
Uttar Pradesh	1,014.1	1,077.5	1,103.0@	1,134.0
West Bengal	1,141.6	1,173.6	1,198.4	1,225.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	688.8	657.1	1,017.4	982.5
Delhi	1,466.9	1,493.4	1,329.7	1,345.4
Tripura	854.3	933.0	1,147.1	1,345.1

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows :

TABLE 248
INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS
(1947=100)

	1957	1958	1959
General index of earnings	170	167(a)	173
All-India working class consumer price index	128	133	139
Index of real earnings	134	126(a)	124(b)

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 249 and 250 show the different series of consumer price indices.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, and in receipt of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. Under authority vested by the Act, the provisions of the Act have been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

(P) Provisional.

* Figure excludes those relating to petroleum, coal and metal products, water and sanitary services.

(†) Figure excludes those relating to petroleum, pumping, filling and storage.

@ Revised.

(a) Excludes Madras (including Andhra Pradesh).

(b) Provisional and excludes Madras (including Andhra Pradesh) and Punjab.

TABLE 249

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING GLASS

(Excluding Labour Bureau Series)—Base shifted to 1949=100

Centre	Original base (=100)	Con- version factor*	1957	1958	1959	1960
Nagpur	August 1959	3.77	112	119	132	136
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936	3.23	116	124	133	143
Bangalore	Do.	3.01	126	131	140	146
Mysore	Do.	3.03	120	124	139	148
Kolar Gold Fields	Do.	3.16	128	130	140	145
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	3.07	120	129	134	137
Ahmedabad	August 1926 to July 1927	2.48	104	110	125	120
Sholapur	February 1927 to January 1928	2.99	113	105	114	119
Jalgaon	August 1939	4.25	105	107	116	116
Hyderabad	August 1943 to July 1944	1.54	124	123	129	132
Ernakulam	August 1939	3.68	111	114	122	126
Trichur	Do.	3.58	112	119	129	130
Kanpur	Do.	4.78	94	98	98	99

TABLE 250

LABOUR BUREAU GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR
WORKING CLASS

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Centre	Original base	Con- version factor*	1957	1958	1959	1960
Delhi	1944=100	1.32	114	113	120	120
Ajmer	Do.	1.61	99	103	106	107
Jamshedpur	Do.	1.38	115	123	125	120
Jharia	Do.	1.59	99	108	108	105
Dehri-on-Sone	Do.	1.70	108	104	100	105
Monghyr	Do.	1.71	99	102	97	100
Cuttack	Do.	1.47	110	116	118	127
Berhampur	Do.	1.54	108	115	115	119
Gauhati	Do.	1.28	103	103	98	103
Silchar	Do.	1.38	105	107	109	109
Tinsukia	Do.	1.10	118	118	117	118
Ludhiana	Do.	1.64	96	96	101	102
Akola	Do.	1.68	96	101	109	115
Jabalpur	Do.	1.51	107	109	108	109
Kharagpur	Do.	1.37	109	113	110	119
Mercara	1953=100		114	121	125	133
Plantation Centres**	January to June 1949=100		108	113	125	128
Bhopal	1951=100		101	111	116	111
Beawar	August 1951 to July 1952=100		95	100	105	103
Satna	1953=100		99	104	102	97
ALL-INDIA .. 105	1949=100		111	116	121	124

*To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the Conversion Factor.

**Gudalur, Kullakamby, Vayithiri and Valparai.

Regulation of Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. The Act, as amended in 1957, extended, *inter alia*, the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture, to 31 December, 1959. The time limit for initial fixation of minimum wages has been done away with in the subsequent Amendment Act of 1961.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles, sugar and cement industries have submitted their reports. Wage Boards for the jute industry, the tea, coffee and rubber plantation industries have been set up.

Wage Census Scheme

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958. Besides having information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rate and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. The result of the survey is being embodied in two reports—one general, the other industry-wise.

Steering Group on Wages

The Steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, studies the trends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plans the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise, for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Under these schemes, colliery employees other than those in Assam, are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as quarterly bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter. In Assam, the daily-rated workers are entitled to both weekly and quarterly bonus while the monthly-rated employees get quarterly bonus only.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

The table below shows the number of disputes, workers involved and man-days lost during 1957-60.

TABLE 251
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved (in thousands)	Total number of man-days lost during the period (in thousands)
1957	1,630	8,89	64,29
1958	1,524	9,29	77,98
1959	1,531	6,94	56,33
1960	1,556	9,83	65,15

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961, *inter alia*, empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers; making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments whenever necessary.

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras all the factories registered under the Factories Act 1948 are within the purview of this measure.

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. The employers and workers avoid breaches of the code by settling their disputes through constitutional methods rather than by resorting to direct action. The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States, which look into the breaches of the Code, have settled a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The Evaluation and Implementation Organisation at the Centre has been successful in persuading the parties concerned to withdraw cases pending in High Courts or the Supreme Court and settle them out of court in 48% of the cases so far taken up by it. The central organisation has also been dealing with the implementation of the code to govern inter-union relations.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 845 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1960.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and the Industrial Committees. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery, though not tripartite in character. The discussions at the session of the Indian Labour Conference in 1961 centred round the proposals for introducing an integrated scheme of social security and a code of efficiency and welfare. It also recommended methods for the elimination of contract labour in factory establishments.

The Standing Labour Committee at its meeting in 1961 recommended the setting up of safety councils at the national and regional levels and reviewed the working of the Code of Discipline and of the schemes of workers' participation in management and workers' education. The industrial committees on plantations, coal and non-coal mines discussed a variety of subjects including housing programmes in plantations and coal mines, wage revision in the coal industry and institution of a statutory welfare fund in the iron-ore mines.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Labour Courts at Delhi and Dhanbad, there are three Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad, Bombay and Calcutta. In addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for the Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere. National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary.

Workers' Participation in Management

The scheme for workers' participation in management was in operation in 29 undertakings in 1960. The desirability for extending the scheme to as many establishments as possible has been recognised on all hands and efforts are now being directed towards this end. The sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference has since been reconstituted as an independent body and designated as the Committee on Labour Management Co-operation. The Government at the Centre and in the States have set up special agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. Collection of data for further study is now in progress.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and educationists, is a registered society which implements the workers' education scheme in three distinct phases, namely the training of top-level instructors known as teacher-administrators, of worker-teachers and of workers. One hundred teacher-administrators were trained by the end of November 1961, while another 37 were under training. The Board has established 14 regional workers' education centres in the country, which trained 1,502 worker-teachers and had 262 of them under training by the end of November 1961. Five thousand and twenty-four unit level classes were in existence at the end of November 1961, which had trained 17,089 workers and were imparting training to 9,254 other workers.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 252 and 253 show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 400.

By the end of March 1961 the insurance scheme was extended to about 16.74 lakh industrial workers in 121 centres in the Union Territory of Delhi and all the States except Gujarat. Medical care was provided to about 5.73 lakh units of families of insured workers in Delhi and all the States except Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and West Bengal. At the end of 1960-61, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 5.01 crores and the employers' contribution at Rs. 3.74 crores. A sum of about Rs. 3.47 crores was given to insured persons by way of benefits, of which Rs. 2.57 crores accounted for sickness, Rs. 15.15 lakhs for maternity, Rs. 63.41 lakhs for disablement and Rs. 11.73 lakhs for dependents.

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Unions affiliated			Membership		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Indian National Trade Union Congress ..	727	886	860	9,10,221	10,23,371	10,53,386
All-India Trade Union Congress ..	807	814	886	5,37,567	5,07,654	5,08,962
Hind Mazdoor Sabha ..	151	185	190	1,92,948	2,41,636	2,86,202
United Trade Union Congress ..	182	172	229	82,001	90,629	1,10,034
TOTAL ..	1,867	2,057	2,165	17,22,737	18,63,290	19,58,584

TABLE 253

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP*

	Central Unions				State Unions			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of unions on registers ..	174	173	223	282†	7,921	8,380	9,822	9,946
Number of unions submitting returns ..	105	102	136	164	3,901	4,297	5,384	5,876
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,12,848	1,87,295	3,42,169	2,98,811	20,61,884	21,89,467	26,72,883	33,48,337

*Figures for 1959-60 have not yet been compiled.

†Excluding Rajasthan.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered at the end of November 1961, sixty-one industries. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the covered industries as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 50 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more.

All the employees in the covered factories and establishments drawing basic wages and dearness allowance including the cash value of food concessions, if any, and the retaining allowance, if any, not exceeding Rs. 500 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession and retaining allowance, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees. The employees may, if they so desire, contribute at a higher rate upto $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. At the end of August 1961, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 15,242. The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 30,38,856, while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs. 292.84 crores, of which Rs. 212.59 crores stood to the credit of the subscribers, the balance having been refunded to outgoing members or given as loans.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In terms of the schemes the employees and the employers are to contribute at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ of the total emoluments of the employee, which include basic wage, allowance, overtime allowance, compensation for guaranteed wage, additional payment for difficult and arduous work and remuneration for paid holidays. The number of subscribers to the fund was 4,00,335 during the year 1960-61 and the amount of the fund was about Rs. 25 crores at the end of September 1961.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Three Central Acts—the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941; the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951;—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act 1961 has been enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It will apply in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force.

Motor Transport Workers Act

In May 1961 the Motor Transport Workers Act was enacted to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work. It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave etc.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospitals-cum-maternity and child welfare centres, 2 dispensaries, a T.B. clinic and a T.B. hospital. Steps are being taken to increase their number. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is in progress.

Under the subsidy-cum-loan scheme 3,698 houses were constructed and 115 are under construction. The allocation of 31,022 houses amongst collieries under the New Housing Scheme was completed. Construction work on 9,985 houses was completed and 7,322 houses were under construction under the scheme. The earnings of the Fund are estimated to be Rs. 2,53,80,000. The expected expenditure on general welfare measures and that on housing is Rs. 1,83,71,000.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Three hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) and Tisri (Bihar) and another is to be established at Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1961-62 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 4.4 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 14.9 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 9.1 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, has been enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry as is being done for coal and mica miners under the coal and mica mines labour welfare fund.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act has been amended to check, *inter alia*, fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

CHAPTER XXIX

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, State and Union Governments to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is of the qualitatively sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but occasionally for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative Housing Societies, particularly in Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has been unable to keep pace with demand.

According to the 1951 Census, there were 6,43,61,676 occupied houses in the country—5,40,56,388 in rural areas and 1,03,05,288 in urban areas. Estimates of the requirements of housing in urban areas during the decade 1951-61 called for the construction of about 89 lakh houses to make up for the past deficit and obsolescence and to provide for the increase in urban population. About 5 crore houses in rural areas were also required to be replaced by new dwellings or substantially improved. The deficit at the end of 1961 has been estimated to be about 50 lakhs in urban areas*.

*This is without reference to the deterioration/depreciation of existing houses and without reckoning about 10 lakhs of slum dwellings.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio was created in the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental basis to step up housing activities in general and in particular to provide suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals, co-operatives industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of various housing schemes. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars and symposia have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, the State Governments have established separate departments (or Wings) for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat, and a non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of the initial stages in the evolution of a national housing programme. Two Urban Housing Schemes—the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme—envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, Government servants, etc., launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,42,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

During the Second Five Year Plan period six more schemes were promulgated *viz.* the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, the Slum Clearance Scheme, the Village Housing Projects Scheme, the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, the Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees, and the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme. Government sources provided funds to the extent of Rs. 84 crores during the Second Plan period for all these public housing schemes including the two schemes carried forward from the First Plan. Rs. 17.2 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation were also channellised into housing (under the Middle Income Group Housing and Rental Housing Schemes). Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies. The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and 5,00,000 houses were constructed. In the private sector, an investment of the order of about Rs. 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private construction. Considerable attention has also been paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas.

The Third Five Year Plan envisages a provision of Rs. 142 crores from the Government sources, for town planning and urban development programmes and the public housing schemes of the Union and State Governments. A further contribution of about Rs. 60 crores is expected to be made by the Life Insurance Corporation for housing programmes during the same period. In recognition of the inadequacy of the funds thus available, the Plan also recommends the establishment of a Central Housing Board with suitable statutory powers to raise additional funds from private sources and to channel them into the field of housing.

A brief resume is given below of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched by the Union Government to help the State Governments to provide better housing conditions.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as Statutory Housing Boards, Local Bodies, Industrial Employers and registered Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers, covered by Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) falling within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. The financial assistance and the number of houses sanctioned under the Scheme till the end of the year 1961 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 254
SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Agency	Assistance sanctioned (in crores of rupees)			No. of houses sanctioned
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	
State governments .. / ..	21·19	20·19	41·38	1,16,550
Private employers	3·02	2·14	5·16	25,546
Co-operative societies of industrial workers	0·96	0·41	1·37	4,641
Central government (in Delhi) ..	—	—	0·96	—
TOTAL	25·17	22·74	48·87	1,46,737

About 1,13,223 houses were reported to have been completed till the end of December 1961.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans to the State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80% of the cost (including cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house. Short-term loans, repayable in a period not exceeding five years, are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

A sum of Rs. 42·74 crores was drawn by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Scheme till March 31, 1961. Another sum of Rs. 6·94 crores is likely to be disbursed to State Governments and Union Territories during 1961-62. Up to the end of 1961, 95,502 houses were sanctioned, 65,401 houses were completed and 19,839 houses were under construction.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80% of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments. By the end of February 1962, assistance to the extent of Rs. 14·89 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 708 houses, out of which 650 were reported to have been completed.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the Scheme, despite their reported willingness to do so, in view of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for loans under the Scheme. The State Governments have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of security provision prescribed by them for advance of loans under the Scheme. The Pool Guarantee Fund, from which the State Governments could recoup their losses, is to be raised by charging an additional interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Government and the Commodity Board concerned. The Tea and Rubber Boards have subscribed to the 'Pool Guarantee Fund' programme, while it is under consideration of the Coffee Board. "Model Rules" have also been drawn up for adoption by the State Governments, with minor modifications to suit local conditions.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under the Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies. Financial assistance is envisaged for rehousing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay and Calcutta, and Rs. 175 per mensem elsewhere. The Scheme is for the present confined mainly to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad where the problem has to be tackled without delay. Other urban areas are also eligible for Central assistance if slum clearance work is justified.

One hundred and ninety-six slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments and the Administration of Tripura were sanctioned or approved till the end of 1961, for construction of 58,493 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.51 crores. Nineteen thousand and ninety-three housing units were completed and work was in progress on another 8,475 housing units by the end of 1961. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven houses and 105 shops were constructed in Delhi till the end of August 1961, while another 1,026 houses and 24 shops are under construction. In 1961-62 the Delhi Municipal Corporation also took up implementation of Jhugis and Jhopris (on Government and public lands) Clearance Scheme.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks. It is based on the principle of aided self-help. Financial assistance is given in the form of loans to the extent of two-thirds of the construction cost or Rs. 2,000 whichever is less. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments for this purpose also through and the Block Development staff.

Rural Housing Cells have been established in all the States except Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir. By the end of February 1962, about 4,130 villages were selected, survey conducted in 2,300 villages and layout plans drawn up for about 2,000 villages. Loans amounting to more than Rs. 3,26 lakhs were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 29,200 houses. A sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was disbursed to beneficiaries, 7,800 houses were completed and another 16,600 houses were at different stages of construction.

There is a provision of Rs. 12,70 lakhs for the Scheme in the Third Five Year Plan, out of which a sum of Rs. 131.75 lakhs was allocated to State Governments and Union Administrations during 1961-62.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, more particularly to those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

Commitments to the extent of Rs. 15 crores were permitted, although under this Scheme the actual expenditure was not to exceed Rs. 2.90 crores during the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 2.20 crores was drawn by the State Governments during the period. Up to the end of February 1962, about 875 acres of land were acquired under the Scheme by the State Governments.

The Third Five Year Plan envisages an overall provision of Rs. 26 crores for the Scheme. Rs. 9.5 crores are to be found from Government sources and the balance to be provided from the contributions to be made by the Life Insurance Corporation for housing programmes during the Third Plan period. The State Governments are expected to constitute a "Revolving Fund" out of the loan assistance released to them from time to time, for the purpose of the Scheme.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This Scheme introduced in February 1959, as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation, envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 15,000 per annum. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80% of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per house. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has so far advanced about Rs. 13 crores for the purpose. By the end of February 1962, loan assistance was sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 10.65 crores for the construction of 6,337 houses, the actual amount disbursed to beneficiaries being Rs. 6.09 crores. The number of houses completed is 1,655.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

The Scheme, also a non-Plan one, is intended to assist the State Governments to provide adequate housing accommodation for their own employees. A sum of Rs. 8 crores has so far been made available by the Life Insurance Corporation. Till the end of February 1962, construction of 6,327 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.01 crores was sanctioned and 1,289 houses were constructed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building costs through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information. The Organisation is being developed into the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The Organisation has a well-equipped library of publications and films and publishes quarterly and monthly journals. It has also brought out a number of publications on building science and allied subjects.

The Organisation also co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-*cum*-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in six existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Anand, Sibpur, Roorkee, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promoting research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These Centres also train technical personnel employed by the State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. The symposium on "Housing Co-operatives" conducted by the Organisation in September 1961, has helped to bring together persons concerned with co-operative housing in the technical, administrative and sociological fields and also to gather information and ideas relating to the promotion and operation of housing co-operatives in the country and elsewhere.

CHAPTER XXX

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES†

ANDHRA PRADESH

<i>Area:</i> 1,06,052 sq. miles	<i>Population:</i> 3,59,77,999	<i>Capital:</i> Hyderabad
<i>Principal language :</i> Telugu		

Governor: Bhimsen Sachar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
N. Sanjiva Reddy	Chief Minister, General Administration, Police and Home, Legislature and Elections, Services, Social Welfare and Major Industries.
N. Ramachandra Reddy	Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Land Reforms, and Relief and Rehabilitation.
K. Brahmananda Reddy	Finance, Commercial Taxes and Co-operation.
M. Pallam Raju	Animal Husbandry, Forests and Fisheries.
M. Chenna Reddy	Planning, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Panchayats and Panchayati Raj.
P. V. G. Raju	Education.
A. C. Subba Reddy	Irrigation and Power.
Mir Ahmed Ali Khan	Buildings, Highways, Ports, Public Gardens, City Water Works, Public Works Department Workshops, Muslim Waqfs and Waqfs Board, and Salar Jung Estate.
Y. Sivarama Prasad	Health and Medical.
M. N. Lakshminarasiah	Medium and Small-Scale Industries, Industrial Cooperatives, Stationery and Printing, Controlled Commodities, Small-Scale Industries Corporation, Mines, Mining Corporation and Central Stores Purchase.

Ministers of State

M. R. Appa Rao	Excise and Prohibition.
P. V. Narasimha Rao	Law, Law Courts, Law Officers, Prisons, Information and Publicity, and Tourism.
Alapati Venkatramayya	Municipal Administration and Housing.
Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi	Religious and Charitable Endowments, Accommodation Control and Small Savings.
Adduri Balaram Reddy	Agriculture, Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness and Debt Relief, Money Lending and Money Lenders and State Warehousing Corporation.
B. V. Gurumurthy	Labour and Transport.

Chief Secretary

M. P. Pai

† In this Chapter, only parties recognised by the Election Commission, India, (for the purpose of allotting reserved symbols to their candidates), have been shown in indicating party affiliations of members of Legislative Assemblies. Members belonging to non-recognised parties (i.e. those allotted free symbols) have been shown as independents. A distinction has, however, been drawn between those who stood as independents on a non-party basis and others sponsored by the recognised parties but who have been shown as independents because the party has not been recognised in the State concerned for the purpose of allotting a reserved symbol. Party affiliations are on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments.

*As on June 1, 1962.

ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	.. ..	P. Chandra Reddy
<i>Puisne Judges</i>	.. ..	K. Umamaheshwaram, P. Satyanarayana Raju, N. D. Krishna Rao, Manohar Pershad, P. J. Reddy, P. Basi Reddy, N. Kumarayya, M. Seshachalapathi, C. Sanjeeva Row Naidu, D. Munikanniah, G. Chandra-sekhara Sastry, H. Anantanarayana Ayyar, K.V.L. Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, E. Venkatesam, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Mohd. Mirza.
<i>Advocate-General</i>	.. ..	D. Narasaraju

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	.. ..	Ghulam Hyder
<i>Members</i>	.. ..	Y. Pitchi Reddy, W. Venkataswami Naidu, G. Simhadri

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : B. V. Subba Reddy

Deputy Speaker : Vacant

1. <i>Achanta</i> (R) : P. Shyamasundara Rao (CPI)	34. <i>Bhogapuram</i> : K. Appadu Dhora (Con.)
2. <i>Achampet</i> (R) : K. Naganna (Con.)	35. <i>Bhongir</i> : A. Ramachandra Reddy (CPI)
3. <i>Addanki</i> : P. Ranganayakulu (CPI)	36. <i>Boath</i> : C. Madhava Reddy (Con.)
4. <i>Adilabad</i> : Vithal Rao (Ind.)	37. <i>Bobbili</i> : T. Lakshmu Naidu (Con.)
5. <i>Adoni</i> : H. Sitarama Reddy (Ind.)	38. <i>Bodhan</i> : K. V. Reddy (Con.)
6. <i>Alair</i> : Smt. A. Kamala Devi (CPI)	39. <i>Boddam</i> : Allu Dasavataram (Con.)
7. <i>Alampur</i> : D. Muralidhar Reddy (Con.)	40. <i>Brahmanatarla</i> : Smt. B. Laxminarayanaamma (Con.)
8. <i>Allagadda</i> (R) : S. Jayaraju (Con.)	41. <i>Buchireddipalem</i> (R) : S. Vemayya (CPI)
9. <i>Allavaram</i> (R) : C. Gangi Setty (Con.)	42. <i>Buggaram</i> : A. Narayan Reddy (Ind.)
10. <i>Alur</i> : Lakshmikantha Reddy (Con.)	43. <i>Burgampahad</i> (R) : K. Butchaiah (CPI)
11. <i>Amalapuram</i> : K. Suryanarayana (Ind.)	44. <i>Burugupudi</i> (R) : B. Subba Rao (Con.)
12. <i>Ammanabrolu</i> : S. Singaiah (CPI)	45. <i>Channur</i> : N. Yethiraja Rao (SP)
13. <i>Anakapalli</i> : K. Govinda Rao (CPI)	46. <i>Cherial</i> : Mohammed Kamaluddin Ahmed (Con.)
14. <i>Andole</i> : Smt. S. L. Devi (Con.)	47. <i>Cheepurupalli</i> : K. S. Appala Naidu (SWA)
15. <i>Anantapur</i> : P. Anthony Reddy (Con.)	48. <i>Chevella</i> (R) : V. Rama Rao (Con.)
16. <i>Anaparthi</i> : P. Panasaramanna (CPI)	49. <i>Cheyveru</i> : P. Venkata Rao (Con.)
17. <i>Armoor</i> : T. Ranga Reddy (Con.)	50. <i>Chillamcherla</i> : G. Mallikarjuna Rao (Con.)
18. <i>Asafnagar</i> : M. M. Hashim (Con.)	51. <i>Chintapalli</i> (R) : D. Kondala Rao (Con.)
19. <i>Asifabad</i> (R) : Bhim Rao (Con.)	52. <i>Chinnakondur</i> : K. Gurunatha Reddy (CPI)
20. <i>Atmakur</i> : A. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con.)	53. <i>Chintalapudi</i> (R) : R. Yesupadam (Con.)
21. <i>Atmakur</i> : Som Bhupal (Ind.)	54. <i>Chirala</i> : J. Lakshminarayana Chowdhury (CPI)
22. <i>Attili</i> : S. R. Datla (CPI)	55. <i>Chinnur</i> (R) : K. Rajamallu (Con.)
23. <i>Avanigadda</i> : Y. Sivarama Prasad (Con.)	56. <i>Chittoor</i> : C. D. Naidu (SWA)
24. <i>Badvel</i> : V. Chidanandam (SWA)	57. <i>Chodavaram</i> : I. Satyanarayana (Con.)
25. <i>Balijipeta</i> : V. Krishnamurthy Naidu (Con.)	58. <i>Choppadandi</i> : R. Ramulu (Con.)
26. <i>Balkonda</i> : G. Raja Ram (Con.)	59. <i>Cuddapah</i> : P. Seshiah (Ind.)
27. <i>Bandar</i> : P. Lakshmana Rao (Ind.)	60. <i>Darsi</i> : D. Venkataramana Reddy (Con.)
28. <i>Banswada</i> : Srinivasa Reddy (Con.)	61. <i>Dendulur</i> : M. Ramamohana Rao (Ind.)
29. <i>Bapatla</i> : M. Venkateshwara Rao (Ind.)	
30. <i>Begum Bazar</i> : K. Sitayya Gupta (Con.)	
31. <i>Bhadrachalam</i> : Mohammad Tahaseel (CPI)	
32. <i>Bheemunipatnam</i> : P. V. G. Raju (Con.)	
33. <i>Bhimavaram</i> : N. Venkataramiah (Con.)	

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Socialist Party (SP); Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.).

62. *Devarkonda (R)* : Y. Peddaiah (CPI)
63. *Dharmasagar* : T. Hayagrivachary (Con.)
64. *Dharmavaram* : P. Venkateswara Chowdhari (Con.)
65. *Dhone* : N. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.)
66. *Dommat* : Khwaja Moinuddin (Con.)
67. *Dornakal* : N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
68. *Duggirala* : L. Lakshma Reddy (Con.)
69. *Elamanchili* : V. Sanyasi Naidu (Con.)
70. *Eluru* : A. Sarvesvara Rao (CPI)
71. *Gadwal* : K. R. Bhupal (Con.)
72. *Gajapathinagaram* : T. Sanyasi Naidu (Con.)
73. *Gannavaram* : P. Sundarayya (CPI)
74. *Gajwel (R)* : G. Siddiah (Ind.)
75. *Ghanpur* : N. P. V. Mohan Rao (CPI)
76. *Giddalur* : E. Balarama Reddy (Ind.)
77. *Golugonda* : S. Appala Naidu (SWA)
78. *Gooty* : V. K. Adinarayana Reddy (CPI)
79. *Gopalapuram (R)* : T. Veeraraghavulu (Con.)
80. *Gorantla* : B. V. Bayapa Reddy (Con.)
81. *Gudivada* : G. Rama Rao (CPI)
82. *Gudur* : M. Munuswami (Con.)
83. *Guntur I* : K. Nagiah (CPI)
84. *Guntur II* : C. Hanumayya (Con.)
85. *Gurzada* : K. Venkateswarlu (Con.)
86. *Hasanparthi* : C. Vasudeva Reddy (SWA)
87. *High Court* : B. Ramdev (Con.)
88. *Hindupur* : K. Ramakrishna Reddy (Ind.)
89. *Huzurabad (R)* : K. Ramulu (Con.)
90. *Huzurnagar* : A. Vasudeva Rao (Con.)
91. *Hyderabad East (R)* : Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
92. *Ibrahimpattam* : M. N. Lakshminarasiah (Con.)
93. *Ichapuram* : K. C. Deo (Con.)
94. *Indurthi* : B. Lakshmikanth Rao (Con.)
95. *Jadcherla* : Keshavulu (Ind.)
96. *Jaggampeta* : V. Mutyala Rao (Con.)
97. *Jaggayyapeta (R)* : G. Venkateswarlu (Con.)
98. *Jagtial* : M. Dharma Rao (Ind.)
99. *Jammalamadugu* : T. Narasimha Reddy (Con.)
100. *Jangaon (R)* : G. Ramalingam (Con.)
101. *Jubilee Hills* : Smt. Roda H. P. Mistry (Con.)
102. *Jukkal* : Nagnath Rao (Con.)
103. *Kadiri (R)* : E. Gopalu Naik (Con.)
104. *Kaikalur* : K. Appa Rao (Con.)
105. *Kakinada* : D. Bhaskara Rao (Con.)
106. *Kalahasti* : A. Balaram Reddy (Con.)
107. *Kalwakurthi* : Venkat Reddy (Ind.)
108. *Kalyandurg (R)* : H. Narasappa (Con.)
109. *Kamareddy* : V. Venkatarama Reddy (Con.)
110. *Kamalapur* : K. V. Narayana Reddy (Ind.)
111. *Kamalapuram* : V. Venkata Reddy (Con.)
112. *Kandukur* : N. C. Rama Naidu (Con.)
113. *Kankipadu* : C. Ramakotiah (Con.)
114. *Kanigiri* : K. Guruswamy Reddy (CPI)
115. *Kanithi* : K. Sreeramamurthy (Con.)
116. *Karapa* : R. Tirupathi Rao (Con.)
117. *Karimnagar* : A. Kishan Reddy (SP)
118. *Kavali (R)* : Y. Panchalaiah (Con.)
119. *Khammam* : N. Prasada Rao (CPI)
120. *Kodangal* : Rukma Reddy (SWA)
121. *Kodur (R)* : N. Panchalaiah (SWA)
122. *Kodumur (R)* : D. Sanjivayya (Con.)
123. *Koilkuntla* : B. V. Subba Reddy (Speaker)
124. *Kollapur* : K. Rang Das (Con.)
125. *Kondakarla* : P. Venkataramana (CPI)
126. *Kondapi* : C. Rosiah Naidu (Con.)
127. *Korukonda* : K. Veeranna (Con.)
128. *Kosigi* : Satyanarayana Raju (Con.)
129. *Kothapeta* : M. V. S. Subba Raju (Con.)
130. *Kothuru (R)* : P. Gunnayya (Con.)
131. *Kovvur* : A. Bapineedu (Con.)
132. *Kovur* : R. Dasaratharama Reddy (Con.)
133. *Kuchinapudi* : E. Subba Rao (Ind.)
134. *Kuppam* : A. P. Vajravelu Chetty (CPI)
135. *Kurnool* : T. K. R. Sarma (Ind.)
136. *Lakkireddipalli* : G. Viswanatha Reddy (Ind.)
137. *Lakshattipet* : G. V. Pitambara Rao (Ind.)
138. *Macherla* : M. Kesavanayakudu (Con.)
139. *Madakasira* : Smt. B. Rukmini Devi (Con.)
140. *Madanapalle* : P. Seetharamiah (CPI)
141. *Madhira* : D. Venkiah (Con.)
142. *Madoor (R)* : E. Basappa (Con.)
143. *Madugula* : T. Viswanatham (Ind.)
144. *Mahbubnagar* : M. Rama Reddy (Ind.)
145. *Makthal* : K. Ramachandra Rao (Con.)
146. *Maidaram* : M. Ramgopal Reddy (Ind.)
147. *Malakpet* : Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Con.)
148. *Malleswaram* : P. Pamideswara Rao (Con.)
149. *Mangalagiri* : V. Sri Krishna (CPI)
150. *Manthani* : P. V. Narasimha Rao (Con.)
151. *Markapur* : K. Obula Reddy (Con.)
152. *Martur* : N. Venkateswarlu (Con.)
153. *Medak* : Smt. K. Ananda Devi (CPI)
154. *Medchal* : V. Ramachandra Rao (Ind.)
155. *Metpalli* : Vijayaranga Rao (Con.)
156. *Midthur* : S. Ayyapu Reddy (Con.)
157. *Miryalguda* : T. C. Krishna Reddy (Con.)
158. *Mudhole* : G. Ganga Reddy (Con.)
159. *Mudinepalli* : B. Hanumantha Rao (Con.)
160. *Mulug* : M. Krishnaiah (Con.)
161. *Musheerabad* : T. Anjiah (Con.)
162. *Mydukur* : P. Narayana Reddy (SWA)
163. *Mylavaram* : V. Visweswara Rao (CPI)
164. *Nagarikatakam* : Thammineni Paparao (Con.)
165. *Nagar Kurnool (R)* : P. Mahendranath (Con.)
166. *Nagaram* : N. Ganeswara Rao (Con.)

167. *Nagaram* : A. Ranga Reddy (Con.)
168. *Nagari* : D. Gopalraju (Ind.)
169. *Naguru* (R) : A. Laxmu Naidu (Con.)
170. *Nakrekal* : N. Srinivasa Reddy (CPI)
171. *Nalgonda* : B. Dharmabiksham (CPI)
172. *Nallamada* : Y. Papi Reddy (Ind.)
173. *Nandigama* : P. Venkateswarulu (CPI)
174. *Nandikotkur* : P. Venkatakrishna Reddy (Ind.)
175. *Nandipad* : K. Ramiah Choudhury (Con.)
176. *Nandyal* : M. Subba Reddy (Ind.)
177. *Narasannapeta* : S. Jagannatham (SWA)
178. *Narasipatnam* : R. Latchapatrudu (SWA)
179. *Narayankhed* : D. Ramachandra Rao (SWA)
180. *Narsampet* : A. Venkateswara Rao (CPI)
181. *Narasapur* : Vithal Reddy (CPI)
182. *Narasapur* : P. Seshavataram (Con.)
183. *Narasaraopet* : Ramiah Chowdhury (Con.)
184. *Nellore* : G. C. Kondayya (Con.)
185. *Nerella* (R) : B. Janakiram (Con.)
186. *Nidumolu* (R) : G. Bapanayya (CPI)
187. *Nirmal* : P. Narasa Reddy (Con.)
188. *Nizamabad* : Hari Narayana (Ind.)
189. *Nuzvid* : M. R. Appa Rao (Con.)
190. *Ongole* : B. V. L. Narayana (Ind.)
191. *Pachipenta* (R) : D. Suri Dhora (Con.)
192. *Palacole* : A. Satyanarayanamurthy (Con.)
193. *Palair* (R) : K. Santhiah (Con.)
194. *Palakonda* : K. Suryanarayana Naidu (SWA)
195. *Palmaner* (R) : K. Nanjappa (Con.)
196. *Palvancha* : P. Satyanarayana (CPI)
197. *Parvada* : S. C. Appala Naidu (Ind.)
198. *Pargi* : M. Rama Deva Reddy (Con.)
199. *Parkal* (R) : R. Narasimha Ramiah (Con.)
200. *Pamaru* : S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao (Con.)
201. *Parvathipuram* : V. Chandra Chudamani Deo (Con.)
202. *Paruchuru* : N. Venkataswami (CPI)
203. *Patapatnam* : L. Lakshmana Dasu (Con.)
204. *Pathergatti* : Salahuddin Owaisi (Ind.)
205. *Pattikonda* : K. B. Narasappa (Con.)
206. *Payakaraopeta* (R) : M. Pitchiah (CPI)
207. *Peddakakani* : P. Koteswara Rao (CPI)
208. *Peddakurapadu* : G. Ramaswamy Reddy (Con.)
209. *Peddapalli* (R) : B. Raja Ram (Con.)
210. *Peddapuram* : P. Padmanabhan (Con.)
211. *Peddavoora* : P. Parvatha Reddy (CPI)
212. *Penugonda* : V. Satyanarayana (CPI)
213. *Penukonda* : Narasi Reddy (Ind.)
214. *Pentapadu* : C. P. Murti Raju (Con.)
215. *Phirangipuram* : K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.)
216. *Pileru* : C. K. Narayana Reddy (CPI)
217. *Pithapuram* : Bhavanna Rao (Con.)
218. *Podili* : K. Narayanaswamy (Con.)
219. *Polavaram* : K. Babu Rao (CPI)
220. *Ponduru* (R) : K. Punniiah (Con.)
221. *Ponnur* : N. Venkata Rao (Con.)
222. *Prathipadu* : M. Veeraraghava Rao (Ind.)
223. *Proddatur* : P. Yerramuni Reddy (Ind.)
224. *Pulivendla* : C. Bali Reddy (Ind.)
225. *Punganur* : V. Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
226. *Putloor* : T. Nagi Reddy (CPI)
227. *Rajampet* : K. Mara Reddy (SWA)
228. *Rajahmundry* : P. Veerabhadra Rao (Con.)
229. *Ramachandrapuram* : N. Satyanarayana Rao (Ind.)
230. *Ramannapet* : Ramachandra Reddy (CPI)
231. *Ramayanpet* : Smt. Ratnamma Reddy (Con.)
232. *Ramthirtham* (R) : G. Suryanarayana (Con.)
233. *Rapur* : A. C. Subba Reddy (Con.)
234. *Rayachoti* : R. Narayana Reddy (SWA)
235. *Rayadurg* : L. Chinnappa Reddy (Con.)
236. *Razole* (R) : Smt. Mahalakshmi (Con.)
237. *Repalle* : K. Satyanarayana (CPI)
238. *Revidi* : K. Appala Naidu (Ind.)
239. *Sadashivpet* (R) : C. Rajanarasimha (Con.)
240. *Salur* : R. L. N. Sanyasi Raju (Ind.)
241. *Samalkot* : Mohammad Ismail (Con.)
242. *Sangareddy* : P. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
243. *Santhanuthalapad* (R) : T. Chenchiah (CPI)
244. *Sarvepalli* : V. Venkureddy (Ind.)
245. *Sattenapalli* : V. Gopalakrishniah (Ind.)
246. *Satyavedu* (R) : T. Balakrishniah (Con.)
247. *Secunderabad* : K. S. Narayana (Con.)
248. *Secunderabad Cantt.* : B. V. Gurmurthy (Con.)
249. *Shadnagar* : Damodara Reddy (Con.)
250. *Shermuhammadapuram* : B. H. Reddy (Ind.)
251. *Siddipet* : Someshwar Rao (Ind.)
252. *Sirupur* : Sanjiva Reddy (Con.)
253. *Sirsilla* : J. Narsing Rao (Con.)
254. *Sompeta* : G. Latchanna (SWA)
255. *Srikakulam* : A. Thavitiah (Con.)
256. *Srungavarapukota* (R) : G. Dharma Naidu (Con.)
257. *Sullurpet* : P. Siddiah Naidu (Con.)
258. *Sultanabad* : Malla Reddy (Ind.)
259. *Sultan Bazar* : V. K. Naik (Con.)
260. *Suryapet* (R) : Uppala Malsoor (CPI)
261. *Tadapatri* : C. Kulasekhara Reddy (Ind.)
262. *Tadepalligudem* : Alluri Krishna Rao (Con.)
263. *Tallarevu* (R) : G. Kamayya (Con.)
264. *Tandur* : M. Chenna Reddy (Con.)
265. *Tanuku* : Harishchandra Prasad (Con.)
266. *Tavanampalle* : P. Rajagopala Naidu (SWA)

267. Tekkali : R. Satyanarayana (Con.)
 268. Tenali : A. Venkatramayya (Con.)
 269. Thamballapalle : K. Narasimha Reddy (SWA)
 270. Tirupati : R. Nadamuni Reddy (Con.)
 271. Tiruvur : P. Bapayya (Con.)
 272. Tuni : V. V. Krishnanad Raju (Con.)
 273. Udayagiri : P. Venkata Reddy (Con.)
 274. Undi : G. Ranga Raju (Con.)
 275. Uravakonda : G. C. Venkanna (Ind.)
 276. Vadamalpet : P. Narayana Reddy (Con.)
 277. Vayalpad : N. Amarnatha Reddy (Con.)
 278. Vemsoor : J. Vengala Rao (Con.)
 279. Vemur : K. Chandramouli (Con.)
 280. Venkatagiri : Allam Krishniah (Con.)
 281. Vepanjari : G. N. Pattabhi Reddy (Ind.)
 282. Vijayawada North : T. Potha Raju (CPI)
 283. Vijayawada South : T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Con.)
 284. Vikarabad (R) : A. Ramaswamy (Con.)
 285. Vinukonda : P. Venkatasivaiah (CPI)
 286. Visakhapatnam : A. V. Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
 287. Vizianagaram : B. Sriramamurthy (Con.)
 288. Vunukuru : P. Sangam Naidu (Con.)
 289. Vuyyur : K. Venkataratnam (Con.)
 290. Wanparthi : Smt. Kumudini Devi (Con.)
 291. Warangal : Nagabhushana Rao (Ind.)
 292. Wardhannapet : K. Lakshminarasimha Reddy (Ind.)
 293. Yakutpura : M. A. Rasheed (Con.)
 294. Yellandu : K. Lakshminarasimha Rao (CPI)
 295. Yellareddy (R) : Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi (Con.)
 296. Yellavaram (R) : C. Mallikarjuna (Con.)
 297. Yemmiganur : Y. C. Veerabhadra Gowd (SWA)
 298. Yerragondapalem : P. Subbiah (CPI)
 299. Yerpedu (R) : P. Singariah (Con.)
 300. Zahirabad : M. Baga Reddy (Con.)
 301. Nominated : J. T. Fernandez

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : M. Hanumantha Rao

Deputy Chairman : G. Subba Raju

1. Abu Yusaf †	Legislative Assembly	36. B. Ganga Ram†	Local Authorities
2. Smt. G. Bharathi Devi	"	37. A. Guruva Reddy	"
3. M. Bhoj Reddy	"	38. C. Hanumantha Reddy†	"
4. G. Brahmayya †	"	39. E. Lakshma Reddy†	"
5. G. Butchi Appa Rao	"	40. Md. Arif Khan†	"
6. B. Chinna Siva Reddy	"	41. D. Narayana Reddy	"
7. Smt. Faizunnisa	"	42. D. Panduranga Reddy	"
8. M. Hanumantha Rao	"	43. T. Raghava Das†	"
9. N. V. Jagannatham†	"	44. J. Raghottam Reddy†	"
10. B. Kurmanna†	"	45. K. Ramachandra Reddy	"
11. Smt. D. Lakshmibayamma	"	46. R. Ramalingaraju	"
12. A. Lakshmi Narasimha Reddy	"	47. E. Satyanarayana	"
13. I. Lingayya	"	48. V. Satyanarayana Murthy	"
14. Makhdoom Mohiuddin	"	49. V. Satyanarayana Rao	"
15. Nathaniel Milari Williams	"	50. A. Sesha Rao	"
16. B. Papi Reddy†	"	51. S. Siddha Reddy	"
17. C. Parasuram Naidu	"	52. K. Subramanyam	"
18. K. V. Pratap Reddy	"	53. Smt. M. Suryavathi	"
19. G. Raja Rao†	"	54. T. Veera Raghava Reddy	"
20. D. Ramakantha Rao	"	55. P. Veera Raghava Reddy	"
21. S. Rami Reddy	"	56. A. Vengala Reddy	"
22. I. Sadasivan	"	57. P. Venkatakrishna Reddy	"
23. A. Satyanarayana Raju	"	58. Venkata Narsimhachari	"
24. R. Seetharamaiah	"	59. R. Venkata Subba Reddy	"
25. Shaik Galib	"	61. Vacant	"
26. B. Subba Rao†	"	60. Vacant	"
27. C. Subba Rao Chowdary	"	62. Vacant	"
28. M. Subba Reddy	"	63. A. L. Narayana†	Teachers
29. Y. Suryanarayana Rao†	"	64. K. V. Narayana Reddy	"
30. P. Venkatanarayana†	"	65. V. Purushotham†	"
31. Vacant	"	66. V. P. Raghavachari	"
32. K. Adikesavulu Naidu	Local Authorities	67. S. Ramakrishnaiah	"
33. B. Adinarayana Rao	"	68. D. Satya Subrahmanyam†	"
34. A. Appanna Dora†	"	69. P. Sreerama Murthy†	"
35. Y. Eswara Reddy	"	70. D. V. Subba Sastry	"
		71. M. Anandam	Graduates
		72. M. Ataur Rahman	"

*As on June 1, 1962.

† Members whose term expires on June 30, 1962.

73. M. V. Krishna Reddy	Graduates	81. Haroon Khan Sherwani	Nominated
74. A. Rama Rao†	"	82. Smt. Kamala Sanjiva Rao†	"
75. S. B. P. B. K. Satyanarayana Rao†	"	83. Smt. K. Ramasubbamma†	"
76. A. Seetha Ram Reddy	"	84. B. N. Reddy	"
77. M. Venkata Sastry†	"	85. S. Sambhu Prasad	"
78. N. Venkatasubbaiah	"	86. Smt. I. Saraswathi Devi	"
79. M. Azamuddin	Nominated	87. C. Subba Raju	"
80. M. Govindarajulu	"	88. P. Venkata Rao	"
		89. B. Venkataratnam†	"
		90. G. Venkata Sesha Sastry†	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Adilabad Dist.	6,236	10,09,301	Siddavatham	606	84,882
Adilabad	580	1,17,346	East Godavari Dist.	5,773	26,09,311
Asifabad	834	1,19,611	Amalapuram	353	3,56,005
Boath	554	69,906	Kakinada	384	4,02,745
Chinoor	689	95,744	Kothapeta	—	1,65,755
Khanapur	313	55,613	Peddapuram	602	1,93,665
Lakshattipet	734	1,13,391	Pithapuram	138	1,67,550
Mudhol	413	1,00,581	Prattipadu	602	1,37,234
Nirmal	566	1,37,307	Rajahmundry	378	3,83,502
Sirpur	856	1,34,707	Ramachandrapuram	289	3,78,349
Utnoor	726	55,095	Rampachodavaram	710	48,618
Anantapur Dist.	7,385	17,64,223	Razole	—	1,82,288
Anantapur	926	2,20,888	Tuni	183	1,29,980
Dharmavaram	736	1,38,519	Yellavaram	850	63,570
Gooty	896	1,59,916	Guntur Dist.	5,795	30,09,997
Hindupur	430	1,82,997	Bapatla	670	4,87,213
Kadiri	1,157	2,47,299	Guntur	541	5,78,913
Kalyandurg	821	1,41,276	Narasaraopet	716	3,21,909
Madakasira	417	1,35,972	Ongole	820	3,88,832
Penukonda	682	1,41,533	Palnad	1,041	2,28,002
Rayadurg	682	1,42,934	Repalle	297	2,35,105
Tadapatri	641	1,54,222	Sattenapalli	718	2,44,660
Uravakonda	472	98,667	Tenali	324	4,00,538
Chittoor Dist.	5,908	19,13,169	Vinukonda	644	1,24,825
Bangarupalem	212	1,11,439	Hyderabad Dist. ‡	2,904	20,63,601
Chandragiri	548	1,99,677	Chevella	202	1,00,620
Chittoor	778	2,29,090	Hyderabad East	269	1,05,028
Kalahasti	615	1,65,575	Hyderabad West	277	13,03,344
Kuppam	304	97,022	Ibrahimpattanam	525	1,21,645
Madanapalle	836	2,27,814	Medchal	307	92,269
Palmaner	720	1,11,204	Pargi	390	1,07,177
Punganur	648	1,68,277	Tandur	371	98,535
Puttur	564	2,46,520	Vikarabad	506	1,34,983
Satyavedu	300	1,42,398	Karimnagar Dist.	4,504	16,20,417
Vayalpad	802	2,14,157	Huzurabad	560	2,68,171
Cuddapah Dist.	5,924	13,42,140	Jagtiyal	678	2,39,106
Badvel	757	1,24,601	Karimnagar	720	3,35,652
Cuddapah	510	1,79,184	Manthani	835	98,371
Jammalamadugu	613	1,41,872	Metpalli	868	1,43,627
Kamalapuram	303	83,440	Sirsilla	722	2,57,490
Prodattur	430	1,77,777	Sultanabad	707	2,78,000
Pulivendla	569	1,22,958	Khammam Dist.	5,734	10,57,225
Rajampet	1,038	2,06,844	Bhadrachalam	911	90,852
Rayachoti	1,103	2,20,582			

†Members whose term expires on June 30, 1962.

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) have been revised on the basis of information provided by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. Area figures provided by the State Government have been adopted in the case of taluks and of districts which have undergone reorganisation (shown with ‡).

‡Figure furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Burgampahad ..	755	84,337	Nellore Dist. ..	7,954	20,33,963
Khammam ..	645	2,75,102	Atmakur ..	639	1,45,694
Kothagudem ..	947	1,75,806	Darsi ..	591	1,25,935
Madhira ..	716	2,13,529	Gudur ..	463	1,41,160
Nugur ..	593	40,979	Kandukur ..	801	2,32,909
Yellandu ..	1,167	1,76,620	Kanigiri ..	1,000	1,70,869
Krishna Dist. ..	3,502	20,76,103	Kavali ..	548	1,56,841
Bandar ..	343	2,67,420	Kovvur ..	385	2,13,984
Divi ..	465	2,40,630	Nellore ..	504	3,03,108
Gannavaram ..	295	2,19,694	Podili ..	564	1,04,441
Gudivada ..	230	2,24,977	Rapur ..	594	1,05,163
Kaikalur ..	286	1,53,361	Sulurpet ..	573	1,13,109
Nandigama ..	679	1,68,194	Udayagiri ..	871	1,25,468
Nuzvid ..	335	1,27,761	Venkatagiri ..	427	95,284
Tiruvur ..	430	1,50,405	Nizamabad Dist. ..	3,203†	10,21,503
Vijayawada ..	436	4,58,606	Armoor ..	748	2,21,387
Kurnool Dist. ..	9,215†	19,09,644	Banswada ..	560	1,03,849
Adoni ..	765	2,62,834	Bodhan ..	291	1,56,896
Allagadda ..	613	1,21,561	Kamareddy ..	483	1,56,187
Alur ..	613	1,34,233	Nizamabad ..	506	2,26,788
Atmakur ..	267	84,691	Yellareddy ..	438	82,677
Banganapalle ..	310	55,458	Srikakulam Dist. ..	3,901	23,42,291
Dhone ..	836	1,56,216	Bobbili ..	391	2,86,305
Giddalur ..	1,056	1,80,972	Cheepurapalli ..	462	3,18,946
Koilkuntla ..	518	1,04,951	Ichapuram ..	87	87,304
Markapur ..	1,365	1,57,004	Narasannapeta ..	200	1,66,136
Nandikotkur ..	369	90,066	Palakonda ..	494	3,24,723
Nandyal ..	678	1,50,699	Parvatipuram ..	590	2,18,680
Pattikonda ..	747	1,49,649	Pathapatnam ..	463	2,26,667
Mahbubnagar Dist. ..	6,833†	15,90,689	Salur ..	491	1,64,072
Achampet ..	1,126	84,204	Sompeta ..	212	1,41,557
Alampur ..	435	96,710	Srikakulam ..	227	2,17,995
Atmakur ..	447	1,02,079	Tekkali ..	272	1,89,906
Gadwal ..	518	1,18,638	Visakhapatnam Dist. ..	5,200	22,88,976
Kalwakurthi ..	785	1,75,428	Anakapalle ..	304	2,44,498
Kodangal ..	461	1,44,135	Bheemunipatnam ..	337	2,43,691
Kollapur ..	661	1,20,293	Chintapalli ..	961	44,039
Mahbubnagar ..	460	1,79,712	Chodavaram ..	739	2,98,540
Makhtal ..	532	1,35,828	Narsipatnam ..	516	2,41,348
Nagarkurnool ..	561	1,51,622	Paderu ..	282	1,32,100
Shadnagar ..	459	1,43,789	Srungavarapukota ..	708	2,07,445
Wanparti ..	536	1,38,251	Visakhapatnam ..	196	3,05,972
Medak Dist. ..	3,804†	12,26,465	Vizianagaram ..	359	3,11,460
Andol ..	470	1,68,086	Yelamanchili ..	347	2,59,883
Gajwel ..	386	1,46,072	Warangal Dist. ..	5,326†	15,45,750
Medak ..	520	1,68,639	Jangaon ..	872	3,19,153
Narayankhed ..	384	96,355	Mahbubabad ..	799	2,74,217
Narsapur ..	426	1,16,469	Mulug ..	1,347	93,405
Sangareddy ..	474	1,55,230	Narsampet ..	745	1,47,178
Siddipet ..	619	2,22,974	Parkal ..	556	1,72,231
Zahirabad ..	520	1,52,640	Warrangal ..	786	5,39,566
Nalgonda Dist. ..	5,351	15,74,797	West Godavari Dist. ..	2,988	19,78,434
Bhongir ..	614	2,13,590	Bhimavaram ..	292	2,76,758
Devarkonda ..	1,041	2,00,921	Chintalapudi ..	418	1,21,840
Huzurnagar ..	532	1,98,846	Eluru ..	510	3,12,666
Miryalguda ..	751	2,22,413	Kovvur ..	391	2,47,175
Nalgonda ..	954	2,94,846	Narasapur ..	279	3,37,006
Ramannapet ..	684	1,94,096	Polavaram ..	551	1,18,479
Suryapet ..	803	2,50,085	Tadepalligudem ..	360	2,49,998
			Tanuku ..	214	3,14,512

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,30·20	6,47·34	8,91·00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,57·12	7,54·64	6,92·95
Estate Duty	19·10	19·10	33·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,12·17	—	—
Land Revenue (net)	9,25·00	8,83·95	10,09·70
State Excise Duties	8,12·35	8,08·68	8,91·59
Stamps	3,70·19	2,11·58	2,92·05
Forest	3,00·00	3,37·24	3,44·52
Registration	1,05·80	1,20·50	1,25·50
Taxes on Vehicles	2,99·02	3,24·00	3,30·00
Sales Tax	12,71·57	13,81·80	14,03·80
Other Taxes and Duties	2,42·48	2,39·84	1,35·78
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,46·95	1,43·50	2,69·43
Debt Services	1,07·42	80·39	8,74·77
Civil Administration	6,65·73	7,23·79	7,31·25
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	83·13	87·92	92·07
Miscellaneous (net)	3,68·47	4,31·93	3,12·38
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	11,55·94	13,55·82	21,99·31
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	38·09	—	—
Electricity Schemes	2,01·81	2,01·80	4,92·40
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	85,12·54	87,53·82	111,21·50
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,91·64	6,95·02	7,71·60
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5,15·26	5,43·21	6,83·01
Debt Services (net)	(—)1,86·42	80·74	9,24·52
General Administration	7,16·87	7,19·13	7,36·23
Administration of Justice	1,27·81	1,29·51	1,28·46
Jails	54·74	54·70	59·64
Police	5,97·33	6,31·00	6,08·71
Scientific Departments	6·18	9·80	12·57
Education	17,16·55	21,84·54	21,58·50
Medical	4,84·48	4,93·71	5,41·47
Public Health	2,33·21	2,38·84	2,35·20
Agriculture	4,09·83	3,77·92	4,07·44
Animal Husbandry	1,70·58	1,76·15	2,22·78
Co-operation	1,84·52	1,63·04	1,74·26
Industries	2,18·09	2,24·94	2,02·21
Miscellaneous Departments	3,98·69	4,49·65	5,32·69
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,08·48	8,76·25	9,57·86
Electricity Schemes	4,00·79	95·05	4,06·53
Miscellaneous	5,80·11	6,36·80	8,99·00
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	5,34·19	5,51·36	6,71·89
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	87,62·93	93,31·36	113,34·57
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 2,50·39	(—) 5,77·54	(—) 2,13·07

ASSAM

Area : 84,899 sq. miles †

Population : 1,18,60,059 ‡

Capital : Shillong

Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali.

Governor : S. M. Srinagesh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Bimala Prasad Chaliha ..	.. Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Political, General Administration, Secretariat Administration Department, Information and Publicity, Minority Affairs, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), and General Co-ordination.
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed ..	.. Finance, Law, Panchayats and Community Projects.
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi ..	.. Power (Electricity), Industries (including Cottage Industries), Planning and Development, Town and Country Planning, Labour and Statistics.
Siddhinath Sarma ..	.. Revenue, Forests, Transport and Political Sufferers.
Dev Kanta Barooah ..	.. Education, Co-operatives and Tourism.
Baidyanath Mookerjee ..	.. Medical, Excise, Printing and Stationery.
Moinul Haque Chowdhury ..	.. Flood Control and Irrigation, Agriculture, Veterinary and Live Stock, Pisciculture and Parliamentary Affairs.
Rupnath Bráhma ..	.. Supply, Trade and Commerce, Registration and Stamps, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Mahendra Nath Hazarika ..	.. Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Weaving, Jails.
Chatrasing Teron ..	.. Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Local Self-Government and Social Welfare.

Ministers of State

Girindra Nath Gogoi ..	.. Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings).
Radhika Ram Das ..	.. Revenue.

Deputy Ministers

Lalit Kumar Doley ..	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Co-operatives and Forests.
Smt. Komol Kumari Barua	Education and Social Welfare.
Devendra Nath Hazarika	Panchayats and Community Projects.

Parliamentary Secretary

Sai Sai Terang

Chief Secretary

A. N. Kidwai

ASSAM HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i> ..	.. ..	Gopalji Mehrotra
<i>Puisne Judge</i> ..	.. ..	S. K. Dutta
<i>Advocate-General</i> ..	.. ..	B. C. Barua

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i> ..	.. ..	A. N. Bhattacharjee
<i>Member</i> ..	.. ..	Smt. Bonily Khongmen.

*As on June 1, 1962.

†Including NEFT and NHTA.

‡Excluding population of NEFT and NHTA, for which population figures are not yet available.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury

Deputy Speaker: Dandeswar Hazarika

1. *Aijal East* (R) : R. Thanhira (Ind.)
2. *Aijal West* (R) : Ch. Chhunga (Ind.)
3. *Amguri* : Khagen Barbarua (Ind.)
4. *Badarpur* : Abdul Jalil Choudhury (Con.)
5. *Baghmara* (R) : Williamson Sangma (Ind.)
6. *Balipara* : Biswadev Sarma (Con.)
7. *Barama* : Surendra Nath Dass (Con.)
8. *Barchalla* : Mahi Kanta Das (Con.)
9. *Barpeta* : Madhusudhan Das (PSP)
10. *Bhabanipur* : Mahadev Das (Con.)
11. *Bihpuria* : Mohananda Bora (Con.)
12. *Bijni* : Ram Prasad Das (PSP)
13. *Bilasipara* : Derajuddin Sarkar (Con.)
14. *Biswanath* : Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
15. *Bogdung* : Upendra Nath Sanatan (Con.)
16. *Bokakhat* : Narendranath Sarma (Con.)
17. *Boko* : Prabin Kumar Choudhury (Con.)
18. *Cherrapunji* (R) : Stanley D.D. Nichols-Roy (Ind.)
19. *Dainadubi* (R) : Nallindra Sangma (Ind.)
20. *Dalgaon* : Matlebuddin (Con.)
21. *Dergaon* (R) : Ramnath Das (Con.)
22. *Dhaknakhana* : Lalit Kumar Doley (Con.)
23. *Dhekiajuli* : Omeo Kumar Das (Con.)
24. *Dhing* : Mohammed Idrish (Con.)
25. *Dhubri* : Mohammad Umaruddin (Con.)
26. *Dibrugarh* : Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Con.)
27. *Digboi* : Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma (Con.)
28. *Doom-Dooma* : Malia Tanti (Con.)
29. *Dudnai* (R) : Hakim Chandra Rabha (Con.)
30. *Gauhati* : Debendra Nath Sarma (Con.)
31. *Gauripur* : Syed Ahmad Ali (Con.)
32. *Goalpara* : Khagendra Nath Nath (Con.)
33. *Gohpur* : Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con.)
34. *Golaghat* : Dandeswar Hazarika (Con.)
35. *Golakganj* : Sarat Chandra Sinha (Con.)
36. *Gossaigaon* : Mathius Tudu (Ind.)
37. *Hailakandi* : Rampirit Rudrapaul (Ind.)
38. *Hajo* : Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Speaker)
39. *Jaipur* : Indreswar Khaund (Con.)
40. *Jamunamukh* : Smt. Begum Afia Ahmed (Con.)
41. *Jania* : Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Con.)
42. *Jorhat* : Dulal Chandra Barua (Ind.)
43. *Jowai* (R) : Enowell Pohshna (Ind.)
44. *Kalaigaon* : Dandiram Dutta (Con.)
45. *Kaliabar* : Lila Kanta Bora (Con.)

46. *Kamalpur* : Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.)
47. *Karimganj North* : Rathindra Nath Sen (Ind.)
48. *Karimganj South* : Abdul Munim Chowdhury (Con.)
49. *Katigora* : Tarapada Bhattacharjee (Ind.)
50. *Katlicherra* : Gouri Shankar Roy (Con.)
51. *Katonigaon* : Smt. Komol Kumari Barua (Con.)
52. *Kokrajhar* : Ajit Narayan Deb (Con.)
53. *Laharighat* : Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (PSP)
54. *Lahowal* : Smt. Lily Sengupta (Con.)
55. *Lakhipur* : Ram Prasad Chaubay (Con.)
56. *Lumding* : Santi Ranjan Das Gupta (Ind.)
57. *Lungleh* (R) : Saprawnga (Ind.)
58. *Majuli* (R) : Malchandra Pegu (Con.)
59. *Mangaldai* : Siba Prasad Sarma (Con.)
60. *Mankachar* : Zahirul Islam (Ind.)
61. *Marangi* : Channo Kheria (Con.)
62. *Marigaon* (R) : Baliram Das (Con.)
63. *Mikir Hills East* (R) : Sai Sai Terang (Con.)
64. *Mikir Hills West* (R) : Chatrasing Teron (Con.)
65. *Moran* : Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
66. *Nalbari East* : Pabin Sarma (Con.)
67. *Nalbari West* : Prafulla Goswami (Con.)
68. *Nazira* : Tankeswar Chetia (Con.)
69. *Nongpoh* (R) : Brington Buhai Lyngdoh (Ind.)
70. *Nongstoin* (R) : Hopingstone Lyngdoh (Ind.)
71. *North Cachar Hills* (R) : J. B. Hagjer (Con.)
72. *North Lakhimpur* (R) : Lokhyanath Doley (Con.)
73. *North Salmara* (R) : Ghanashyam Das (Con.)
74. *Nowgong* : Motiram Bora (Con.)
75. *Palasbari* : Radhika Ram Das (Con.)
76. *Panery* (R) : Bahadur Basumatry (Con.)
77. *Patacharkuchi* : Homeswar Deb Choudhury (PSP)
78. *Patharkandi* (R) : Ramdeb Malah (Con.)
79. *Phulbari* (R) : Emonsing Sangma (Con.)
80. *Raha* (R) : Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
81. *Rampur* : Harendra Nath Talukdar (Con.)
82. *Rangiya* : Siddhinath Sarma (Con.)
83. *Ratabari* : Baidyanath Mookerjee (Con.)

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Independent (Ind.).

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| 84. <i>Rupohihat</i> : Abu Nasar Mohammed Ohid (Con.) | 94. <i>Sorbhog</i> : Akshoy Kumar Das (Con.) |
| 85. <i>Saikhowa</i> : Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.) | 95. <i>South Salmara</i> : Bazlul Basit (Con.) |
| 86. <i>Samaguri</i> : Dev Kanta Barooah (Con.) | 96. <i>Tamalpur (R)</i> : Heladhar Uzir (PSP) |
| 87. <i>Shillong</i> : Wilson Reade (Ind.) | 97. <i>Tarabari</i> : Tajuddin Ahmed (PSP) |
| 88. <i>Sibsagar</i> : Girindra Nath Gogoi (Con.) | 98. <i>Tengakhat</i> : Manik Chandra Das (Con.) |
| 89. <i>Sidli (R)</i> : Rupnath Brahma (Con.) | 99. <i>Teok</i> : Tilok Gogoi (Con.) |
| 90. <i>Silchar East</i> : Moinul Haque Chowdhury (Con.) | 100. <i>Tezpur</i> : Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Con.) |
| 91. <i>Silchar West</i> : Nandakishore Singh (Ind.) | 101. <i>Thowara</i> : Durgeswar Saikia (Con.) |
| 92. <i>Sonai</i> : Pulakeshi Singh (Con.) | 102. <i>Tinsukia</i> : Radhakishan Khemka (Con.) |
| 93. <i>Sonari</i> : Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con.) | 103. <i>Titabar</i> : Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con.) |
| | 104. <i>Tura (R)</i> : Emerson Momin (Ind.) |
| | 105. <i>Udharband</i> : Dwarkinath Tiwari (Con.) |

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Cachar Dist. ..	2,688	13,81,566	Kohima Dist. (NHTA) ..	2,374	
Hailakandi ..	512		Mokokchung Dist. (NHTA) ..	1,924	
Karimganj ..	709		Nowgong Dist. ..	2,167	12,05,729
Silchar ..	1,459		Siang Frontier Division (NEFT) ..	8,196	
Darrang Dist. ..	3,369	12,88,729	Sibsagar Dist. ..	3,453	15,13,526
Mangaldai ..	1,272		Golaghat ..	1,363	
Tezpur ..	1,534		Jorhat ..	1,094	
Garo Hills Dist. ..	3,149	3,07,757	Sibsagar ..	1,019	
Goalpara Dist. ..	3,983	15,33,841	Suhansiri Frontier Division (NEFT) ..	5,984	
Dhubri ..	1,054		Tirap Frontier Division (NEFT) ..	2,730	
Goalpara ..	1,098		Tuensang Dist. (NHTA) ..	2,064	
Kokrajhar ..	1,827		United Khasi—Jaintia Hills Dist. ..	5,541	4,62,870
Kameng Frontier Division (NEFT) ..	5,469		Jowai ..	1,513	
Kamrup Dist. ..	3,804	20,63,845	Shillong ..	4,041	
Barpeta ..	1,254		United Mikir and North Cachar Hills Dist. ..	5,878	2,79,356
Gauhati ..	2,590		Mikir Hills ..	3,995	
Lakhimpur Dist. ..	4,927	15,59,362	North Cachar ..	1,888	
Dibrugarh ..	2,808				
North Lakhimpur ..	1,345				
Lohit Frontier Division (NEFT) ..	9,059				
Mizo Dist. ..	8,134	2,63,877			
Aijal ..	4,861				
Lungleh ..	3,282				

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census. Sub-division-wise population figures are not yet available. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Area figures of sub-divisions (also rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government. Population figures for the divisions and districts of NEFT and NHTA are not yet available.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,29.56	2,33.56	4,48.00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,31.64	4,72.09	4,68.51
Estate Duty	4.65	7.00	10.00
Land Revenue (net)	2,93.45	2,96.38	2,93.42
State Excise Duties	1,81.48	1,81.60	1,79.81
Stamps	53.57	53.49	54.14
Forest	1,53.97	1,56.86	1,61.38
Registration	8.25	8.47	8.94
Taxes on Vehicles	67.85	69.49	71.55
Sales Tax	2,99.50	3,04.38	3,93.81
Other Taxes and Duties	2,71.74	1,97.69	1,91.26
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	0.53	0.85	0.90
Debt Services	31.02	14.89	18.58
Civil Administration	1,28.86	1,09.08	1,10.99
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	71.26	39.95	35.19
Miscellaneous (net)	96.42	4,33.09	2,24.99
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	12,71.63	13,77.64	15,44.64
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2.11	2.61	3.22
Extraordinary	90.00	1,37.45	1,34.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS..	36,87.49	40,96.57	43,53.33
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,31.77	2,35.27	2,47.38
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	68.89	94.84	86.23
Debt Services	1,74.36	2,13.74	2,78.87
General Administration	1,38.10	1,39.81	1,43.38
Administration of Justice	24.89	24.91	25.47
Jails	26.14	26.94	28.32
Police	4,39.22	4,39.23	4,54.20
Scientific Departments	2.72	2.18	1.44
Education	8,07.75	8,09.02	8,69.11
Medical	1,69.44	1,67.37	2,31.21
Public Health	1,15.63	1,12.48	1,38.54
Agriculture and Rural Development	2,10.89	1,96.68	2,30.32
Animal Husbandry	54.83	55.09	62.98
Co-operation	54.24	52.17	56.03
Industries and Supplies	1,08.66	1,05.50	1,16.00
Miscellaneous Departments	16.27	15.90	21.90
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,22.11	5,87.14	5,34.59
Miscellaneous	3,09.84	6,70.56	4,79.43
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,25.76	2,10.73	2,84.83
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	37,01.51	41,59.66	42,90.03
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)14.02	(—)63.09	(+)63.30

BIHAR

Area: 67,198 sq. miles
Principal language: Hindi

Population: 4,64,57,042

Capital: Patna

Governor: M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>					<i>Portfolios</i>
Binodanand Jha	..	..	..	..	Chief Minister, Appointments and Political excluding Information and Transport, Cabinet, Industries and Mining, Community Development and Gram Panchayats.
Dip Narayan Sinha	..	..	..	..	Major Irrigation, Power and River Valley Projects.
Bhola Paswan	..	..	..	..	Forests, Welfare, Public Works, and Public Health Engineering.
Bir Chand Patel	..	..	..	..	Finance, Agriculture and Minor Irrigation.
Satyendra Narayan Sinha	..	..	..	..	Education, Local Self-Government and Planning.
Badri Nath Verma	..	..	..	..	Excise, Food, Supply and Commerce.
Mahesh Prasad Sinha	..	..	..	..	Revenue, Registration, Land Reforms, Land Acquisition and Natural Calamities Relief.
Hari Nath Mishra	..	..	..	..	Health, Transport, Law including Judicial and Legislative, Jails, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.
Abdul Qaayum Ansari	..	..	..	..	Co-operation and Relief and Rehabilitation.
<i>Ministers of State</i>					
Abul Ahad Mohammad Noor	..	..	..	..	Information and Tourism.
Daroga Prasad Rai	..	..	..	..	Labour and Employment.
Girish Tiwari	..	..	..	..	Religious Trusts.
Nand Kumar Singh	..	..	..	..	Housing.
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>					
Ambika Saran Singh	..	..	..	..	Public Works, Public Health Engineering and Finance.
Samu Charan Tubid	..	..	..	..	Forests and Welfare.
Abdul Gafoor	..	..	..	..	General Administration, Community Development, Gram Panchayats, Health, Transport, Law including Judicial and Legislative, Jails, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.
Lokesh Nath Jha	..	..	..	..	Political, Major Irrigation, Power, River Valley Projects, Information and Tourism, Labour and Employment.
Kamaldeo Narain Sinha	..	..	..	..	Education, Local Self-Government, Planning, Industries, Housing and Religious Trusts.
Mungeri Lal	..	..	..	..	Excise, Food, Supply and Commerce.
Sahdeo Mahto	..	..	..	..	Co-operation and Relief and Rehabilitation.
Nawal Kishore Singh	..	..	..	..	Revenue, Registration, Land Reforms, Land Acquisition and Natural Calamities Relief.

Chief Secretary

S. J. Majumdar

*As on June 1, 1962.

PATNA HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	V. Ramaswami
<i>Puisne Judges</i>	K. Ahmed, S.C. Misra, R. K. Choudhury, K. Sahai, K. Singh, U. N. Sinha, N. L. Untwalia, H. Mahapatra, Tarakeshwari Nath, Anant Singh, Shyamanandan Prasad, Ramratna Singh, G. N. Prasad, S. P. Singh.
<i>Advocate-General</i>	Mahabir Prasad

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	K.S.V. Raman
<i>Members</i>	B.M.K. Sinha, Ram Jiwan Singh, Ekbal Hussain.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Lakshmi Narain Sudhansu

Deputy Speaker: Satyendra Narain Agrawal

1. <i>Adapur</i> : Rambaran (PSP)	29. <i>Banka</i> : Braj Mohan Singh (SWA)
2. <i>Alamnagar</i> : Jadunandan Jha (Con.)	30. <i>Banmankhi (R)</i> : Bhola Paswan (Con.)
3. <i>Alauli (R)</i> : Misri Sada (Con.)	31. <i>Barachatti</i> : Mustaq Ali Khan (SWA)
4. <i>Amarpur</i> : Sital Pandit Bhagat (Con.)	32. <i>Barari</i> : Basudeo Pandit Singh (Con.)
5. <i>Amaur</i> : Mohammed Alian (Con.)	33. <i>Barauli</i> : Gorakh Rai (Con.)
6. <i>Araria</i> : Bal Krishan Jha (Ind.)	34. <i>Barbiga (R)</i> : Smt. Lila Devi (Con.)
7. <i>Arrah</i> : Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)	35. <i>Barh</i> : Rama Sheo Lakhpatti Singh (Con.)
8. <i>Arrah Muffasil</i> : Ambika Singh (Con.)	36. <i>Barhait (R)</i> : Baboo Lal Tudu (JP)
9. <i>Arwal</i> : Budhan Mehta (Con.)	37. <i>Barharia</i> : Ram Raj Singh (PSP)
10. <i>Asthawan</i> : Kaushendra Pandit Singh (PSP)	38. <i>Barhi</i> : Kamakhya Narayan Singh (SWA)
11. <i>Atri</i> : Sheo Ratan Singh (Con.)	39. <i>Bariarpur</i> : Harihar Mahto (Con.)
12. <i>Aurangabad</i> : Braj Mohan Singh (Con.)	40. <i>Barkagaon</i> : Akshayabat Dayal Singh (SWA)
13. <i>Azamnagar (R)</i> : Nandial Marandi (PSP)	41. <i>Basantpur East</i> : Sabhapati Singh (PSP)
14. <i>Bachhwara</i> : Smt. Girish Kumari Singh (Con.)	42. <i>Basantpur West</i> : Jhulan Singh (Con.)
15. <i>Bagha (R)</i> : Narsingh Baitha (Con.)	43. <i>Begusarai</i> : Ram Narain Choudhury (Con.)
16. <i>Bagodar</i> : Moti Ram (SWA)	44. <i>Belaganj (R)</i> : Rameshwar Manjhi (Con.)
17. <i>Bahadurganj</i> : Rafick Alam (Con.)	45. <i>Belhar</i> : Raghavendra Narayan Singh (Con.)
18. <i>Bahera East</i> : Mahesh Kant Sharma (Con.)	46. <i>Belsand</i> : Ramanand Singh (PSP)
19. <i>Bahera South</i> : Smt. Krishna Devi (Con.)	47. <i>Benipatti East</i> : Raj Kumar Purbey (CPI)
20. <i>Bahera West</i> : Harinath Mishra (Con.)	48. <i>Benipatti West</i> : Tej Narain Jha (CPI)
21. <i>Baikunthpur</i> : Sheobachan Trivedi (Con.)	49. <i>Bermo</i> : Bindeshwari Dubey (Con.)
22. <i>Bainapur</i> : Usmat Uma Pandey (Con.)	50. <i>Bettiah</i> : Jai Narayan Prasad (Con.)
23. <i>Baisi</i> : Habibur Rehman (PSP)	51. <i>Bhabhua</i> : Shyam Narayan Pandey (Con.)
24. <i>Bakhtiarpur</i> : Ramyatan Singh (Con.)	52. <i>Bhagalpur Muffasil (R)</i> : Bholanath Das (Con.)
25. <i>Bakhtiarpur</i> : Mohammed Salahuddin (Con.)	53. <i>Bhagalpur</i> : Satyendra Narain Agrawal (Con.)
26. <i>Bakhri (R)</i> : Medni Paswan (Con.)	
27. <i>Balia</i> : Smt. Prema Devi (Con.)	
28. <i>Balugaon</i> : Jhareswar Ghosh (Con.)	

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Socialist Party (SP); Swatantra Party (SWA); Jharkhand Party (JP); Independent (Ind.).

54. *Bhawanthpur* : Shankar Pratap Deo (SWA)
55. *Bhere* : Rajmangal Misra (Con.)
56. *Bihar North* : Sayed Washinodin Ahmad (Con.)
57. *Bihar South* : Giriwar Dhari Singh (Con.)
58. *Bihpur* : Sukhdeo Choudhry (Con.)
59. *Bikram* : Smt. Manorama Devi (Con.)
60. *Bikramganj* : Smt. Manorama Pandey (Con.)
61. *Biraul* : Chandra Sekhar Jha (SWA)
62. *Birid* : Paul Dayal (JP)
63. *Bishrampur* : Krishna Murari Singh (SWA)
64. *Bodh Gaya* : Kuldeep Mahto (SWA)
65. *Borio (R)* : Singh Rai Murmu (JP)
66. *Brahampur* : Budhi Nath Singh (Ind.)
67. *Bruraj* : Ramchandra Sahai (Con.)
68. *Burhee* : Kapildeo Singh (PSP)
69. *Buxar* : Jag Narain Trivedi (Con.)
70. *Chaibasa (R)* : Harish Chandra Deogam (JP)
71. *Chainpur* : Maichal (SWA)
72. *Chainpur (R)* : Ram Krishna Ram (Con.)
73. *Chakai (R)* : Lakhan Murmu (SP)
74. *Chakradharpur* : Rudra Sarangi (Ind.)
75. *Chandih* : Ram Raj Singh (PSP)
76. *Chandil East* : Prabhat Kumar Adyatya Deo (SWA)
77. *Chandil West (R)* : Nathuni Ram Chand (Con.)
78. *Chanpatia* : Promode Kant Mishra (Con.)
79. *Chanpura* : Nand Kishore Singh (SWA)
80. *Chapra Muffasil (R)* : Jaglal Choudhary (Con.)
81. *Chapra* : Smt. Sundari Devi (Con.)
82. *Chas* : Parvati Charan Mahto (SWA)
83. *Chatra* : Keshav Singh (SWA)
84. *Chautham* : Ghanshyam Singh (Con.)
85. *Chenari (R)* : Govind Ram (Con.)
86. *Colgong* : Sayaid Maqbool Ahmad (Con.)
87. *Darsingh Sarai East* : Misri Singh (Con.)
88. *Darsingh Sarai West (R)* : Bateshwar Ram (Con.)
89. *Daltonganj* : Sachidanandan Tripathi (SWA)
90. *Darauli* : Ramayan Shukla (Con.)
91. *Darbhangha Central* : Rameshwar Pandit Sinha (Con.)
92. *Darbhangha East* : Ramsewak Thakur (Con.)
93. *Darbhangha North* : Sheikh Saidul Haq (Con.)
94. *Darbhangha West (R)* : Smt. Shyama Kumari (Con.)
95. *Daudnagar* : Ram Narayan Singh Yadav (Con.)
96. *Dawar* : Krishraj Sinha (Con.)
97. *Dehri* : Abdul Qaiyum Ansari (Con.)
98. *Deoghar* : Smt. Shailabala Rai (Con.)
99. *Denara* : Ramashish Singh (PSP)
100. *Dhaka* : Mohammed Nek (CPI)
101. *Dhamdaha* : Lakhmi Narain Sudhan-su (Speaker)
102. *Dhanbad* : Shivraj Prasad (Con.)
103. *Dhanha* : Ranglal Prasad (Con.)
104. *Dhanwar (R)* : Gopal Ravidas (SWA)
105. *Dhuraiya* : Samiuddin Maulvi (Con.)
106. *Dinapur* : Ram Sewak Singh (SP)
107. *Dumka (R)* : Paul Murmu (JP)
108. *Dumraon* : Kumar Ganga Pandit Singh (Con.)
109. *Dumri (R)* : Hem Lal Pragnait (SWA)
110. *Farwishganj* : Surya Mishra (PSP)
111. *Futwa (R)* : Kamleswar Dass (Con.)
112. *Garhwa* : Gopinath Pandit Singh (SWA)
113. *Garkha* : Sheo Shankar Prasad Singh (Con.)
114. *Gaya* : Shyam Bharthuar (Ind.)
115. *Gaya Muffasil* : Hardeo Singh (Con.)
116. *Gawar* : Girja Pandit Singh (SWA)
117. *Ghatsila (R)* : Basta Soren (CPI)
118. *Ghorasahan* : Rajendra Pratap Singh (Con.)
119. *Ghosi* : Mithileshwar Pandit Singh (Con.)
120. *Giridih* : Raghunandan Ram (Con.)
121. *Gobindganj* : Dhrub Narain Mani Tripathi (Con.)
122. *Godda* : Dip Narain Chaudhri (Con.)
123. *Goh* : Muneshwar Nath Singh (Con.)
124. *Gopalganj* : Abdul Gafoor (Con.)
125. *Gopalpur* : Smt. Maya Devi (Con.)
126. *Gumla (R)* : Punya Oraon (JP)
127. *Hajipur* : Dip Narain Singh (Con.)
128. *Harsidhi* : Nageshwar Dutt Pathak (Con.)
129. *Hazaribagh* : Gyani Ram (Con.)
130. *Harlakhi* : Baidyanath Yadav (CPI)
131. *Hilsa* : Jagadish Pandit (Ind.-JS)
132. *Hisua* : Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Con.)
133. *Hussainabad (R)* : Ramdani Ram (Con.)
134. *Imamganj* : Ambika Pandit Singh (SWA)
135. *Islampur* : Shyam Sundara Pandit (SWA)
136. *Jagdishpur (R)* : Sakar Ram (PSP)
137. *Jahanabad (R)* : Mahabir Chaudhary (Con.)
138. *Jainagar (R)* : Ram Krishna Mahto (Con.)
139. *Jale* : E. K. Narayan Chaudhari (Con.)
140. *Jamalpur* : Jogendra Mahto (Con.)
141. *Jamshedpur* : Ramavatar Singh (CPI)
142. *Jamtara* : Kali Pandit Singh (SWA)
143. *Jamua* : Indra Narain Singh (SWA)
144. *Jamua (R)* : Guru Ram Dass (Con.)
145. *Jandaha* : Tulsidas Mehra (SP)
146. *Jarmundi* : Srikanta Jha (Con.)
147. *Jhajha* : Srikrishna Singh (SP)
148. *Jhanjharpur* : Harish Chandra Jha (Con.)
149. *Jorapokhar* : Ram Narayan Sharma (Con.)
150. *Jugasalai* : Sunil Majumdar (CPI)
151. *Kadwan* : Kamal Nath Jha (Con.)
152. *Kanti* : Jamuna Pandit Tripathi (Con.)
153. *Katihar* : Sukhdeo Narayan Sinha (Con.)
154. *Kateas (R)* : Badri Mehra (SWA)
155. *Katoria (R)* : Kampa Murmu (SWA)
156. *Katra North* : Parndav Rai (Ind.)

157. *Katra South* : Niteshwar Pandit Singh (Con.)
158. *Kenduadih (R)* : Ram Lal Das (Con.)
159. *Kesaria* : Pitambar Singh (CPI)
160. *Khagaria* : Kedar Narain Singh Azad (Con.)
161. *Khajauli* : Sakur Ahmad (Con.)
162. *Kharagpur* : Nand Kumar Singh (Con.)
163. *Khuti (R)* : Phulchand Kashyat (JP)
164. *Kishanganj* : Mohammed Hussain Azad (SWA)
165. *Kishanganj (R)* : Smt. Jasoda Devi (Con.)
166. *Kishanpur* : Baidyanath Mehta (Con.)
167. *Koach* : Mandrika Singh (PSP)
168. *Kobra (R)* : Dil Keswar Ram (Con.)
169. *Koderma* : Awadh Bihari Dikshit (Con.)
170. *Kolebira (R)* : Sushil K. Bagi (JP)
171. *Kuchaikote* : Sivkumar Pathak (Con.)
172. *Kurhani (R)* : Ramgulam Choudhary (Con.)
173. *Kurtha* : Ram Charan Singh (PSP)
174. *Lalganj North* : Bateshwar Pandit (Ind.)
175. *Lalganj South* : Birchand Patel (Con.)
176. *Latehar (R)* : John Boichman Munjani (SWA)
177. *Laukaha* : Dev Narain Gurmaita (PSP)
178. *Lauria* : Suresh Narain Pandit (Con.)
179. *Lesliganj (R)* : Ramkrishna Ram (SWA)
180. *Littipara (R)* : Ramcharan Kisku (JP)
181. *Lohardaga (R)* : Sushil Bakhla (SWA)
182. *Madhepura* : Bindheswari Pandit (Con.)
183. *Mcchipur* : Promachandra Mishra (Con.)
184. *Madhuban* : Mangal Pandit Yadav (Con.)
185. *Madhubani East* : Suraj Narain Singh (PSP)
186. *Madhubani West* : Shafiqullah Ansari (Con.)
187. *Mcchupur (R)* : Chathu Turi (SWA)
188. *Mahagama* : Rajpati Ram (Con.)
189. *Maharajganj* : Umashanker Pandit (SWA)
190. *Maheshpur (R)* : Joseph Murmu (SWA)
191. *Mahnar* : Munishwar Pandit Singh (PSP)
192. *Mahua (R)* : Smt. Mira Devi (Con.)
193. *Mairwa (R)* : Ramtasawan Ram (Con.)
194. *Mcjhaulia* : Jildar Ram (SWA)
195. *Mcjgaon (R)* : Surend Balmuchu (JP)
196. *Mojorganj (R)* : Ramswarup Ram (Con.)
197. *Mokhdumpur* : Sukhdeo Pandit Verma (Con.)
198. *Mandar* : Mohammed Jahoor Ali (Con.)
199. *Mandhu* : Raghunandan Pandit (SWA)
200. *Manjasi (R)* : Vivek Nand Parai (JP)
201. *Maner* : Bhudhdeo Singh (Con.)
202. *Manihari* : Yuvraj (PSP)
203. *Manjhi* : Girish Tiwari (Con.)
204. *Madharpur* : Subhnath Deogam (JP)
205. *Marhaura* : Suraj Singh (Con.)
206. *Masrakh North* : Prabhunath Singh (Con.)
207. *Masrakh South* : Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Con.)
208. *Masaurhi (R)* : Smt. Saraswati Chowdhary (Con.)
209. *Minapur* : Janak Singh (Con.)
210. *Mirganj* : Prabhunath Tiwari (PSP)
211. *Mohania* : Mangal Charan Singh (Con.)
212. *Mohiuddin Nagar* : Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.)
213. *Mokameh* : Sarjug Nandan Pandit Singh (Ind.)
214. *Monghyr* : Jagdambi Prasad Yadav (Ind.-JS)
215. *Motihari* : Smt. Sakuntala Agrawala (Con.)
216. *Murliganj* : Jai Kumar Singh (SP)
217. *Muzaffarpur* : Deonandan Sahai (Con.)
218. *Muzaffarpur Muffasil* : Chandra Madhav Pandit Singh (Con.)
219. *Nabinagar* : Satyendra Narain Singh (Con.)
220. *Nala* : Biseshwar Khan (CPI)
221. *Narpatganj (R)* : Dumar Lal Baitha (Con.)
222. *Naubatpur* : Dasu Singh (Con.)
223. *Nawadan* : Gauri Shankar Kesari (Ind.-JS)
224. *Nawanagar* : Suraj Pandit (CPI)
225. *Nokha* : Guthli Singh (Con.)
226. *Nursa (R)* : Lakshmi Narain Manjhi (Con.)
227. *Palasi* : Mohammed Azimudin (SWA)
228. *Paliganj* : Ramlakhan Singh Yadav (Con.)
229. *Pakaur* : Prasanandan Pandey (JP)
230. *Pakribarama (R)* : Chahi Ram (Con.)
231. *Panki* : Lal Jagaghatni Nath Sahdeo (SWA)
232. *Parbatta* : Smt. Lakshmi Devi (Con.)
233. *Parsa* : Daroga Rai (Con.)
234. *Paru (R)* : Chandu Ram (Con.)
235. *Patahi* : Bibhisan Kumar (Con.)
236. *Patepur* : Kamlesh Roy (PSP)
237. *Patna East* : Smt. Zohrah Ahmad (Con.)
238. *Patna South* : Badri Nath Verma (Con.)
239. *Patna West* : K. B. Sahay (Con.)
240. *Perbar (R)* : Rameshwar Manjhi (SWA)
241. *Phulparas* : Rasik Lall Yadav (Con.)
242. *Pipra* : Satyadeo Pandit Chaudhary (Con.)
243. *Piro* : Indra Mani Singh (Con.)
244. *Pirpanti* : Baikuntha Ram (Con.)
245. *Poraiyahat (R)* : Jadunandan Murmur (Con.)
246. *Potka (R)* : Manjhi Rasraj Tudu (Con.)
247. *Punpun* : Nawal Kishore Singh (Con.)
248. *Pupri North* : Bhuneshwar Roy (PSP)
249. *Pupri South* : Devendra Jha (PSP)

250. *Purnea* : Kamaldeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
 251. *Rafiganj* : Rampukar Singh (SWA)
 252. *Raghopur (Saharsa Dist)* : Rajendra Misra (Con.)
 253. *Raghopur (Muzaffarpur Dist)* : Devendra Singh (SP)
 254. *Raghunathpur* : Ramanand Yadav (Con.)
 255. *Rajauli* : Ramswarup Pandit Yadav (Con.)
 256. *Rajgrih (R)* : Baldeo Prasad (Con.)
 257. *Rajmahal* : Binodanand Jha (Con.)
 258. *Ramgarh* : Bishwanath Ray (Con.)
 259. *Ramgarh (R)* : Madan Besra (JP)
 260. *Ramgarh* : Tara Pandit Baxi (SWA)
 261. *Ramnagar* : Narayan Bikram Shah (SWA)
 262. *Ranchi* : B. N. Roy (Con.)
 263. *Ranchi Sadar* : Ambika Nath Shahdeo (SWA)
 264. *Raneshwar (R)* : Barka Baski (JP)
 265. *Raniganj* : Ganesh Lal Verma (Ind)
 266. *Raxol* : Radha Panday (Con.)
 267. *Rosra* : Ramakanta Jha (PSP)
 268. *Rosera East* : Mahabir Raut (Con.)
 269. *Runisaidpur* : Biwekanand Giri (Ind.)
 270. *Rupauli* : Brij Bihari Singh (Con.)
 271. *Sahar* : Sheopujan Rai (Con.)
 272. *Saharsha* : Ramesh Jha (PSP)
 273. *Sahibganj* : Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.)
 274. *Sakra* : Mahesh Pandit Sinha (Con.)
 275. *Samastipur East* : Sahdeo Mahto (Con.)
 276. *Samastipur West* : Tej Narain Ishwar (Con.)
 277. *Sandesh* : Jhaman Prasad (Con.)
 278. *Sarath* : Kamdeo Pandit Singh (PSP)
 279. *Sasaram* : Dukhan Ram (Con.)
 280. *Seraikella* : Nripendra Narayan Singh Deo (Ind.)
 281. *Shahpur* : Ramanand Tiwari (PSP)
 282. *Sheikhpura* : Shiva Shankar Singh (Con.)
 283. *Sheohar* : Chitranjan Singh (Con.)
 284. *Sherghati* : Mohammed Shahjahan (Con.)
 285. *Shikaripara (R)* : Bariar Hembrom (JP)
 286. *Shikarpur* : Umesh Pandit Verma (Con.)
 287. *Sikandra* : Sah Mustak Ahmad (Con.)
 288. *Sikta* : Rafiul Azam (SWA)
 289. *Silli* : Jageshwari Chaudhri (SWA)
 290. *Simdega (R)* : Sainam Oraon (JP)
 291. *Singhia (R)* : Balenya Lal Mahto (Con.)
 292. *Singheswar Asthan (R)* : Ramjee Musher (SP)
 293. *Sissai (R)* : Sita Ram Bhagat (SWA)
 294. *Sitamarhi North* : Smt. Girja Devi (Con.)
 295. *Sitamarhi South* : Kishorilal Sah (Con.)
 296. *Siwan* : Jainandan Tiwari (Ind.-JS)
 297. *Sonahati* : Somar Ram (SWA)
 298. *Sonbersa* : Suresh Chandra Yadav (SWA)
 299. *Sonbersa* : Sitaram Mahto (Ind.)
 300. *Sonepur* : Seobachan Singh (CPI)
 301. *Sonua (R)* : Sanatan Samat (JP)
 302. *Sultanganj* : Debi Prasad Mahto (Con.)
 303. *Supaul* : Parmeshwar Kumar (PSP)
 304. *Supauli (R)* : Bidhyakishore Bidhyalankar (Con.)
 305. *Surajgarha* : Rajenshwari Pandit Singh (Con.)
 306. *Sursand* : Smt. Prativa Devi (Con.)
 307. *Tajpur* : Karpuri Thakur (PSP)
 308. *Tamar (R)* : Dhan Singh Munda (JP)
 309. *Tarapur* : Jaimangal Singh (Con.)
 310. *Teghara* : Chandra Sekhar Singh (CPI)
 311. *Topchanchi* : Purnendu Narayan Singh (SWA)
 312. *Torpa (R)* : Samuel Munda (JP)
 313. *Triveniganj* : Khulablal Mahto (Con.)
 314. *Tudi* : Gokuleshwar Mishra (SWA)
 315. *Warsaliganj* : Ram Kishun Singh (Con.)
 316. *Warisnagar East* : Basishth Narain Singh (PSP)
 317. *Warisnagar West* : Smt. Ramsukmari Devi (Con.)
 318. *Ziradei* : Rajaram Chaudhri (SWA)

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Brajraj Krishna

Deputy Chairman : Vacant

1. Abdul Sami Nadvi ..	Legislative Assembly	13. Jageshwar Prasad ..	Legislative Assembly
2. Smt. Abhirama Devi ..	"	14. Jitu Lal† ..	"
3. Smt. Ahmadi Sattar ..	"	15. Joel Lakra† ..	"
4. Brajendra Narain Yadav† ..	"	16. Kamta Prasad Sinha ..	"
5. Baburam Hemrom ..	"	17. Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh ..	"
6. Basanta Chandra Ghosh ..	"	18. Kushehwar Sinha† ..	"
7. Bhagwat Prasad ..	"	19. Mukteshwar Sinha† ..	"
8. Budhan Rai Verma ..	"	20. Mungeri Lal ..	"
9. Chandeshwar Narain Prasad Sinha ..	"	21. Nurullah ..	"
10. Ganganand Singh ..	"	22. Pashupati Singh ..	"
11. Harihar Singh ..	"	23. Radha Govind Prasad ..	"
12. Jafar Imam† ..	"	24. A. Rahman† ..	"
		25. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi ..	"

*As on May 1, 1961

†Members retiring on May 6, 1962.

26. Ramraj Jajware ..	Legislative	61. Ram Bilas Sharma ..	Local
27. Ram Sekhar Sinha† ..	Assembly	62. Ram Das ..	Authorities
28. Shri Krishna Singh† ..	"	63. Ram Lakhan Pande ..	"
29. Shyama Prasad Sinha ..	"	64. Ram Prakash Lal† ..	"
30. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha ..	"	65. Ritlal Prasad Verma† ..	"
31. Sita Ram Jagatramka† ..	"	66. Samu Charan Tubid† ..	"
32. Sita Ram Yadav ..	"	67. Syed Nazir Haidar ..	"
33. Syed Fazlur Rahman† ..	"	68. Subodh Kumar Sen ..	"
34. Theodore Bodra ..	"	69. Anil Kumar Sen† ..	Graduates
35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari ..	Local	70. Harendra Prasad Jha ..	"
	Authorities	71. Krishna Bahadur ..	"
36. Bhola Mandal ..	"	72. Lokesh Nath Jha ..	"
37. Bidyakar Kavi ..	"	73. Purenendu Narayan Sinha ..	"
38. Bir Narain Chand ..	"	74. Ranendra Nath Roy† ..	"
39. Braj Behari Prasad ..	"	75. Ravaneshwar Mishra ..	"
40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha† ..	"	76. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma† ..	"
41. Braj Mohan Agarwala ..	"	77. Binda Charan Verma ..	Teachers
42. Devakinandan Prasad† ..	"	78. Bindyeshwar Mishra† ..	"
43. Deva Saran Sinha† ..	"	79. Goloke Behari Choudhary ..	"
44. Hari Krishan Lal ..	"	80. Jagdish Sharma ..	"
45. Jageshwar Mandal ..	"	81. Kailash Sinha† ..	"
46. Jamuna Prasad Singh ..	"	82. Mahendra Prasad ..	"
47. Janki Nandan Singh ..	"	83. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh† ..	"
48. Kalyan Lal† ..	"	84. Tapaswi Nath Jha ..	"
49. Kapildeo Narayan Singh ..	"	85. Smt. Anis Imam† ..	Nominated
50. Smt. Kishori Devi ..	"	86. Brajraj Krishna† ..	"
51. Krishna Nandan Sahay ..	"	87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia ..	"
52. Lakshmikant Jha ..	"	88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra† ..	"
53. Mahadeonand Giri† ..	"	89. Jaideva Prasad† ..	"
54. Mathura Prasad Singh† ..	"	90. Smt. Kamal Kamini ..	"
55. Mayanand Thakur† ..	"	Prasad ..	"
56. Smt. Parvati Devi ..	"	91. B. R. Mishra ..	"
57. Pirthi Chand Kisku ..	"	92. Mohan Lal Mahato ..	"
58. Qudratullah ..	"	93. Smt. Savitri Devi ..	"
59. Radha Krishna Prasad Singh ..	"	94. Shiva Chandra Sharma ..	"
60. Raghunandan Singh ..	"	95. B. P. Sinha ..	"
Chaudhary† ..	"	96. Tridib Nath Banerjee ..	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Bhagalpur Dist. ..	2,179	17,15,128	Gaya Dist. ..	4,766	36,47,268
Banka ..	1,194	6,88,776	Aurangabad ..	1,270	8,28,949
Sadar ..	929	10,26,352	Jahanabad ..	607	6,83,172
Champanan Dist. ..	3,553	30,09,841	Nawada ..	951	7,41,644
Bettiah ..	1,997	13,28,680	Sadar ..	1,911	13,93,503
Sadar ..	1,528	16,81,161	Hazaribagh Dist. ..	7,010	23,94,317
Darbhanga Dist. ..	3,345	44,22,363	Chatra ..	1,544	3,21,986
Madhubani ..	1,504	16,02,906	Giridih ..	2,046	8,54,454
Sadar ..	880	12,50,101	Sadar ..	3,404	12,17,877
Samastipur ..	1,126	15,69,356	Monghyr Dist. ..	3,975	33,84,897
Dhanbad Dist. ..	1,114	11,58,363	Begusarai ..	715	9,54,727
Baghmara ..	—	4,16,759	Jamui ..	1,303	6,37,632
Sadar ..	—	7,41,604	Khagaria ..	757	7,05,312
			Sadar ..	1,168	10,87,226

†Members retiring on May 6, 1962.

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. They are still provisional pending final revision survey. Area figures of sub-divisions (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Unit.	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Muzaffarpur Dist.	3,018	41,16,320	Saharsa Dist. ..	2,088	17,22,549
Hajipur	786	11,31,799	Madhepura	—	6,41,925
Sadar	1,222	14,97,335	Sadar	—	4,17,973
Sitamarhi	1,007	13,87,186	Supaul	987	6,62,651
Palamau Dist. ..	4,930	11,87,914	Santhal Parganas Dist.	5,470	26,74,354
Garhwa	—	3,59,063	Deoghar	951	4,82,110
Latehar	1,671	2,44,753	Dumka	1,474	6,11,683
Sadar	—	5,84,098	Godda	854	4,96,943
Patna Dist. ..	2,164	29,42,614	Jamtara	696	3,24,506
Barh	572	6,06,550	Pakur	699	3,44,587
Bihar	782	9,78,039	Rajmahal	846	4,14,425
Dinapur	437	6,13,436	Saran Dist. ..	2,669	35,85,531
Patna City	30	1,89,080	Gopalganj	786	9,26,005
Patna Sadar	295	5,55,509	Sadar	1,043	14,47,934
Purnea Dist. ..	4,259	30,87,428	Siwan	849	12,11,592
Araria	991	7,80,481	Shahabad Dist. ..	4,404	32,22,476
Kishanganj	1,332	4,60,589	Bhabua	1,237	5,32,100
Sadar	2,562	9,39,832	Buxar	683	6,47,296
Ranchi Dist. ..	7,052*	21,33,180	Sadar	920	10,24,131
Gumla	2,056	4,82,947	Sasaram	1,483	10,18,949
Khunti	1,545	4,39,405	Singhbhum Dist. ..	5,204*	20,52,499
Sadar	2,069	8,96,391	Dhalbhum	1,167	8,76,511
Simdega	1,247	3,14,437	Sadar	2,718	7,65,090
			Seraikella	590	4,10,898

*Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,03·00	5,93·84	10,56·27
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	10,91·70	9,67·26	8,75·16
Estate Duty	22·00	40·04	40·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,22·00	—	—
Land Revenue (net)	10, 22·37	9,96·55	9,97·45
State Excise Duties	5,31·84	5,98·66	5,98·50
Stamps	2,50·33	3,43·26	3,40·68
Forest	1,62·71	1,96·77	2,12·18
Registration	72·00	81·13	81·13
Taxes on Vehicles	10·20	13·06	13·85
Sales Tax	10,09·76	10,59·94	10,74·94
Other Taxes and Duties	1,14·77	1,33·79	1,48·79
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,76·57	12·10	2,97·59
Debt Services	69·85	61·13	3,73·62
Civil Administration	9,03·15	8,97·38	7,87·83
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements (net)	72·61	61·45	44·48
Miscellaneous (net)	3,28·25	2,93·95	1,73·01
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust- ments between Central and State Govern- ments	17,76·70	19,18·86	17,60·55
Extraordinary	7·00	8·01	8·01
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	84,46·81	82,77·18	88,84·04
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,17·04	6,64·85	6,42·37
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	97·01	95·87	2,18·42
Debt Services (net)	5,36·12	627·51	8,10·24
General Administration	6, 19·54	6,49·02	3,10·39
Administration of Justice	1,11·90	1,14·99	1,14·99
Jails	1,13·41	1,35·91	1,38·11
Police	5,74·39	5,98·07	5,91·81
Scientific Departments	13·35	9·58	12·41
Education	15,84·92	15,83·57	17,04·41
Medical	3,90·49	4,14·63	4,49·63
Public Health	3,50·99	3,51·49	4,32·86
Agriculture	4,64·42	4,49·90	4,97·06
Animal Husbandry	1,57·30	1,55·72	1,83·45
Co-operation	3,95·32	3,13·44	3,58·44
Industries	3,69·27	3,17·85	3,57·37
Miscellaneous Departments	92·51	97·25	3,75·01
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements	3,17·89	3,72·02	3,15·63
Electricity Schemes	(—)00·94	(—) 3·05	(—)4·20
Miscellaneous	4,65·46	5,60·36	6,33·18
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES, and Local Development Works	6,37·34	6,79·22	6,83·27
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	79,07·73	81,88·20	88,24·85
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 5,39·08	(+) 88·98	(+) 59·19

GUJARAT

*Area : 72,226 sq. miles†**Population : 2,06,21,283**Capital : Ahmedabad**Principal language : Gujarati**Governor : Mehdi Nawaz Jung*

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Jivraj N. Mehta	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning and Finance.
Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh ..	Home, Information, Electricity, Ports, Fisheries and Industries.
Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani	Co-operation, Community Projects, Panchayats, Roads and Buildings and Sarvodaya.
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal ..	Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition and Excise, and Rehabilitation.
Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai ..	Revenue, Accommodation Control, Law and Judiciary.
Vijaykumar Madhavlal Trivedi	Irrigation, Civil Supplies, Road Transport and Municipalities.
Utsavbhai Shankarlal Parikh	Agriculture and Forests.
Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas ..	Health, Labour, Housing and Jails.

Deputy Ministers

Bahadurbhai Kuthabai Patel ..	Roads and Buildings and Irrigation.
Maldevji Mandalikji Odedra ..	Finance and Planning.
Smt. Urmilaben Premshanker Bhatt	Health and Jails.
Devendrabhai Motibhai Desai	Co-operation, Community Projects and Panchayats.
Ramniklal Trikamlal Maniar	Home and Industries.
Manubhai Motibhai Patel ..	Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition and Rehabilitation.
Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki ..	Revenue and Accommodation Control.
Bhanuprasad Valjibhai Pandya ..	Agriculture and Forests.

Chief Secretary

V. Isvaran

GUJARAT HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	K. T. Desai.
<i>Puisne Judges</i>	J. M. Shelat, N. M. Miabhoy, V. B. Raju, P. N. Bhagwati, A. R. Bakshi, M. R. Mody, B. J. Divan.
<i>Advocate-General</i>	J. M. Thakore.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	R. T. Leuva.
<i>Member</i>	R. S. Parikh.

*As on June 1, 1962.

†Provisional.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Fatehali H. Palejwala

Deputy Speaker : Premji T. Leuva

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Abdasa</i> : Madhavsinhji Mokaji Jadeja (SWA) | 34. <i>Dasada</i> : Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh (Con.) |
| 2. <i>Ambaliyasan</i> : Kantilal Keshavlal Patel (SWA) | 35. <i>Dediapada (R)</i> : Devji Ramji Vasava (Con.) |
| 3. <i>Amreli</i> : Jivraj Narayan Mehta (Con.) | 36. <i>Deesa</i> : Vinodchandra Jethalal Patel (Con.) |
| 4. <i>Anand</i> : Bhailal Dyabhai Patel (SWA) | 37. <i>Dehgam</i> : Vithalbhai Purushotam Amin (Con.) |
| 5. <i>Anjar</i> : Mulji Parsottam Thacker (SWA) | 38. <i>Deodar</i> : Gumansinhji Viramsinhji Vaghela (Con.) |
| 6. <i>Ankleshwar</i> : Kanaiyalal Yashvantraï Joshi (Con.) | 39. <i>Devgadhi-Baria</i> : Jaydeepsinhji Shubhaksinhji Raol (SWA) |
| 7. <i>Asarva</i> : Mangaldas Uttamram Pandya (Con.) | 40. <i>Dhanera</i> : Surajmal Mavjibhai Shah (Con.) |
| 8. <i>Aslali</i> : Chhotabhai Jivabhai Patel (Con.) | 41. <i>Dhandhuka</i> : Babulal Mohanlal Shah (Con.) |
| 9. <i>Babra</i> : Jaina Devraj Kansagra (Con.) | 42. <i>Dharampur (R)</i> : Ramubhai Balubhai Jadav (PSP) |
| 10. <i>Balasinor (R)</i> : Smt. Shanta Yogandra Kumar Makvana (Con.) | 43. <i>Dharangadhra</i> : Labhshanker Maganlal Shukla (Con.) |
| 11. <i>Bansda (R)</i> : Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con.) | 44. <i>Dhari-Kodinar (R)</i> : Premji Thobhan Leuva (Con.) |
| 12. <i>Bardoli</i> : Bhulabhai Mithalbhai Patel (Con.) | 45. <i>Dholka (R)</i> : Bhanuprasad Valjibhai Pandya (Con.) |
| 13. <i>Baroda City East</i> : Fatehali Husseinuddin Palejwala (Speaker) | 46. <i>Dhoraji</i> : Govind Keshavji Patel (Con.) |
| 14. <i>Baroda City West</i> : Bhailalbhai Garbad-das Contractor (Con.) | 47. <i>Dohad (R)</i> : Smt. Giraben Lalchand-bhai Ninama (Con.) |
| 15. <i>Baroda North</i> : Chimanbhai Haribhai Amin (Con.) | 48. <i>Dwarka</i> : Haridas Jamnadas Kanapi (Con.) |
| 16. <i>Bayad</i> : Lalusinh Kishorsinh Rahewar (Con.) | 49. <i>Ellis Bridge</i> : Smt. Indumati Chimanlal (Con.) |
| 17. <i>Bhadran</i> : Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki (Con.) | 50. <i>Gandevi</i> : Isharbhai Chhotubhai Desai (PSP) |
| 18. <i>Bhavnagar</i> : Pratapray Tarachand Shah (PSP) | 51. <i>Ghoga-Daskroi</i> : Smt. Zaitun Ahmed-ali Kapasi (Con.) |
| 19. <i>Bhiloda</i> : Ganpatram Jethalal Trivedi (SWA) | 52. <i>Godhra</i> : Taherali Abdulali (Con.) |
| 20. <i>Bhuj</i> : Gulabsankar Amritlal Dholakia (SWA) | 53. <i>Gondal</i> : Vajubhai Manilal Shah (Con.) |
| 21. <i>Borsad</i> : Maganbhai Vasanjibhai Patel (Con.) | 54. <i>Gomatipur (R)</i> : Jeshingbhai Govind-bhai Parmar (Con.) |
| 22. <i>Botad</i> : Devendrabhai Motibhai Desai (Con.) | 55. <i>Halol (R)</i> : Mansinh Vechatbhai Naik (SWA) |
| 23. <i>Broach</i> : Chandrashankar Munishanker Bhatt (Con.) | 56. <i>Himatnagar</i> : Shankerbhai Devjibhai Patel (Con.) |
| 24. <i>Bulsar</i> : Smt. Suvasben Arvindbhai Majumdar (Con.) | 57. <i>Idar (R)</i> : Govindbhai Manabhai Bhambhai (Con.) |
| 25. <i>Cambay</i> : Ranjitray Gangashanker Shastri (SWA) | 58. <i>Jabugam</i> : Kamalashankar Mulji-ram Pandit (Con.) |
| 26. <i>Chanasma</i> : Prahladi Hargovinddas Patel (Con.) | 59. <i>Jalalapore</i> : Gosaibhai Chhababhai Patel (Con.) |
| 27. <i>Chhota Udepur</i> : Bipinchandra Mahashanker Bhatt (SWA) | 60. <i>Jamalpur</i> : Karimji Rahemanji Chhipa (Con.) |
| 28. <i>Chikhli (R)</i> : Bhulabhai Naranbhai Patel (Con.) | 61. <i>Jambusar</i> : Chimanlal Jibhai Patel (PSP) |
| 29. <i>Chorasi (R)</i> : Purshottam Laljibhai Chauhan (Con.) | 62. <i>Jamjodhpur</i> : Nanji Devji Sinojia (Con.) |
| 30. <i>Chotila</i> : Trambaklal Mohanlal Dave (Con.) | 63. <i>Jamnagar</i> : Smt. Manjilaben Jantilal Dave (Con.) |
| 31. <i>Dabhoi</i> : Smt. Bhanuben Manubhai Patel (Con.) | 64. <i>Jasdan</i> : Smt. Vasantprabha Jaysukhlal Shah (Con.) |
| 32. <i>Dariapur</i> : Manubhai Harilal Palkhi-wala (Ind.) | 65. <i>Jetpur</i> : Naranbhai Kalidas Patel (Con.) |
| 33. <i>Dariapur Kazipur</i> : Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas (Con.) | 66. <i>Jhagdia (R)</i> : Smt. Dhanuben Dalpat-bhai Vasava (Con.) |

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.), Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.)

67. *Jhalod (R)* : Titabhai Meghajibhai Hathila (Con.)
68. *Jodia* : Narandas Pitamber Popat (Ind.)
69. *Junagadh* : Divyakant Kundanlal Nanavati (Con.)
70. *Kadi* : Natvarlal Amritlal Patel (Con.)
71. *Kalawad* : Bhanji Bhunji Dudhgara (Con.)
72. *Kalol* : Shankerji Maganji Thakore (Con.)
73. *Kalol (Panchmahal Dist)* : Vijaysinhji Bharatsinhji Chauhan (SWA)
74. *Kapadwanj* : Utsavbhai Shankarlal Parikh (Con.)
75. *Karjan (R)* : Nagjibhai Govindbhai Arya (Con.)
76. *Kathlal* : Juvansinh Amarsinh Thakore (Con.)
77. *Kathwada* : Virumal Khushaldas Tarachanani (Con.)
78. *Keshod* : Thakarshi Dhanaji Ladani (Con.)
79. *Khadia* : Brahmakumar Ranchhodlal Bhatt (PSP)
80. *Khambhalia* : Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con.)
81. *Khedbrahma (R)* : Maljibhai Sagrambhai Dabhi (Con.)
82. *Kheralu* : Natvarlal Maganlal Patel (Con.)
83. *Kundla* : Lallubhai Motichand Sheth (Con.)
84. *Kutiyana* : Maldevji Mandalikji Odedra (Con.)
85. *Lathi* : Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con.)
86. *Limbdia (R)* : Pethabhai Ganeshbhai Parmar (Con.)
87. *Limkheda (R)* : Badia Mula Gundia (SWA)
88. *Lunawada* : Jatashanker Dalsukhram Pandya (Con.)
89. *Mahuva* : Chhabildas Mehta (PSP)
90. *Mahuva (R)* : Smt. Dahiben Bhulabhai Rathod (Con.)
91. *Malia* : Ratibhai Ukabhai Patel (Ind.)
92. *Manavdar (R)* : Manharlal Amrabhai Chavda (Con.)
93. *Mandavi (R)* : Hariram Nathuram Kothari (SWA)
94. *Mandvi* : Ramjibhai Rajiobhai Chaudhri (Con.)
95. *Mangrol (R)* : Ramajibhai Rupabhai Chaudhari (Con.)
96. *Mansa* : Babulal Shivram Patel (Con.)
97. *Matar* : Fazaleabbas Taiyabali Jamindar (Con.)
98. *Mehemdabad* : Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patel (SWA)
99. *Mehsana* : Smt. Shantaben Bholabhai Patel (Con.)
100. *Modasa* : Vadilal Premchand Mehta (Con.)
101. *Morvi* : Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar (Con.)
102. *Nadiad* : Manmohandas Bhagwandas Desai (SWA)
103. *Nandod (R)* : Himatbhai Mathur Rajwadi (Con.)
104. *Nasawadi (R)* : Bhajibhai Garbadbhai Tadvi (Con.)
105. *Navsari* : Suleman Essuf Unia (Con.)
106. *Olpad* : Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)
107. *Paddhari* : Manoharsinhji Pradumansinhji Jadeja (Ind.)
108. *Padra* : Shanbhai Dhulabhai Parmar (SWA)
109. *Palampur* : Daljibhai Ganeshbhai Patel (Con.)
110. *Palitana* : Vallabhbhai Bhimji Zala-wadia (Con.)
111. *Pardi (R)* : Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel (PSP)
112. *Patan* : Vijayakumar Madhavlal Trivedi (Con.)
113. *Petlad* : Jasbhai Chumibhai Patel (SWA)
114. *Porbandar* : Popatlal Dahyabhai Kakkad (Con.)
116. *Radhanpur* : Devkaran Jivanlal Poramia (Con.)
117. *Rajkot* : Babubhai Pranjivan Vaidya (Ind.)
118. *Rajula* : Chhotalal Tribhuvandas Mehta (Con.)
119. *Rapar* : Jadavji Raghavji Morabia (SWA)
120. *Sabarmati* : Shamubhai Lallubhai Patel (SWA)
121. *Salia* : Ramubhai Jethabhai Bhatia (SWA)
122. *Sami (R)* : Shankerdas Ramdas Makvana (Con.)
123. *Sanand* : Shantilal Trikamlal Patel (Con.)
124. *Sankheda (R)* : Chandulal Narottambhai Tadvi (Con.)
125. *Santrampur (R)* : Virasinghbhai Jotibhai Bhambhor (Con.)
126. *Savli* : Manubhai Motibhai Patel (Con.)
127. *Sherkotda* : Mangubhai Madhabhai Patel (Con.)
128. *Sherra* : Parvatsinh Ghambhirbhai Parmar (Con.)
129. *Sidhpur* : Badruddin Akbaralli (Con.)
130. *Sihor* : Bhogilal Tulsidas Lalani (Con.)
131. *Somnath* : Ramanlal Prabhudas Shah (Con.)
132. *Songadh (R)* : Chhanabhai Guriabhai Kumar (Con.)
133. *Sunava* : Hamirsinhji Jaysinhji Solanki (SWA)
134. *Surat City East* : Ishwarlal Gulabbhai Desai (Con.)
135. *Surat City West* : Smt. Urmillaben Premshankar Bhatt (Con.)
136. *Talaja-Datha* : Shivbhadrasinhji Krishna Kumarsinhji Gohil (Ind.)
137. *Tharad* : Bhimjibhai Jagannathbhai Patel (Ind.)
138. *Thasra* : Kirtisinh Amarsinh Thakore (SWA)
139. *Una* : Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani (Con.)
140. *Unjha* : Ambalal Mohanlal Patel (Con.)

141. *Umbergaon (R)* : Satu Devu Thackeria (Con.)
142. *Umreth* : Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia (SWA)
143. *Upleta* : Jairam Anand Patel (Con.)
144. *Uttarsanda* : Ramanbhai Ashabhai Patel (SWA)
145. *Vadgam* : Hirabhai Samabhai Parmar (Con.)
146. *Vagra* : Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana (Con.)
147. *Vijapur* : Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Con.)
148. *Viramgam* : Purshottamdas Ranchhod-das Parikh (SWA)
149. *Visavadar* : Smt. Madinaben Akbarbhai Nagori (Con.)
150. *Visnagar* : Ramniklal Trikamlal Maniar (Con.)
151. *Vyara (R)* : Pruthviraj Gangjibhai Chaudhari (Con.)
152. *Wadhwan* : Smt. Aruna Shanker Prasad Desai (Con.)
153. *Waghodia* : Manilal Mangalji Kashi-wala (Con.)
154. *Wankaner* : Digvijaysinhji Pratap-sinhji (Ind.)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS/MAHALS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Ahmedabad Dist.	3,461	22,31,534	Sihor	214	74,045
Ahmedabad City ..	108	12,60,819	Talaja	324	1,03,599
Daskroi	327	1,76,787	Umralla	160	44,207
Dehgam	334	1,71,627	Vallabhipur ..	222	40,919
Dhandhuka ..	1,077	1,54,727	Baroda Dist. ..	2,955	15,27,044
Dholka	610	1,75,310	Baroda	263	4,61,094
Sanand	294	1,00,749	Chhota Udepur ..	434	1,45,016
Viramgam ..	651	1,91,515	Dabhoi	249	1,19,778
Amreli Dist. ..	2,301 †	6,67,387	Jabugam	319	1,10,893
Amreli	297	1,09,939	Karjan	232	87,527
Babra	163	55,873	Naswadi	212	56,909
Dhari	403	81,528	Padra	209	1,39,169
Jafrabad	127	35,749	Sankheda	254	1,15,391
Khambha	159	28,054	Savli	315	1,31,396
Kodinar	203	76,078	Sinor	114	47,050
Kunkavav ..	255	92,177	Waghodia	186	75,662
Lathi	231	68,630	Broach Dist. ..	2,986**	8,92,241
Liliya	153	41,801	Amod	180	56,680
Rajula	314	77,558	Ankleshwar ..	160	77,843
Banaskantha Dist.	4,343 †	9,95,980	Broach	253	1,80,574
Danta	342	52,176	Dediapada	392	45,084
Deesa	621	1,40,861	Hansot	154	38,695
Deodar	323	87,340	Jambusar	386	1,14,490
Dhanera	433	89,250	Jhagadia	314	97,932
Kankrej	304	93,791	Nandod	437	1,21,399
Palanpur	531	1,76,947	Sagbara	128	41,532
Radhanpur ..	269	51,965	Vagra	348	53,111
Santhalpur ..	393	44,315	Valia	185	64,451
Tharad	421	83,723	Dangs Dist. ..	689	71,554
Wadgam	215	90,173	Jamnagar Dist.	3,684 †	8,24,725
Wav	493	85,439	Bhanvad	259	58,574
Bhavnagar Dist. ..	4,799 †	11,18,746	Dhrol	157	35,315
Bhavnagar	307	2,31,938	Jam-Jodhpur ..	333	77,580
Botad	259	77,578	Jamnagar	446	2,54,763
Gadhada	315	71,883	Jodia	328	61,496
Gogha	225	50,696	Kalawad	441	72,961
Gadiadhar ..	65	56,381	Kalyanpur	546	69,050
Kundla	402	1,29,671	Khambhalia ..	457	81,925
Mahuva	328	1,48,409	Lalpur	444	53,076
Palitana	183	89,420	Okhamandal ..	273	59,985

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks/mahals (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

**Approximate.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Junagadh Dist. ..	3,890†	12,44,086	Lunawada ..	360	1,45,805
Bhesan ..	162	36,717	Santrampur ..	525	1,88,606
Junagadh ..	182	1,45,150	Shahera ..	226	89,990
Keshod ..	226	73,236	Rajkot Dist. ..	4,072†	12,09,004
Kutiyana ..	239	52,843	Dhoraji ..	200	91,785
Malia ..	216	65,748	Gondal ..	441	1,40,288
Manavadar ..	201	89,468	Kandorna ..	222	40,873
Mangrol ..	227	78,820	Jasdan ..	465	99,905
Mendarda ..	65	33,133	Jetpur ..	235	92,016
Patan-Veraval ..	261	1,43,854	Kotda-Sangani ..	151	30,785
Porbandar ..	395	1,70,876	Lodhika ..	109	22,095
Ranavav ..	206	44,903	Maliya ..	267	47,904
Talala ..	185	49,594	Morvi ..	609	1,62,053
Una ..	354	1,28,739	Padadhari ..	231	36,470
Vanthali ..	170	62,668	Rajkot ..	344	2,61,465
Visavadar ..	269	65,337	Upleta ..	279	1,04,236
Kaira Dist. ..	2,621	19,74,351	Wankaner ..	432	78,859
Anand ..	260	3,11,295	Sabarkantha Dist. ..	2,845	9,17,809
Balasinor ..	201	1,03,230	Bayad ..	264	1,07,632
Borsad ..	232	2,54,672	Bhiloda ..	187	90,784
Cambay ..	399	1,72,165	Himatnagar ..	298	1,09,345
Kapadwanj ..	380	2,18,663	Idar ..	422	1,54,024
Matar ..	223	1,01,312	Khedbrahma ..	143	74,405
Mehmedabad ..	193	1,37,863	Malpur ..	132	38,215
Nadiad ..	241	2,98,603	Meghraj ..	138	50,275
Petlad ..	183	2,22,209	Modasa ..	410	1,18,565
Thasra ..	252	1,53,685	Prantij ..	301	1,44,541
Kutch Dist. ..	8,300†	6,95,704	Vijayanagar ..	153	30,023
Abdasa ..	940	65,108	Surat Dist. ..	4,857**	24,38,740
Anjar ..	482	1,06,158	Bansda ..	234	92,530
Bhachau ..	641	65,199	Bardoli ..	157	89,958
Bhuj ..	840	1,19,828	Bulsar ..	202	1,69,668
Khadir ..	118	3,124	Chikhli ..	238	1,39,987
Khavda ..	224	7,706	Chorasi ..	221	4,52,283
Lakhpat ..	1,485	18,393	Dharampur ..	575	1,45,430
Mandvi ..	560	1,01,533	Gandevi ..	125	1,29,819
Mundra ..	396	54,396	Kamrej ..	147	62,700
Nakhtrana ..	708	69,867	Mahuwa ..	138	65,539
Rapar ..	1,027	84,392	Mandvi ..	277	93,453
Mehsana Dist. ..	3,461†	16,85,430	Mangrol ..	294	95,302
Chanasma ..	341	1,39,737	Navsari ..	283	2,25,640
Harij ..	158	44,028	Nizar ..	—	58,222
Kadi ..	320	1,46,934	Olpad ..	265	79,425
Kalol ..	262	1,83,551	Palsana ..	58	41,803
Kheralu ..	369	1,62,111	Pardi ..	162	1,30,866
Mehsana ..	291	1,86,682	Songadh ..	299	76,863
Patan ..	405	2,05,835	Ochhal ..	—	31,543
Sami ..	522	71,102	Umbergaon ..	—	95,836
Sidhpur ..	257	1,84,759	Valod ..	78	42,837
Vijapur ..	362	2,35,030	Vyara ..	317	1,19,046
Visnagar ..	175	1,25,661	Surendranagar Dist. ..	4,249†	6,62,308
Panch Mahals Dist. ..	3,486	14,67,485	Chotila ..	157	55,814
Baria ..	420	1,74,712	Dasada ..	363	89,733
Dohad ..	335	1,88,714	Dharangadhra ..	399	85,850
Godhra ..	381	2,15,531	Halvad ..	585	52,860
Halol ..	246	1,00,216	Lakhtar ..	274	41,356
Jambughoda ..	37	16,622	Limbdī ..	663	1,25,178
Jhalod ..	178	1,20,978	Muli ..	317	44,176
Kalol ..	382	99,677	Sayla ..	291	41,203
Limkheda ..	409	1,26,634	Wadhwan ..	281	1,26,138

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

**Approximate.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	8,32.78	8,56.77	8,39.17
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,79.42	9,13.75	4,29.00
Estate Duty	18.00	18.00	18.00
Land Revenue (net)	5,13.84	5,07.68	4,25.00
State Excise Duties	18.28	27.20	27.28
Stamps	1,67.86	1,89.37	1,96.21
Forest	1,41.64	1,42.82	1,45.87
Registration	15.45	15.68	16.00
Taxes on Vehicles	2,40.13	2,83.18	2,88.65
Sales Tax	10,69.57	12,98.16	12,99.35
Other Taxes and Duties	1,73.20	2,45.25	2,43.96
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	(—)12.16	(—)26.40	55.84
Debt Services	2.44.6	1,97.53	4,79.52
Civil Administration	4,58.46	5,44.05	4,93.28
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	28.36	46.59	48.81
Miscellaneous (net)	36.18	44.77	76.06
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	6,19.35	7,53.76	11,67.49
Extraordinary	1.00	1.00	6,12.50
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	54,25.38	60,59.16	68,61.99
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,18.73	4,44.06	4,18.75
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,07.73	2,84.64	4,12.34
Debt Services (net)	8,70.21	8,16.04	13,20.36
General Administration	3,51.04	3,82.61	3,48.10
Administration of Justice	89.95	89.71	1,01.07
Jails	29.07	28.25	28.52
Police	4,41.37	4,68.81	5,02.39
Ports and Pilotage	94.15	96.34	1,03.18
Dangs District	1,09.40	1,81.78	1,41.80
Scientific Departments	3.60	4.40	5.07
Education	11,65.46	13,03.17	13,26.81
Medical	2,40.04	2,08.34	2,58.31
Public Health	1,83.52	1,83.10	1,88.34
Agriculture and Rural Development	2,84.47	2,92.91	4,21.43
Animal Husbandry	63.75	48.05	58.05
Co-operation	89.07	80.44	79.54
Industries and Supplies	1,03.84	87.62	1,04.52
Miscellaneous Departments	1,46.73	1,61.81	2,11.34
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,98.07	2,25.28	3,19.63
Miscellaneous	5,61.11	5,99.12	4,12.63
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,60.51	1,99.03	1,95.03
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	58,11.82	61,85.51	69,57.21
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)3,86.44	(—)1,26.35	(—)95.22

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area : 86,024 sq. miles

Population : 35,83,585†

Capital : Srinagar

Principal languages : Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu.

Sadar-i-Riyasat : Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>		<i>Portfolios</i>
Bakshi Gulam Mohammad	..	Prime Minister, General Administration, Law and Order, Services, Cabinet Work, Civil Secretariat, Militia, Police, Civil Liaison, Information and Publicity, Transport, Tourism, Social Welfare, Trade Agencies, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Ladakh Affairs, and Planning and Statistics.
G. M. Sadiq	..	Education, Libraries, Research and Publications, National Cadet Corps, Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Stationery and Printing, Youth Welfare and Sports.
G. L. Dogra	..	Finance and Budget, State Finance Corporation, Excise and Taxation, Banking and Insurance.
Mir Qasim	..	Land Revenue and Relief and Rehabilitation.
D. N. Mahajan	..	Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Forests and Fisheries, and Game Preservation.
Shams-ud-Din	..	Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Electricity, Housing and Water Supply.
C. L. Kotwal	..	Public Health, Jails, Town Area Committees, Municipalities, Medical Colleges and Labour.
M. A. Mir	..	Food and Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Rakhs and Farms, Dairy Farms and Horticulture, Supplies and Price Control.
D. P. Dhar	..	Industries, Industrial Administration, Geology and Mining, Industrial Estates and Cottage Industries.
Bhagat Chajju Ram	..	National Extension Service and Community Development.
G. N. Wani Sogami	..	Sericulture, Forest Industries, Brick and Tile Factories, Emporia and Central Markets.

Chief Secretary

Ghulam Ahmed

JAMMU AND KASHMIR HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	..	J. N. Wazir
Puisne Judges	..	M. Fazl Ali, K. V. G. Nair
Advocate-General	..	Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	..	A. H. Durrani
Members	..	Ghulam Mohammad, Baldev Singh Samyal

†Excluding population of the areas currently under foreign occupation, where census operations could not be undertaken.

*As on June 1, 1962.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Harbans Singh Azad

Deputy Speaker: Mohd. Ayub Khan

1. <i>Akhnur</i> (R) : Shiv Ram (NC)	40. <i>Kulgam</i> : Khan Mohd. Yaqub Bhat (NC)
2. <i>Anantnag</i> : Shams-ud-Din (NC)	41. <i>Lander Tikri</i> : Shiv Charan (PP)
3. <i>Amira Kadal</i> : Jankinath Bhat (NC)	42. <i>Leh</i> : Kushak Bakula (NC)
4. <i>Arnas</i> : Mohammad Ayub Khan (NC)	43. <i>Lolab</i> : Ghulam Nabi Wani (NC)
5. <i>Badgam</i> : Syed Ali Shan Safvi (NC)	44. <i>Magam</i> : Syed Abbas (NC)
6. <i>Bandipur-Gurez</i> : Abdul Kabir Khan (NC)	45. <i>Marh</i> (R) : Guranditta Mal (NC)
7. <i>Baramulla</i> : Harbans Singh Azad (Speaker)	46. <i>Mendhar</i> : Pir Jamat Ali Shah (NC)
8. <i>Basohli</i> : Mahant Ram (NC)	47. <i>Miran Saheb</i> : Kulbir Singh (NC)
9. <i>Bhaderwah</i> : Chunilal Kotwal (NC)	48. <i>Nandi</i> : Abdul Kabir Wani (NC)
10. <i>Bhalesa Buntwah</i> : Mohd. Anwar (NC)	49. <i>Naubug Brang Valley</i> : Nizamuddin (NC)
11. <i>Billawar</i> : Ramchand Khajuria (NC)	50. <i>Noorabad (Narwa)</i> : Ghulam Hassan Khan (NC)
12. <i>Bishnah</i> : Trilochan Datt (NC)	51. <i>Nowshera</i> : Beli Ram (NC)
13. <i>Birwa</i> : Abdul Qadus Azad (NC)	52. <i>Pampore</i> : Pirzada Ghulam Jeelani (NC)
14. <i>Charari Sharif</i> : Adrul Qyum (NC)	53. <i>Pattan</i> : Ghulam Mohammed Jalib (NC)
15. <i>Chhamb</i> : Chajju Ram (NC)	54. <i>Poonch</i> : Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
16. <i>Dachhinpara</i> : Mufti Mohd. Syed (NC)	55. <i>Pulwama</i> : Sanaullah Sheikh (NC)
17. <i>Darhal</i> : Mohammed Iqbal (NC)	56. <i>Rafiabad (Hamal)</i> : Ghulam Rasul Kar (NC)
18. <i>Darhgam</i> : Ghulam Nabi Wani (Ind.)	57. <i>Rajauri</i> : A. A. Shawl (NC)
19. <i>Devasar</i> : Abdul Aziz Zargar (NC)	58. <i>Ramban</i> : Asadullah Mir (NC)
20. <i>Doda</i> : Khwaja Lassawani (NC)	59. <i>Rajpora</i> : Ghulam Mohd. Rajpuri (NC)
21. <i>Doru Shahabab</i> : Syed Mir Qasim (NC)	60. <i>Ramgarh</i> (R) : Parmanand (NC)
22. <i>Drugmulla</i> : Mohammed Sultan Tantri (NC)	61. <i>Ramhal</i> : Ghulam Mohd. Wani (NC)
23. <i>Ganderbal</i> : Abdul Salam (NC)	62. <i>Ranbirsinghpura</i> (R) : Bhagat Chajju Ram (NC)
24. <i>Haba Kadal</i> : D. P. Dhar (NC)	63. <i>Ramnagar</i> : Hemraj Jandial (NC)
25. <i>Handwara</i> : Abdul Gani Mir (Ind.)	64. <i>Reasi</i> : Rishi Kumar Kaushal (PP)
26. <i>Hazaratbal</i> : Mohammad Yahya Sidiqi (NC)	65. <i>Safa Kadal</i> : Bakshi Gulam Mohammad (NC)
27. <i>Jandrah-Gharkota</i> : Raunaq Singh (NC)	66. <i>Samba</i> : Kanwar Sagar Singh (NC)
28. <i>Jammu City (North)</i> : Prem Nath Dogra (PP)	67. <i>Shopian</i> : Abdul Majid Bandey (NC)
29. <i>Jammu City (South)</i> : Ram Chand Mahajan (NC)	68. <i>Sonowari</i> : Abdul Khaliq Bhat (NC)
30. <i>Jasmergarh</i> : G. L. Dogra (NC)	69. <i>Sopore</i> : Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
31. <i>Kangan</i> : Nizamuddin (NC)	70. <i>Tangamarg</i> : Mohammed Akbar (NC)
32. <i>Kargil</i> : Agha Ibrahim Shah (NC)	71. <i>Tankipora (Srinagar City)</i> : Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (NC)
33. <i>Karnah</i> : Mohammad Yunas (NC)	72. <i>Tral</i> : Abdul Gani Trali (NC)
34. <i>Kathua</i> : Thakur Randhirsingh (NC)	73. <i>Udhampur</i> : Amarnath Sharma (NC)
35. <i>Khan Saheb</i> : Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan (NC)	74. <i>Uri</i> : Afzal Khan (NC)
36. <i>Khanyar</i> : Abdul Rehman Bhat (NC)	75. <i>Zadibal</i> : Mohammad Abdullah Shair (NC)
37. <i>Khowarpur</i> : Noordin Dar (NC)	
38. <i>Kishtwar</i> : Syed Mir Badshah (NC)	
39. <i>Kothar</i> : Manohar Nath Kaul (NC)	

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: S. N. Fotedar

Deputy Chairman : Ghayas-ud-Din

	Legislative Assembly		Legislative Assembly
1. Amar Chand		10. Habibullah	
2. Chela Singh	"	11. Mansukh Rai	"
3. Chuni Lal	"	12. Mohammad Anwar	"
4. Ghulam Hassan Dar	"	13. Mohammad Maqbool Mahjoo	"
5. Ghulam Hassan Mir	"	14. Mohan Singh	"
6. Gulam Mohd. Mir	"	15. Om Prakash	"
7. Ghulam Mohammad Mosoodi	"	16. Paras Ram	"
8. Ghulam Mustafa Tak	"	17. Peer Ghayas-ud-Din	"
9. Gulzar Ahmad	"	18. Ram Lal	"

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : National Conference (NC); Praja Parishad (PP), Independent (Ind.).

19. Sheikh Ghulam Rasul	Legislative Assembly	27. Mangat Ram	Panchayats
20. Shib Singh	"	28. Mukhtar Ahmad	"
21. Shiv Narain Fotedar	"	29. Dina Nath Kaul	Teachers
22. Sonam Wangil	"	30. Ghulam Rasul Azad	"
23. Dina Nath Mahajan	Local Authorities	31. Jatinder Dev	Nominated
24. Ghulam Hussain Gilani	"	32. Madan Lal	"
25. Ahsan Mir	Panchayats	33. Mir Alam	"
26. Bansilal Kohstani	"	34. Mohammed Shafi	"
		35. Ram Nath Chopra	"
		36. Saif-ud-Din	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Anantnag Dist. ..	2,814	6,49,021	Kathua Dist. ..	1,023	2,07,415
Anantnag ..	1,034		Basohli ..	614	
Khas ..	743		Jesmergarh ..	185	
Kulgam ..	588		Kathua ..	224	
Pulwama ..			Ladakh Dist. ..	45,762	88,004
(Awantipura) ..	449		Kargil ..	7,392	
Astore Dist. ..	1,632		Ladakh ..	29,848	
Gilgit Leased Area	1,480		Skardu ..	8,522	
Gilgit Agency ..	14,680		Mirpur Dist. ..	1,627	
Chilas ..	2,800		Bhimbar ..	698	
Ghizar ..	1,500	—	Kotli ..	574	
Hunza ..	3,900		Mirpur ..	355	
Ishkuman ..	1,600		Doda Dist. ..	2,408	2,70,037
Kuh ..	480		Karnah ..	1,342	
Nagar ..	1,600		Muzaffarabad ..	546	
Punial ..	1,600		Uri ..	520	
Yasin ..	1,200		Poonch-Rajouri Dist. ..	1,627	3,27,560
Baramulla Dist. ..	3,317	6,02,273	Bagh ..	321	
Baramulla ..	590		Haveli ..	479	
Sri Pratapsinghpura			Mendhar ..	479	
(Badgam) ..	488		Sadhunti ..	348	
Uttarmachipura			Reasi Dist. ..	1,789	
(Handwara) ..	2,239		Rampur Rajouri ..	806	
Jammu Dist. ..	1,147	5,47,348	Reasi ..	983	
Akhnur ..	317		Srinagar Dist. ..	—	6,32,568
Jammu (including			Udhampur Dist. ..	5,070	2,59,359
Jammu City) ..	346		Bhadrawah ..	553	
Samba ..	327		Kishtwar ..	3,021	
Sri Ranbirsingpura	157		Ramban ..	588	
			Ramnagar ..	525	
			Udhampur ..	383	

*Population figures relate to the 1961 census (provisional). Area figures are those furnished by the State Government. Tehsil-wise population figures are not yet available.

KERALA

Area : 15,005 sq. miles *Population* : 1,68,75,199 *Capital* : Trivandrum
Principal language : Malayalam

Governor : V. V. Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Pattom A. Thanu Pillai	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Community Development and Education.
R. Sankar	..	Finance, Social Welfare and Co-operation.
P. T. Chacko	..	Home, Police and Jails.
K. A. Damodara Menon	..	Industries, Commerce, Information and Publicity.
P. P. Ummer Koya	..	Municipalities, Panchayats and Sports.
K. T. Achuthan	..	Transport and Labour.
E. P. Poullose	..	Food and Agriculture.
V. K. Velappan	..	Public Health, Electricity, Devaswoms and Charitable Institutions.
D. Damodaran Potti	..	Public Works and Tourism.
K. Chandrasekharan	..	Law, Revenue, Justice, Excise and Prohibition.
K. Kunhambu	..	Harijan Uplift and Registration.

Chief Secretary

K. P. K. Menon

KERALA HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	..	M. S. Menon
Puisne Judges	..	T. K. Joseph, P.T. Raman Nayar, C. A. Vaidialingam, S. Velu Pillai, Smt. Anna Chandy, P. Govinda Menon, T.C. Raghavan, M. Madhavan Nair, P. Govindan Nair, K. K. Mathew.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	..	Mariyarputham (actg.)
Members	..	P. T. Bhaskara Panicker, C.O.T. Kunhi Pakki, M. A. Kesavan.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

<i>Speaker</i> : Alexander Parambithara		<i>Deputy Speaker</i> : Smt. Nafeesath Beebi	
1. Alathur	: R. Krishnan (CPI)	15. Chalakudy (R)	: K. K. Balakrishnan (Con.)
2. Alleppey	: Smt. Nafeesath Beebi (Con.)	16. Changanacherry	: N. Bhaskaran Nair (Con.)
3. Alwaye	: T. O. Bawa (Con.)	17. Chengannur	: Smt. K. R. Saraswati Amma (Con.)
4. Anadathode	: B.V. Seethi Thangal (ML)	18. Chevayur	: P. C. Raghavan Nair (CPI)
5. Aranmula	: K. Gopinathan Pillai (Con.)	19. Chittur	: P. Balachandra Menon (CPI)
6. Arianad	: Antony De Cruz (PSP)	20. Chittur (R)	: K. V. Narayanan Thandan (CPI)
7. Aroor	: P.S. Karthikeyan (Con.)	21. Cranganore	: P. K. Abdul Khader (Con.)
8. Attingal	: N. Kunjuraman (Con.)	22. Devicolum	: M. Sundaram (CPI)
9. Badagara	: M. Krishnan (PSP)	23. Devicolum (R)	: T. Murugesan (Con.)
10. Balussery	: M. Narayana Kurup (PSP)	24. Elapulli	: A. K. Raman Kutty (CPI)
11. Cannanore I	: R. Sankar (Con.)	25. Eravipuram	: P. Ravindran (CPI)
12. Cannanore II	: P. Madhavan (Con.)		
13. Chadayamangalam	: V. Bhargavan (CPI)		
14. Chalakudy	: C. G. Janardanan (PSP)		

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Independent (Ind.).

26. *Ernakulam* : A. L. Jacob (Con.)
27. *Ettumanoor* : George Joseph Podipara (Con.)
28. *Guruvayur* : K. G. Karunakara Menon (Con.)
29. *Haripad* : N. S. Krishna Pillai (Con.)
30. *Hosdrug* : K. Chandrasekharan (PSP)
31. *Irikkur* : T. C. Narayanan Nambiar (CPI)
32. *Irinjalkuda* : C. Achutha Menon (CPI)
33. *Kaduthuruthy* : M. C. Abraham (Con.)
34. *Kallooppa* : M. M. Mathai (Con.)
35. *Kanayannor* : T. K. Ramakrishnan (CPI)
36. *Kanjirapally* : K. T. Thomas (Con.)
37. *Karikode* : Smt. Kusumam Joseph (Con.)
38. *Karunagapally* : Baby John (Ind.)
39. *Karthigapally* : R. Sugathan (CPI)
40. *Kasargode* : M. K. Nambiar (Con.)
41. *Kayamkulam* : Smt. K. O. Aiysha Bai (CPI)
42. *Koduvally* : M. Gopalankutty Nair (Con.)
43. *Kondetty* : M. P. Ahmed Kurikkal (ML)
44. *Kothakulangara* : M. A. Antony (Con.)
45. *Kottarakkara* : D. Damodaran Potti (PSP)
46. *Kottayam* : M. P. Govindan Nair (Con.)
47. *Kozhikode I* : Smt. O. T. Sarada Krishnan (Con.)
48. *Kozhikode II* : P. Kumaran (Con.)
49. *Krishnapuram* : P. K. Kunju (PSP)
50. *Kunnamkulam* : P. K. Krishnan (Con.)
51. *Kunnamangalam* : Smt. Leela Damodara Menon (Con.)
52. *Kunnathur* : G. Chandrasekhara Pillai (Con.)
53. *Kunnathur (R)* : P. C. Adichan (Ind.)
54. *Kuttiapuram* : Muhzin Bin Ahmed (ML)
55. *Kuthuparamba* : P. Kurup (PSP)
56. *Kuzhalmannam* : K. V. John (Ind.)
57. *Madai* : P. Gopalan (Con.)
58. *Malappuram* : K. Hassan Gani (ML)
59. *Manalur* : Kuroor Neelakantan Namboodiripad (Con.)
60. *Manjeri* : P. P. Ummer Koya (Con.)
61. *Manjeri (R)* : M. Chatayan (ML)
62. *Manjeshwar* : M. Mahabala Bhandari (Ind.)
63. *Mankada* : P. A. Abdul Majid (ML)
64. *Mannarghat* : Kongassery Krishnan (CPI)
65. *Mararikulam* : S. Kumaran (CPI)
66. *Mattancherry* : K. K. Viswanathan (Con.)
67. *Mattanur* : N. E. Balram (CPI)
68. *Mavelikkara* : N. Gopala Kurup (CPI)
69. *Mavelikkara (R)* : P. K. Kunjachan (CPI)
70. *Meenachil* : P. T. Chacko (Con.)
71. *Muvattupuzha* : K. M. George (Con.)
72. *Nadapuram* : H. H. Shammad (ML)
73. *Narakkal* : K. C. Abraham (Con.)
74. *Nattika* : K. T. Achutan (Con.)
75. *Nedumangad* : N. N. Pandarathil (CPI)
76. *Nemom* : P. Viswambharan (PSP)
77. *Neyyattinkara* : P. Narayanan Thampi (PSP)
78. *Nileswar* : C. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Con.)
79. *Nileswar (R)* : O. Koran (PSP)
80. *Ollur* : P. R. Francis (Con.)
81. *Ottapalam* : P. V. Kunhunni Nair (CPI)
82. *Palghat* : R. Raghava Menon (Con.)
83. *Palluruthy* : Alexander Parambithara (Speaker)
84. *Parassala* : Kunjukrishnan Nadar (Con.)
85. *Parli* : M. V. Vasu (CPI)
86. *Parur* : K. A. Damodara Menon (Con.)
87. *Pathanamthitta* : Vacant
88. *Pathanapuram* : R. Balakrishna Pillai (Con.)
89. *Pattambi* : E. M. S. Namboodiripad (CPI)
90. *Perambra* : P. K. Narayanan Nambiar (PSP)
91. *Perintalamanna* : E. P. Gopalan (CPI)
92. *Perumbavoor* : K. M. Chacko (Con.)
93. *Ponnami* : P. V. C. Thangal (ML)
94. *Ponnani* : (R) : K. Kunhambu (Con.)
95. *Poonjar* : T. A. Thomman (Con.)
96. *Puthupally* : P. C. Cherian (Con.)
97. *Puliyannoor* : Joseph Chiazhi (PSP)
98. *Punalaur* : K. Krishna Pillai (CPI)
99. *Quilandy* : P. M. Kunhiraman Nambiar (PSP)
100. *Quilon* : A. A. Rahim (Con.)
101. *Ramamangalam* : E. P. Poulouse (Con.)
102. *Ranni* : Vyala Idicula (Con.)
103. *Sherthalai* : Smt. K. R. Gowri (CPI)
104. *Tanur* : C. M. Kutty (ML)
105. *Tellicherry* : V. R. Krishna Iyer (Ind.)
106. *Thakazhi* : Thomas John (Con.)
107. *Tirur* : K. Mohideen Kutty (ML)
108. *Tirurangadi* : Avukkader Kutty Naha (ML)
109. *Thiruvalla* : P. Chacko (Con.)
110. *Thodupuzha* : C. A. Mathew (Con.)
111. *Thrikkadavoor* : C. M. Stephen (Con.)
112. *Thrikkadavoor (R)* : T. Krishnan (Con.)
113. *Trichur* : T. A. Dharmaraja Iyer (Con.)
114. *Trivandrum I* : E. P. Eapen (PSP)
115. *Trivandrum* : H. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai (PSP)
116. *Ulloor* : Alikunju Shastri (PSP)
117. *Vadakkekara* : K. R. Vijayan (Con.)
118. *Vaikom* : P. S. Srinivasan (CPI)
119. *Varkala* : P. M. Shamsuddin (Con.)
120. *Varkala (R)* : K. Balakrishnan (CPI)
121. *Vazhoor* : V. K. Vellappan (Con.)
122. *Vilappil* : P. G. Sreedhar (PSP)

123. *Wadakkancherry* : K. Balakrishna Menon (PSP)
 124. *Wadakkancherry (R)* : K. Kochukuttan (Con.)

125. *Wynad* : P.C. Balakrishnan Nambiar (Con.)
 126. *Wynad (R)* : V. Mathura (Con.)
 127. *Nominated* : C.F. Periera

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Alleppey Dist. ..	711	18,09,530	Kozhikode Dist. ..	2,042	26,19,283
Ambalapuzha ..	68	2,70,000	Badagara ..	214	3,19,800
Chengannur ..	78	1,98,700	Ernad ..	863	5,23,600
Karthigapally ..	74	2,84,400	Kozhikode ..	373	6,59,900
Kuttanad ..	117	1,69,200	Quilandy ..	292	3,65,600
Mavelikara ..	111	2,70,500	South Wynad ..	387	1,85,000
Shertalai ..	123	3,11,600	Tirur ..	220	5,65,300
Thiruvalla ..	133	3,05,100	Palghat Dist. ..	1,982	17,75,477
Cannanore Dist. ..	2,744	17,79,852	Alathur ..	219	2,41,500
Cannanore ..	181	3,91,400	Chittoor ..	389	2,72,200
Hosdrug ..	374	2,41,000	Ottapalam ..	257	3,24,300
Kasargode ..	183	2,71,000	Palghat ..	205	2,95,700
Tellicherry ..	594	4,75,500	Perinthalamanna ..	609	3,39,100
North Wynad ..	276	90,200	Ponnani ..	162	3,02,600
Taliparamba ..	509	3,10,700	Quilon Dist. ..	1,942	19,29,845
Ernakulam Dist. ..	1,266	18,58,440	Karunagapally ..	88	2,65,000
Alwaye ..	151	2,26,600	Kottarakkara ..	212	3,31,200
Cochin ..	53	3,13,900	Kunnathur ..	150	2,37,900
Kanayannur ..	125	3,79,300	Pathanamthitta ..	926	3,33,000
Kunnathunad ..	162	2,29,300	Pathanapuram ..	473	2,42,300
Muvattupuzha ..	255	3,01,400	Quilon ..	147	5,20,500
Parur ..	74	2,21,000	Trichur Dist. ..	1,149	16,34,251
Thodupuzha ..	362	1,87,000	Chowghat ..	98	3,01,100
Kottayam Dist. ..	2,322	17,30,436	Cranganore ..	29	90,200
Changanacherry ..	102	2,24,000	Mukundapuram ..	487	4,67,800
Devicolum ..	380	1,23,200	Talapally ..	258	3,18,900
Kanjirapally ..	134	1,48,800	Trichur ..	246	5,56,200
Kottayam ..	211	4,21,700	Trivandrum Dist. ..	847	17,38,085
Meenachil ..	279	3,09,800	Chirayinkil ..	147	3,70,100
Peermade ..	328	1,32,700	Nedumangad ..	228	3,44,700
Udumbanchola ..	413	1,55,400	Neyyatinkara ..	219	4,56,900
Vaikom ..	131	2,14,900	Trivandrum ..	121	5,66,400

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Area figures of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are subject to revision pending final revision survey. Area figures of taluks are those furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,56.33	2,63.00	5,28.70
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,21.08	5,84.50	5,64.00
Estate Duty	12.00	12.00	16.00
Land Revenue (net)	2,01.00	1,58.00	2,61.30
State Excise Duties	2,78.00	2,84.00	3,40.00
Stamps	1,61.79	1,66.50	1,78.10
Forest	4,50.00	4,00.00	4,40.00
Registration	44.86	47.34	48.93
Taxes on Vehicles	2,40.00	2,70.00	2,85.00
Sales Tax	9,30.00	10,50.00	11,60.00
Other Taxes and Duties	22.20	24.19	46.76
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	24.47	22.06	24.96
Debt Services	2,19.37	2,95.26	2,90.62
Civil Administration	5,93.86	5,14.41	6,56.95
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	34.73	50.35	26.90
Miscellaneous (net)	4,04.22	4,56.89	4,85.80
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	9 50.18	8,69.64	14,08.57
Extraordinary	1.08	3.23	3.34
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	53,45.17	54,72.27	67,65.93
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,45.64	3,06.20	3,39.80
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,37.14	1,40.75	1,38.02
Debt Services (net)	3,70.68	3,97.65	4,59.39
General Administration	1,59.46	1,67.38	1,76.59
Administration of Justice	94.56	96.65	99.67
Jails	36.60	35.34	39.44
Police	2,41.73	2,63.62	2,85.23
Ports and Pilotage	6.42	6.51	7.41
Scientific Departments	5.59	5.69	10.34
Education	18,09.68	18,94.37	20,43.56
Medical	3,45.69	3,27.40	3,91.97
Public Health	2,23.86	2,21.10	2,51.08
Agriculture and Rural Development	2,85.75	1,91.28	3,29.12
Animal Husbandry	41.12	39.25	45.61
Co-operation	27.62	25.70	44.88
Industries	2,76.17	2,31.97	2,96.06
Miscellaneous Departments	3,07.49	3,43.77	3,38.12
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,69.29	7,91.28	8,09.14
Miscellaneous	3,61.08	3,88.83	4,16.82
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,84.44	2,05.35	2,35.08
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	60,21.01	60,80.09	67,57.33
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)6,75.84	(—)6,07.82	(+) 8.60

MADHYA PRADESH

Area : 1,71,210 sq. miles
Principal language : Hindi

Population : 3,23,94,375

Capital : Bhopal

Governor : H. V. Pataskar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**Ministers**Portfolios*

Bhagwantrao Annabhau Mandloi	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home and Publicity.
Takhtmal	Planning and Development, Public Works (Irrigation and Electricity, excluding Chambal Project).
Shambhunath Shukla	Forests, Natural Resources, Co-operation and Public Works (Buildings and Roads).
Shankar Dayal Sharma	Education and Law.
Mishrilal Gangwal	Finance, Separate Revenue, Registration, Economics and Statistics and Social Welfare.
Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid	Labour, Agriculture, Housing and Chambal Project.
Naresh Chandra Singh	Tribal Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Narsingh Rao Dixit	Commerce and Industries.
Kesholal Gomastha	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records and Land Reforms.
Jagmohan Das	Local Government (Urban and Rural).
Mathuraprasad Dube	Public Health, Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.

Deputy Ministers

Sajjan Singh Vishnar	Civil Supplies, Food and Jails.
Govind Narayan Singh	Home, Planning and Development.
Vasant Rao Uike	Tribal Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Smt. Chandrakala Sahai	Education.

Chief Secretary

H. S. Kamath

MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	P. V. Dixit
<i>Puisne Judges</i>	T. P. Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan, V. R. Newaskar, T. C. Srivastava, P. K. Tare, H. R. Krishnan, K. L. Pandey, S. P. Srivastava, S. B. Sen, P. R. Sharma, N. M. Golvalkar, S. P. Bhargava, C. B. Kekre, M. A. Razzaque.
<i>Advocate-General</i>	M. Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	S. P. Mushran
<i>Members</i>	J. S. Dave, Lal Pradyuman Singh

*As on June 1, 1962.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Kunjilal Dube

Deputy Speaker : Vacant

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Abhanpur</i> : Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.) | 58. <i>Bilaspur</i> : Ramcharan Rai (Con.) |
| 2. <i>Agar</i> : Madanlal (JS) | 59. <i>Bina</i> : Bhagirath Ram Dayal (JS) |
| 3. <i>Akaltara</i> : Bhuwanbhaskar Singh (Con.) | 60. <i>Bindranawagarh</i> (R) : Khamsingh (PSP) |
| 4. <i>Alirajpur</i> (R) : Bhagirath Bhanwar (SP) | 61. <i>Birendranagar</i> : Smt. Padmavati Devi (Con.) |
| 5. <i>Alot</i> (R) : Mayaram Nanda (Con.) | 62. <i>Budhni</i> : Banshidhar (Ind.) |
| 6. <i>Amarpatan</i> : Gulshan Ahmed (Con.) | 63. <i>Burhar</i> : Krishnapal Singh (SP) |
| 7. <i>Ambah</i> : Jagdish Singh (PSP) | 64. <i>Burhanpur</i> : Qadir Siddique (Con.) |
| 8. <i>Ambikapur</i> : Amresh Prasad (Ind.) | 65. <i>Chachaura</i> : Prabhulal (Ind.) |
| 9. <i>Arang</i> (R) : Jagmohandas (Con.) | 66. <i>Champa</i> : Jiwanlal (JS) |
| 10. <i>Ashoknagar</i> : Ramdayal Singh (Con.) | 67. <i>Chandrapur</i> : Dhansai (Con.) |
| 11. <i>Ashta</i> (R) : Umrao Singh (Con.) | 68. <i>Chaurai</i> (R) : Thansingh Hansa (Ind.) |
| 12. <i>Attair</i> : Ramkrishna (Con.) | 69. <i>Chhapara</i> (R) : Thakur Deepsingh (Con.) |
| 13. <i>Badnawar</i> : Govardhan (JS) | 70. <i>Chhatarpur</i> : Ram Swaroop (JS) |
| 14. <i>Badwara</i> (R) : Jagatpati Singh (Con.) | 71. <i>Chhindwara</i> (R) : Vidyavati Vidyashanker Mehta (Con.) |
| 15. <i>Bagicha</i> : Nairityapal (RRP) | 72. <i>Chitrakote</i> (R) : Paklu Joga (Ind.) |
| 16. <i>Bagli</i> : Kailashchandra (JS) | 73. <i>Chowki</i> (R) : Deo Prasad (PSP) |
| 17. <i>Bahorihand</i> : Balkrishna (JS) | 74. <i>Dabra</i> : Brinda Sawai (Con.) |
| 18. <i>Baihar</i> (R) : Mahimal Singh Nawal Singh Masram (Ind.) | 75. <i>Damoh</i> : Anand Kumar (Ind.) |
| 19. <i>Baikunthpur</i> : Jwala Prasad (PSP) | 76. <i>Damua</i> (R) : K. Parasram Sheoram Dhurve (Con.) |
| 20. <i>Balaghat</i> : Nand Kishore Jaisraj (Con.) | 77. <i>Dantewara</i> (R) : Lachha (Ind.) |
| 21. <i>Balod</i> : Kesholal Gomastha (Con.) | 78. <i>Datia</i> : Surya Deo Sharma (Ind.) |
| 22. <i>Baloda-Bazar</i> : Mandhardas (Con.) | 79. <i>Denwa</i> : Vinay Kumar Diwan (PSP) |
| 23. <i>Banda</i> : Ramcharan Kumar (JS) | 80. <i>Deori</i> : Krishna Kumar Gouri Shankar (PSP) |
| 24. <i>Bandhogara</i> : Mishrilal (SP) | 81. <i>Deosar</i> : Laxmi Kant (Con.) |
| 25. <i>Baraundha</i> : Ramchand (Con.) | 82. <i>Deotalao</i> : Raghavendra Singh (Con.) |
| 26. <i>Barghat</i> : Jageshwarnath Bisen (PSP) | 83. <i>Depalpur</i> : Bapusingh Ramsingh (SP) |
| 27. <i>Bargi</i> : Chandrika Prasad (Con.) | 84. <i>Devendra Nagar</i> : Devendra Vijay Singh (Con.) |
| 28. <i>Bareli</i> (R) : Daulat Singh (Con.) | 85. <i>Dewas</i> (R) : Bapulal (Con.) |
| 29. <i>Barnagar</i> : Ramprakash Ishwardas (SP) | 86. <i>Dhamdha</i> : Ganeshrām (Con.) |
| 30. <i>Barpali</i> : Pyare Lal (Ind.) | 87. <i>Dhamtari</i> : Pandhriao (JS) |
| 31. <i>Barwaha</i> : R. B. Ram Bhawanisingh (Ind.) | 88. <i>Dhar</i> : Kanhiyalal (Con.) |
| 32. <i>Barwani</i> : Dayal Nanani (JS) | 89. <i>Dharamajagarh</i> : Kishorimohan (Con.) |
| 33. <i>Basna</i> : Abdul Hamid Dani (Con.) | 90. <i>Dharsiwan</i> : Hari Prem Baghel (PSP) |
| 34. <i>Basoda</i> : Ram Singh (Con.) | 91. <i>Dhimarkheda</i> (R) : Harbhagat Singh (Con.) |
| 35. <i>Belha</i> : Chitrakanta Jayaswal (Con.) | 92. <i>Dhulkot</i> (R) : Manohar Singh Chauhan (JS) |
| 36. <i>Bemetara</i> : Laxman Prasad (Con.) | 93. <i>Dimni</i> (R) : Sumer Singh Amriya (Ind.) |
| 37. <i>Berasia</i> (R) : Bhaiya Lal (HM) | 94. <i>Dindori</i> (R) : Barosi Singh (PSP) |
| 38. <i>Betul</i> : Deepchand Gothi (Con.) | 95. <i>Dondi Lohara</i> (R) : Jhumuklal Bhandari (Con.) |
| 39. <i>Bhainsdehi</i> (R) : Dadusingh Balaji (JS) | 96. <i>Dongargaon</i> : Madanlal Tiwari (PSP) |
| 40. <i>Bhaiyathan</i> (R) : Mahadeo Singh (Con.) | 97. <i>Dongargarh</i> : Ganeshmal Bhandari (Con.) |
| 41. <i>Bhandar</i> (R) : Rajaram Singh (Con.) | 98. <i>Durg</i> : Dhalsingh (Con.) |
| 42. <i>Bhanpuri</i> : Mangalsingh (Ind.) | 99. <i>Gadarwara</i> : Laxminarayan (PSP) |
| 43. <i>Bhanu Pratappur</i> (R) : Ram Prasad (Ind.) | 100. <i>Garoth</i> : Mohanlal (JS) |
| 44. <i>Bhatapara</i> : Shivilal Mehta (Con.) | 101. <i>Gharghoda</i> (R) : Surendra Kumar Singh (Con.) |
| 45. <i>Bhatgaon</i> (R) : Resham Lal (Con.) | 102. <i>Ghoradongri</i> (R) : Jangusingh Nizam (JS) |
| 46. <i>Bhikangaon</i> : Hiralal Yadav (JS) | 103. <i>Ghughri</i> : Dwarika Prasad Bitthare (Con.) |
| 47. <i>Bhilai</i> (R) : Gopalsingh (Con.) | 104. <i>Gird</i> : Mahesh Dutt (Con.) |
| 48. <i>Bhind</i> : Narsingh Rao Dixit (Con.) | 105. <i>Gohad</i> : Ramcharanlal (PSP) |
| 49. <i>Bhohari</i> : Ramkishore Shukla (SP) | |
| 50. <i>Bhoma</i> : Yogendranath Singh (RRP) | |
| 51. <i>Bhopal</i> : Shakir Ali Khan (Ind.-CPI) | |
| 52. <i>Biaora</i> : Ramkaran Ugra (PSP) | |
| 53. <i>Bichhiya</i> (R) : Shankarlal (RRP) | |
| 54. <i>Bijai-Raghogarh</i> : Hari Prasad (Con.) | |
| 55. <i>Bijapur</i> (R) : Bakaiyaraj Pambhoi (Con.) | |
| 56. <i>Bijawar</i> : Govind Singh Judeo (Ind.) | |
| 57. <i>Bijevpur</i> : Naval Kishore (Ind.) | |

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Socialist Party (SP); Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Prishad (RRP); Independent (Ind.).

106. *Gopadbanas* (R) : Dadhi Singh (PSP)
107. *Gotegaon* : Shashibhushan Singh (PSP)
108. *Gourella* : Mathura Prasad Dubey (Con.)
109. *Gulana* (R) : Hiralal (JS)
110. *Guna* : Bindrawan Prasad (HM)
111. *Gunderdehi* : Udairam (Con.)
112. *Gurh* : Vrajrajsingh (Con.)
113. *Gwalior* : Premchand (Con.)
114. *Harda* : Laxmanrao Naik (Con.)
115. *Harsud* : Rao Bhimsingh (Ind.-SWA)
116. *Hatta* : Juggal Kishore (Ind.)
117. *Hoshangabad* : Smt. Sushila Devi Dixit (Con.)
118. *Indore* : Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid (Con.)
119. *Indore City Central* : Babulal Patedi (Con.)
120. *Indore City East* : Gangaram Tiwari (Con.)
121. *Indore City West* : Mishrilal Gangwal (Con.)
122. *Itarsi* : Kunwar Singh (PSP)
123. *Jabalpur I* : Kunjilal Dube (Speaker)
124. *Jabalpur II* : Jagdishnarain (Con.)
125. *Jabalpur III* : Jagmohan Das (Con.)
126. *Jagdalpur* (R) : Chaitu Mahra (Ind.)
127. *Jaitpur* (R) : Ramprasad (SP)
128. *Janjgir* : Rameshwar Prasad Sharma (Con.)
129. *Jaora* : Laxminarayan (JS)
130. *Jarhogaon* : Sheo Prasad (Con.)
131. *Jashpur* (R) : Smt. Shakuntala Devi (RRP)
132. *Jatara* : Narendrasingh Deo (Ind.)
133. *Jawad* : Virender Kumar (JS)
134. *Jhabua* (R) : Mansingh (SP)
135. *Jobat* (R) : Ray Sinha (SP)
136. *Joura* : Pancham Singh (PSP)
137. *Kanker* : Bhanupratap Deo (Ind.)
138. *Kannod* : Chaturbhuj (Ind.)
139. *Kaŕera* : Gautam Sharma (Con.)
140. *Kasdol* : Bhupendranath (Con.)
141. *Katangi* : Ojhi Ramlal (Ind.)
142. *Katghora* (R) : Rudra Saran Pratap Singh (Con.)
143. *Kawardha* : Vishwaraj Singh (RRP)
144. *Keskal* (R) : Mankuram Sodi (Ind.)
145. *Khachraud* : Bhairav Bhartiya (Ind.)
146. *Khairagarh* : Gyanendra Singh (Con.)
147. *Khairalaniee* : Nilkanth Tukaram (PSP)
148. *Khalwa* (R) : Hiralal (Ind.-SWA)
149. *Khandwa* : Bhagwant Rao (Con.)
150. *Khargone* : Balchandra Bagdare (JS)
151. *Khilchipur* : Harisingh Pawar (Ind.)
152. *Khurai* (R) : Nandlal Parmanand (Con.)
153. *Kirnapur* (R) : Motiram Odgu (Con.)
154. *Kolaras* : Smt. Manorama (Con.)
155. *Konta* (R) : Betti Joga Hadma (Ind.)
156. *Kota* (R) : Lal Chandrasekhara Singh (Con.)
157. *Kotma* (R) : Smt. Girja Kumari (Con.)
158. *Kukshi* (R) : Babu (JS)
159. *Kurud* : Yeshwant Rao (JS)
160. *Kurwai* : Takhatmal Lunkarn (Con.)
161. *Lahar* (R) : Probhudayal (Con.)
162. *Lailunga* : Narhari Prasad (RRP)
163. *Lakhnadon* (R) : Vasantao Uike (Con.)
164. *Lal Bahadur Nagar* (R) : Tuman Lal (Con.)
165. *Lanji* : Narbada Prasad Gangaprasad (PSP)
166. *Lashkar* : Ramniwan Dangad (Con.)
167. *Laundi* : Ragunath Singh (PSP)
168. *Lidhaura* : Laxmi Narain (PSP)
169. *Lormi* : Yeshwantraï Singh (RRP)
170. *Lundra* : Atmaram Ingore (JS)
171. *Maharajpur* (R) : Mathuram (JS)
172. *Mahasamund* (R) : Pran (PSP)
173. *Maheshwar* (R) : Bhikaji Tantya (JS)
174. *Mahidpur* (R) : Durgadas Bhagwandas (Con.)
175. *Maihar* : Gopalsharan Singh (Con.)
176. *Majhauri* : Arjun Singh (Con.)
177. *Malehra* (R) : Hansraj (Con.)
178. *Malkharoda* (R) : Vedram (Con.)
179. *Manasa* : Sunderlal (JS)
180. *Manawar East* (R) : Fatehbansingh (Con.)
181. *Manawar West* (R) : Mansingh (JS)
182. *Mandla* : Smt. Naraini Devi (Con.)
183. *Mandsaur* : Shyam Sunder Patidar (Con.)
184. *Manendragarh* (R) : Ratiram (Con.)
185. *Mangawan* : Rukmini Raman Pratap Singh (Con.)
186. *Maro* (R) : Sheolal (Con.)
187. *Masod* : Smt. Laxmibai Biharilal (Con.)
188. *Masturi* (R) : Ganeshram Anant (Con.)
189. *Mauganj* (R) : Chhotelal (Con.)
190. *Mehedwani* (R) : Roop Singh (Con.)
191. *Mehgaon* : Ramdhan Singh (Con.)
192. *Mhow* : Rustamji Kawasji Jall (Con.)
193. *Morar* : Smt. Chandrakala Sahai (Con.)
194. *Morena* : Jabarsingh (PSP)
195. *Multai* : Balkrishna (Con.)
196. *Mungaoli* : Chandrabhan Singh (PSP)
197. *Mungeli* (R) : Moolchand (Con.)
198. *Murwara* : Lallu Bhaiya (SP)
199. *Narainpur* (R) : Rambharosa (Ind.)
200. *Narsimhapur* : Mahindra Singh (PSP)
201. *Narsinghgarh* : Kailashnath Katju (Con.)
202. *Nawagarh* : Bisahudas (Con.)
203. *Neemuch* : Khuman Singh (JS)
204. *New Bhopal* : Lokumal (Con.)
205. *Niwari* (R) : Nathuram (PSP)
206. *Niwas* (R) : Shahju (Con.)
207. *Nohata* : K. B. L. Guru (Con.)
208. *Pagara* (R) : Udaibhan Shah Mardan Shah (Con.)
209. *Pal* : Chandikeshwar Swaran (Con.)
210. *Pallari* (R) : Bhanwar Singh (PSP)
211. *Paragar* : Parmanand Bhai (Con.)
212. *Pandhana* (R) : Deokaram (Con.)
213. *Panna* : Narendra Singh (Con.)
214. *Parasla* : Shantiswaroop Kartaram (Ind.)
215. *Paraswada* : Ramniklal Amritlal Trivedi (Con.)
216. *Patan* (R) : Narain Prasad (Con.)
217. *Pathalgaon* (R) : Laljit Singh (RRP)
218. *Patharia* (R) : Rameshwar (Ind.)
219. *Pawai* (R) : Jagsuriya (JS)

220. *Pichhore* : Laxmi Narain (HM)
 221. *Piparia* (R) : Smt. Ratan Kumari (Con.)
 222. *Pithora* : Pratap Singh (PSP)
 223. *Pohari* (R) : Tularam (Con.)
 224. *Pushparajagarh* (R) : Chintaram (PSP)
 225. *Pussour* : Naresh Chandra Singh (Con.)
 226. *Raghogarh* (R) : Dulichand (Con.)
 227. *Raghurajinagar* : Govind Narainsingh (Con.)
 228. *Raigarh* : Niranjan Lal (Con.)
 229. *Raipur* : Sharadacharan Tiwari (Con.)
 230. *Rajanandgaon* : Eknath (Con.)
 231. *Rajgarh* : Shivaprasad Satyendra Khujneri (Ind.)
 232. *Rajim* : Shyamacharan Shukla (Con.)
 233. *Rajpur* (R) : Devisingh Lenyaji (JS)
 234. *Ramakona* (R) : Ranchusingh Doma (Con.)
 235. *Ratlam* : Babulal Nathulal (Ind.)
 236. *Rehali* : Mani Bhai Javen Bhai (Con.)
 237. *Rewa* : Shatrughan Singh (Con.)
 238. *Ron* : Mahadev Singh (Ind.)
 239. *Sabalgarh* (R) : Buddharam (Ind.)
 240. *Sagar* : Mohd. Shafi Sheikh Subarati (Con.)
 241. *Sailana* : Laxman Singh Thitra (SP)
 242. *Sainkheda* (R) : L. A. Jamnik (PSP)
 243. *Sakti* : Smt. Tankrajeshwari (Con.)
 244. *Samri* (R) : Jairam (Ind.)
 245. *Sanchi* : Gulab Chand (SP)
 246. *Saraipali* : Mahendra Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
 247. *Sarangarh* (R) : Smt. Nannu Bai (Con.)
 248. *Sarangpur* (R) : Gangram Jatav (JS)
 249. *Sardarpur* : Sumer Singh (JS)
 250. *Satna* : Sukhendra Singh (JS)
 251. *Saunsar* : Sheshrao Govindrao (Ind.)
 252. *Sawer* (R) : Sajjansingh Vishnar (Con.)
 253. *Sehore* : Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqi (Con.)
 254. *Sendhwa* (R) : Roop Singh Abdu (JS)
 255. *Seondha* : Kamta Prasad (Con.)
 256. *Seoni* : Smt. Rajkumari Prabhavati (RRP)
 257. *Shahpur* : Smt. Durgabai (PSP)
 258. *Shajapur* : Ramesh Chandra (JS)
 259. *Sheopur* : Ram Swaroop (HM)
 260. *Shivpuri* : Anand Swarup (Con.)
 261. *Shujalpur* : Vishnucharan (Con.)
 262. *Sidhi* : Chandrapratap Tiwari (PSP)
 263. *Sihawa* (R) : Narain Singh (JS)
 264. *Sihora* : Kashi Prasad (Con.)
 265. *Singrauli* : Shyam Kartik (SP)
 266. *Sirmour* : Jamuna Prasad (PSP)
 267. *Sironj* : Madanlal (HM)
 268. *Sitamau* : Mohan Singh (JS)
 269. *Sitapur* (R) : Mokhammadan Singh (Con.)
 270. *Sohagpur* : Sambhunath (Con.)
 271. *Sonkatch* : Bhagirath Singh (JS)
 272. *Surajpur* : Banspur (RRP)
 273. *Surkhi* : Bani Bhushan Premnarayan Rai (Con.)
 274. *Susner* : Haribhan (JS)
 275. *Suwasara* (R) : Champalal (JS)
 276. *Takhatpur* : Murlidhar Misra (Con.)
 277. *Tanakhar* (R) : Smt. Yagyaseni Kumari (Con.)
 278. *Tarana* : Madhosingh Ramsingh (JS)
 279. *Teonthar* : Lal Kamleshwar Singh (Con.)
 280. *Thandla* (R) : Pratapsinha (SP)
 281. *Tikamgarh* : Gyanendra Singh Deo (Ind.)
 282. *Timarni* (R) : Dhannalal Chaudhary (Con.)
 283. *Udaipura* : Shankar Dayal Sharma (Con.)
 284. *Ujjain North* : Abdul Gayyur Quraishi (Con.)
 285. *Ujjain South* : Smt. Hansaben (Con.)
 286. *Unchera* (R) : Gayadin (JS)
 287. *Vidisha* (R) : Gorelal (HM)
 288. *Waraseoni* : Vipinlal Shankarlal Sao (Ind.)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Balaghat Dist. ..	3,573	8,06,620	Betul Dist. ..	3,884	5,60,356
Baihar ..	1,556	1,52,092	Betul ..	1,598	1,93,497
Balaghat ..	1,085	2,84,782	Bhainsdehi ..	1,340	1,36,969
Waraseoni ..	916	3,69,746	Multai ..	972	2,29,890
Bastar Dist. ..	15,124	11,67,810	Bhind Dist. ..	1,723	6,41,226
Bhanupratappur ..	489	58,793	Bhind ..	537	2,30,910
Bijapur ..	3,299	93,103	Gohad ..	386	1,17,533
Dantewara ..	1,036	1,34,204	Lahar ..	418	1,60,746
Jagdalpur ..	1,935	3,42,916	Mehgaon ..	367	1,32,037
Kanker ..	941	1,51,473	Bilaspur Dist. ..	7,615	20,22,072
Kondagaon ..	1,921	1,87,233	Bilaspur ..	2,208	6,66,063
Konta ..	1,986	1,08,749	Janjgir ..	833	3,91,646
Narayanpur ..	2,885	91,339			

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Area figures of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are provisional pending final revision survey. Area figures of tehsils (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Katghora ..	2,553	3,33,452	Indore Dist. ..	1,479	7,53,775
Mungeli ..	1,452	3,23,109	Depalpur ..	395	84,591
Sakti ..	485	3,07,802	Indore ..	370	4,80,281
Chhatarpur Dist.	3,380	5,87,611	Mhow ..	310	1,18,459
Bijawar ..	1,378	1,62,161	Sawer ..	294	70,444
Chhatarpur ..	1,316	2,98,025	Jabalpur Dist. ..	3,918	12,74,497
Laundi ..	695	1,27,425	Jabalpur ..	999	5,44,202
Chhindwara Dist.	4,565	7,86,596	Murwara ..	1,057	3,13,129
Amarwara ..	1,483	1,72,705	Patan ..	542	1,34,525
Chhindwara ..	1,981	4,06,850	Sihora ..	1,181	2,82,641
Saunsar ..	1,114	2,07,041	Jhabua Dist. ..	2,616	5,15,098
Damoh Dist. ..	2,827	4,39,049	Alirajpur ..	869	1,30,231
Damoh ..	1,248	2,91,385	Jhabua ..	557	1,29,966
Hatta ..	774	1,47,664	Jobat ..	424	98,877
Datia Dist. ..	782	2,00,502	Petlawad ..	369	66,223
Datia ..	428	1,16,434	Thandla ..	404	89,801
Seondha ..	357	84,068	Mandla Dist. ..	5,127	6,84,475
Dewas Dist. ..	2,706	4,47,090	Dindori ..	1,601	1,79,978
Bagli ..	551	83,431	Mandla ..	2,109	3,19,957
Dewas ..	393	1,21,675	Niwas ..	1,410	1,84,540
Kannod ..	522	72,268	Mandsaur Dist.	3,966	7,52,822
Khatagaon ..	413	57,945	Bhanpura ..	401	58,494
Sonakatch ..	497	1,11,771	Garoth ..	439	89,206
Dhar Dist. ..	3,150	6,43,601	Jawad ..	606	—
Badnawar ..	425	76,466	Malhargarh ..	311	74,688
Dhar ..	748	1,41,986	Manasa ..	586	99,988
Kukshi ..	664	1,46,157	Mandsaur ..	489	—
Manawt ..	844	1,94,085	Neemuch ..	320	98,427
Sardarp ..	489	84,907	Sitamau ..	492	98,835
Durg Dist. ..	7,576	18,85,906	Morena Dist. ..	4,489	7,80,172
Bemetara ..	1,101	3,17,039	Ambah ..	409	1,70,046
Durg ..	1,161	5,20,343	Joura ..	615	1,41,533
Kawardha ..	1,056	1,72,571	Morena ..	412	1,52,489
Khairagarh ..	1,265	2,25,470	Sabalgarh ..	501	1,23,040
Rajnandgaon ..	813	2,69,011	Sheopur ..	1,457	1,26,196
Sanjari ..	2,104	3,81,472	Vijeypur ..	1,117	66,868
Goona Dist. ..	4,721	5,93,543	Narsimhapur Dist.	1,979	4,12,387
Ashoknagar ..	918	1,51,538	Gadarwara ..	909	2,04,928
Chachaura ..	457	83,431	Narsimhapur ..	1,069	2,07,459
Goona ..	1,209	1,27,694	Nimar (East) Dist.	4,132	6,85,492
Mungaoli ..	887	1,26,363	Burhanpur ..	1,138	2,38,380
Raghogarh ..	756	1,04,517	Harsud ..	1,218	1,34,090
Gwalior (Gird) Dist.	2,002	6,58,126	Khandwa ..	1,871	3,11,022
Bhander ..	253	63,639	Nimar (West) Dist.	5,202	9,91,152
Gird ..	1,038	4,24,789	Barwaha ..	482	1,11,233
Pichhore ..	724	1,69,698	Barwani ..	605	1,05,332
Hoshangabad Dist.	3,867	6,28,656	Bhikangaon ..	624	1,09,110
Harda ..	1,127	1,87,226	Kasrawad ..	408	82,381
Hoshangabad ..	776	1,95,858	Khargone ..	1,411	2,08,698
Seoni Malwa ..	521	73,935	Maheshwar ..	319	73,244
Sohagpur ..	1,289	1,71,637	Rajpur ..	520	1,42,113
			Sindhwa ..	764	1,59,041

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Panna Dist. ..	2,716	3,31,383	Sehore Dist. ..	3,600	7,55,017
Ajaigarh ..	264	56,274	Ashta ..	555	1,08,413
Panna ..	1,219	1,43,743	Berasia ..	548	80,612
Pawai ..	1,306	1,31,366	Budhni ..	415	50,893
Raigarh Dist. ..	3,841†	10,42,400	Huzur ..	517	2,93,521
Gharghoda ..	519	1,36,875	Ichhawar ..	429	46,171
Jashpur ..	1,766	3,06,310	Nasrullahgunj ..	510	51,145
Raigarh ..	495	2,36,993	Sehore ..	607	1,24,262
Sarangarh ..	384	1,85,024	Seoni Dist. ..	3,376	5,24,019
Udaipur ..	677	1,77,198	Lakhandon ..	1,460	1,93,043
Raipur Dist. ..	8,214†	20,03,446	Seoni ..	1,756	3,30,976
Baloda Bazar ..	1,780	4,99,031	Shahdol Dist. ..	5,412	8,30,166
Bindranawagarh ..	1,877	2,22,190	Bandhogarh ..	1,403	1,68,812
Dhamatari ..	1,591	3,30,128	Beohari ..	1,051	1,39,919
Mahasamund ..	1,922	4,56,489	Pushprajgarh ..	684	82,930
Raipur ..	1,115	4,95,608	Sohagpur ..	2,281	4,38,505
Raisen Dist. ..	3,272	4,11,935	Shajapur Dist. ..	2,388	5,26,211
Baraily ..	520	92,675	Agar ..	565	1,08,735
Begumganj ..	351	52,180	Shajapur ..	698	1,71,805
Ghairatgunj ..	361	37,955	Shujalpur ..	637	1,49,057
Gohargunj ..	672	57,605	Susner ..	495	96,614
Raisen ..	526	59,480	Shivpuri Dist. ..	3,986	5,58,333
Silwani ..	499	47,597	Karera ..	784	1,33,941
Udaipura ..	322	64,443	Kolaras ..	857	1,09,958
Rajgarh Dist. ..	2,383	5,17,837	Pichhore ..	890	1,47,286
Biaora ..	440	94,018	Pohri ..	612	73,781
Khilchipur ..	625	1,39,246	Shivpuri ..	760	93,367
Narsingarh ..	517	1,17,357	Sidhi Dist. ..	4,060	5,80,725
Rajgarh ..	423	79,954	Deosar ..	1,479	1,41,722
Sarangpur ..	349	87,262	Gopadbanas ..	1,839	3,33,261
Ratlam Dist. ..	1,727	4,84,006	Singrauli ..	754	1,05,742
Alot ..	366	83,773	Surguja Dist. ..	8,623	10,36,669
Jaora ..	525	1,42,259	Ambikapur ..	1,855	3,43,287
Ratlam ..	513	1,85,471	Baikunthpur ..	493	84,261
Sailana ..	474	72,503	Bharatpur ..	906	29,565
Rewa Dist. ..	2,509	7,72,413	Manendragarh ..	742	1,17,739
Huzur ..	707	2,28,352	Pal ..	1,352	1,14,457
Mauganj ..	694	2,08,743	Samri ..	632	75,424
Sirmour ..	526	1,87,917	Surajpur ..	2,085	2,71,936
Teonthar ..	586	1,47,401	Tikamgarh Dist. ..	1,943	4,56,119
Sagar Dist. ..	3,961	7,97,055	Jatara ..	776	1,60,226
Banda ..	762	1,13,710	Niwari ..	403	1,24,736
Khurai ..	985	1,95,114	Tikamgarh ..	769	1,71,157
Rehli ..	1,357	1,86,389	Ujjain Dist. ..	2,360	6,62,850
Sagar ..	1,170	3,01,842	Barnagar ..	472	1,02,934
Satna Dist. ..	2,823	6,94,957	Khachraud ..	494	1,26,642
Amar Patan ..	390	1,42,117	Mahidpur ..	437	88,597
Maihar ..	413	1,09,138	Tarana ..	393	95,487
Nagod ..	665	1,35,972	Ujjain ..	538	2,49,190
Raghurajnagar ..	1,272	3,07,730	Vidisha Dist. ..	2,839	4,90,200
			Basoda ..	912	1,59,508
			Kurwai ..	341	62,606
			Lateri ..	365	39,525
			Sironj ..	485	83,073
			Vidisha ..	721	1,45,398

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	4,78.39	4,91.71	8,30.55
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,42.91	6,26.90	5,75.90
Estate Duty	15.46	21.01	29.00
Land Revenue (net)	9,79.61	9,88.39	10,07.20
State Excise Duties	5,10.00	5,76.62	6,20.00
Stamps	1,57.95	1,68.35	1,72.15
Forest	10,15.00	10,05.35	10,60.27
Registration	24.12	26.17	26.72
Taxes on Vehicles	1,85.00	2,00.13	2,50.13
Sales Tax	7,00.00	8,20.50	9,30.00
Other Taxes and Duties	2,06.30	2,57.31	3,13.00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	80.00	86.58	91.24
Debt Services	2,21.79	3,46.58	4,69.63
Civil Administration	5,56.16	2,68.36	2,66.86
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	60.74	67.79	56.00
Miscellaneous (net)	1,12.21	95.46	84.88
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	15,28.08	18,17.52	15,38.25
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	6.00	4.00	4.50
Extraordinary	—		
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	73,79.72	78,68.73	83,26.28
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,65.26	8,02.80	8,03.88
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	79.40	1,11.34	1,21.41
Debt Services (net)	5,50.17	5,09.98	7,43.84
General Administration	4,08.28	4,32.53	4,57.21
Administration of Justice	1,18.02	1,20.79	1,26.75
Jails	51.48	54.05	54.34
Police	6,70.81	7,40.31	6,86.32
Scientific Departments	9.46	10.20	9.51
Education	16,77.52	18,39.08	18,80.49
Medical	3,87.92	3,97.49	3,92.87
Public Health	6,02.48	6,93.75	3,67.93
Agriculture	2,42.70	2,34.09	2,51.22
Animal Husbandry	1,27.65	1,22.94	1,30.47
Co-operation	69.34	71.38	53.10
Industries and Supplies	1,56.27	1,55.84	1,42.46
Miscellaneous Departments	3,22.37	3,33.45	3,39.76
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,57.51	5,63.90	5,54.62
Miscellaneous	6,92.04	6,45.24	6,71.03
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	5,38.08	5,22.29	5,26.37
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	80,26.76	83,61.45	83,13.58
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 6,47.04	(—) 4,92.72	(+) 12.70

MADRAS

Area : 50,132 sq. miles.
Principal language : Tamil.

Population : 3,36,50,917

Capital : Madras

Governor : Bishnuram Medhi

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
K. Kamaraj	Chief Minister, Public, Planning, General Administration, (including Board of Revenue and District Revenue Establishment) Community Development, Panchayats, Home and Transport.
M. Bhaktavatsalam	Finance, Education, Labour, Courts and Prisons, Legislature, Elections, Khadi and Village Industries, Religious Endowments and Official Language.
R. Venkataraman	Industries, Commercial Taxes, Nationalised Transport, Technical Education, Electricity, Housing, Handlooms, Yarn, Textiles, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsprint Control, Ex-Servicemen, Legislation on Chits and Law.
P. Kakkan	Food and Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Harijan Welfare and Prohibition.
V. Ramiah	Public Works and Revenue.
Smt. Jothi Venkatachalam ..	Public Health and Medicine, Women's and Children's Welfare, Orphanages and Accommodation Control.
Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Man-radiar	Co-operation, Fisheries, Forests and Cinchona.
G. Boovaraghan	Information and Publicity, Registration, Stationery and Printing and Government Press.
S. M. Abdul Majid	Municipal Administration.

Chief Secretary

R. A. Gopalaswamy

MADRAS HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	S. Ramachandra Ayyar
Puisne Judges	S. Ganapathi Pillai, M. Anantanarayanan, G. R. Jagadeesan, K. Veeraswami, K. Srinivasan, T. Venkatadri, P. Ramakrishnan, P. S. Kailasam, P. Kunhamed Kutty, R. Sadasivam, K. S. Venkataraman.
Advocate-General :	V. K. Tiruvenkatachari.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	V. R. Mudaliar
Members	V. R. Nagarajan, A. M. Alla Pichai.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : S. Chella Pandian

Deputy Speaker: K. Parthasarathi

1. Acharapakkam: Venkatasubba Reddy (Con.)	6. Ambasamudram: G. Gomathi Sankara Dikshitar (Con.)
2. Adirampattinam: Dhandayuthapani Piliay (Con.)	7. Ambur (R): P. Rajagopal (Con.)
3. Aduthurai: K. S. Mani (DMK)	8. Anamalai (R): K. Ponnian (Con.)
4. Alangudi (R): P. Murugaiyan (DMK)	9. Andanallur: Chinnathurai Ambalakarar (Con.)
5. Alangulam: S. Chella Pandian (Speaker)	

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.)

0. Andipatti (R) : Smt. A. Krishnaveni (Con.)
1. Andhiyur (R) : G. D. Perumal Raju (Con.)
2. Arantangi : A. Duraiyaranan (DMK)
3. Aravakurichi : S. Sadaivam (Con.)
4. Arcot : M. Manirathnam (DMK)
5. Ariyalur : R. Narayanan (DMK)
6. Arkonam : S. J. Ramasamy (DMK)
7. Arni : C. Kothandarama Bhagavathar (Con.)
8. Aruppukottai : T. Kadambavanatundaram (Con.)
9. Attur : S. Angamuthu Naicker (Con.)
10. Authoor : V. S. S. Mani (DMK)
11. Avanashi : K. Marappa Gounder (Con.)
12. Basin Bridge : Smt. T. N. Anandanayagi (Con.)
13. Bhavani : Smt. N. K. Ranganayagi (Con.)
14. Bhuvanagiri : A. Ramachandra Rayar (Con.)
15. Bodinayakanoor : A. S. Subba Raj (Con.)
16. Chengam : C. K. Chinnaraje Gounder (DMK)
17. Chennimalai : K. R. Naliasivam (Ind.-SP)
18. Cheyyar : K. Govindan (DMK)
19. Chidambaram (R) : S. Sivasubramaniam (Con.)
20. Chingleput : C. G. Viswanathan (DMK)
21. Coimbatore I : G. E. Chinnadurai (Con.)
22. Coimbatore II (R) : K. P. Palanisamy (Con.)
23. Colachel : A. Swamidas Nadar (Ind.)
24. Coonoor : J. Matha Gowder (Con.)
25. Cuddalore : P. R. Srinivasa Padayachi (Con.)
26. Dharapuram : Smt. Parvathi Arjunan (Con.)
27. Dharmapuri : R. S. Veerappa Chettiar (Ind.)
28. Dindigul : R. Rangaswamy (Con.)
29. Egmore : Smt. Jothi Venkatachalam (Con.)
30. Erode : Dhakshinamoorthy Gounder (Con.)
31. Gandarvakottai : R. Krishnaswamy Gopalar (Con.)
32. Gangaikondan (P) : R. S. Arumugam (Con.)
33. Gingee : G. Rajaram (Con.)
34. Gobichettipalayam : P. K. Muthave-lappa Gounder (Con.)
35. Gudiyattam (R) : T. Manavalan (Con.)
36. Gummidipundi : A. Raghava Reddy (SWA)
37. Harbour : K. S. G. Haja Sherif (Con.)
38. Harur (R) : C. Manickam (DMK)
39. Hosur : N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
40. Jayankondan : Smt. Jagadambal Velayudam (DMK)
41. Kadambur (R) : S. Sangili (Con.)
42. Kadambathur : N. Ekambara Mudaliar (Con.)
43. Kadayam : A. B. Balagam (Con.)
44. Kallakurichi (R) : T. Chinnasamy (DMK)
45. Kancheepuram : S. V. Natesa Mudaliar (Con.)
46. Rangayam : K. S. Nataraja Gounder (Con.)
47. Kanyakumari : B. Natarajan (Con.)
48. Kapilamalai : V. Velappa Gounder (DMK)
49. Karaikudi : Ganesan Saw (SWA)
50. Karur : T. M. Nallasamy (Con.)
51. Kattumannarkoil : M. R. Krishnamoorthi Padayachi (DMK)
52. Katpadi : B. Rajagopal Nayudu (Con.)
53. Kullyoor : R. Poonappa Nadar (Con.)
54. Kodukanal : Alagarwamy (Con.)
55. Kodavasal : P. Jayaraj (Con.)
56. Koilpalayam : M. P. Muthukaruppanna-sami Gounder (Con.)
57. Koilpatti : N. V. Venugopalakrishna-sami (Con.)
58. Krishnagiri : P. V. Sriramulu Naidu (DMK)
59. Kulitalai : V. Ramanathan (Con.)
60. Kumbakonam : A. R. Ramasami (Con.)
61. Kunnathur (R) : P. Appavoo (Con.)
62. Kurinjipady : N. Rajangam (DMK)
63. Lalgudi : P. Dharmalingam (DMK)
64. Madhavaram : R. Govindarajulu Naidu (Con.)
65. Madurai Central : V. Sankaran (Con.)
66. Madurai East : Smt. P. K. R. Lakshmi-kantham (Con.)
67. Madurantakam (R) : B. Parameswaran (Con.)
68. Mallasamudram (R) : R. Nallamuthu (DMK)
69. Manamadurai : K. Cheemaichamy (SWA)
70. Manapparai : N. P. M. Chinniah Goun-der (Con.)
71. Mannargudi : T. S. Swaminatha Odayar (Con.)
72. Mayuram : G. Narayanasamy Naidu (Con.)
73. Melur : M. Sivaramanambalam (Con.)
74. Mettupalayam : N. Shanmugasundaram (Con.)
75. Mettur : K. S. Ardhanareeswara Goun-der (Con.)
76. Mudukulathur : T. D. Sasivarna Thevar (Ind.-FB)
77. Murri (P) : S. Ramalingam (Con.)
78. Mylapore : Rama Arangannal (DMK)
79. Nagapattinam : A. M. P. S. Palagan-gadharan (Con.)
80. Nagarcoil : A. Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con.)
81. Nallur : K. Narayanasami Pillai (Con.)
82. Namakkal (R) : S. Chinnayyan (Con.)
83. Namhiyur : A. K. Kaliappa Gounder (Con.)
84. Nanguneri : M. G. Sankar (Con.)
85. Nannilam : M. D. Thyagaraja Pillai (Con.)
86. Nellikuppam : V. Krishnamoorthi Goun-der (DMK)
87. Nilakottai : K. S. Abdul Azeez (Con.)
88. Ootacamund : T. Karchan (Con.)
89. Ottanchatram : A. Senapathi Gounder (Con.)
90. Ottaipidaram : A. L. Ramakrishna Naicker (Con.)
91. Padmanabhapuram : Kunjan Nadar (Ind.)
92. Palani : Venkidusamy Gounder (Ind.)
93. Polladam : R. Sengaliappan (Con.)
94. Panjapatti : K. Karunagathiah (Con.)
95. Papanasam (R) : R. Subramanian (Con.)
96. Paramakudi : C. Srinivasa Iyengar (Con.)

107. *Pattukkottai*: V. Arrunachala Thevar (DMK)
108. *Pennagaram* : M. V. Karivengadam (DMK)
109. *Perambalur*: T. P. Alagamuthu (DMK)
110. *Perambur (R)*: Smt. D. Sulochana (Con.)
111. *Peranamallur*: P. Ramachandran (Con.)
112. *Perundurai*: N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar (Con.)
113. *Pollachi*: N. Mahalingam (Con.)
114. *Polur*: T. B. Kesava Reddiar (DMK)
115. *Ponneri (R)*: T. P. Elumalai (Con.)
116. *Porayar*: K. R. Sambandam (Con.)
117. *Puddukkottai*: A. Thiagarajan (DMK)
118. *Purasawalkam*: Bashyam Reddy (Con.)
119. *Puliangudi*: P. Urkavalakudumban (Con.)
120. *Radhapuram*: N. Soundarapandian (Con.)
121. *Ramanathapuram*: Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Con.)
122. *Ranipet*: Abdul Khaleel (DMK)
123. *Rajapalayam*: R. Krishnasamy Naidu (Con.)
124. *Rasipuram*: N. P. Sengottuvelu (DMK)
125. *Rishivandiyam (R)* : L. Anandan (Con.)
126. *Saidapet*: Munu-Adhi (DMK)
127. *Salem-I*: G. Venkataraman (Con.)
128. *Salem-II* : A. Rathnavel Gounder (Con.)
129. *Saliangalam*: A. Appavoo Thevar (Con.)
130. *Samayanallur (R)*: P. Kakkan (Con.)
131. *Sankarankoil*: S. M. Abdul Majid (Con.)
132. *Sankari*: K. S. Subramanya Gounder (Con.)
133. *Sathiamangalam*: K. Gopal Gounder (Con.)
134. *Sattangulam*: K. T. Kosalram (Con.)
135. *Sattur*: K. Kamaraj (Con.)
136. *Sankarapuram*: K. Parthasarathi (Con.)
137. *Sendamangalam* : V. R. Periannan (DMK)
138. *Sholinghur*: A. M. Ponnuranga Mudaliar (Con.)
139. *Sholavandan (R)*: Smt. A. S. Ponnammal (Con.)
140. *Sirkali (R)*: R. Thangavelu (Con.)
141. *Sivaganga*: R. V. Swaminathan (Con.)
142. *Sivakasi*: L. S. Ramasami Naidu (Con.)
143. *Sriperumbudur*: M. Bhaktavatsalam (Con.)
144. *Srirangam*: N. Subramanian Chettiar (Con.)
145. *Srivaikuntam*: A. P. C. Veerabahu (Con.)
146. *Srivilliputhur (R)*: M. Chelliah (Con.)
147. *Sulur*: Smt. C. Kulandaiammal (Con.)
148. *Talaivasal (R)*: A. Doraiswamy (Con.)
149. *Tanipadi (R)*: A. Arumugam (Con.)
150. *Taramangalam*: N. S. Sundararajan (Con.)
151. *Tenkasi*: A. R. Subbiah Mudaliar (Con.)
152. *Thanjavur*: M. Karunanithi (DMK)
153. *Theni*: S. S. Rajendran (DMK)
154. *Thiagarayanagar*: Kanchi Manimozhiar (DMK)
155. *Thirumangalam*: K. Tiruvengada Reddiar (Con.)
156. *Thirumayam*: V. Ramiah (Con.)
157. *Tirupparankundaram*: S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con.)
158. *Tiruthuraipundi (R)*: A. K. Subbiah (CPI)
159. *Thondamuthur*: V. Ellamma Naidu (Con.)
160. *Thousand Lights*: K. A. Mathialagan (DMK)
161. *Thurinapuram*: S. Murugaiyan (DMK)
162. *Tindivanam*: A. Thangavelu (DMK)
163. *Tiruchendur*: M. S. Selvarajan (Con.)
164. *Tiruchengode*: T. M. Kaliyannan (Con.)
165. *Tiruchirapalli I*: M. S. Mani (DMK)
166. *Tiruchirapalli II*: M. Kalyanasundaram (CPI)
167. *Tiruchuli (R)*: A. Perumal (Ind.-FB)
168. *Tirukoilur* : Smt. Lakshminarsimha Ammal (Con.)
169. *Tirukoshttiyur*: S. Madhavan (DMK)
170. *Tirunelveli*: Smt. Rajathi Kunchithapatham (Con.)
171. *Tiruppattur*: K. Tirupathy Gounder (DMK)
172. *Tirupur*: K. N. Palanisamy Gounder (Con.)
173. *Tiruvarur (R)* : C. M. Ambikapathi (Con.)
174. *Tiruvadanai*: Kariamamickam Ambaram (SWA)
175. *Tiruvallur*: V. S. Arunachalam (Con.)
176. *Tiruttani* : C. Chiranjeevulu Naidu (Ind.)
177. *Tiruvannamalai*: P. Palani Pillai (Con.)
178. *Tiruvayar*: Palani (Con.)
179. *T. Palur*: Ramasami (DMK)
180. *Triplicane*: V. R. Nedunchezian (DMK)
181. *Tuticorin*: Ponnusamy Nadar (Con.)
182. *Udamalpet*: R. Rajagopalasamy Naicker (Con.)
183. *Uddanapalli*: Chinnamunisamy Chetty (SWA)
184. *Ulundurpet*: Smt. Manonmani (SWA)
185. *Uppiliapuram*: V. A. Muthiah (Con.)
186. *Usilampatti* : K. Mookiah Thevar (Ind.-FB)
187. *Uthamapalayam*: M. Rajangam (DMK)
188. *Uthangarai*: M. Kamalanathan (DMK)
189. *Uttiramerur*: O. Sreenivasa Reddiar (Con.)
190. *Vadamadurai*: M. Maruthanaiyagam Pillai (Con.)
191. *Valapadi*: Ramasamy Udayar (Con.)
192. *Valavanur*: K. M. Krishna Gounder (Con.)
193. *Vaniyambadi*: M. P. Vadivel (DMK)
194. *Vanur (R)*: A. G. Balakrishnan (DMK)
195. *Vedasandur*: S. Nanjunda Row (Con.)
196. *Vedaranyam*: N. S. Eramalingam (Con.)
197. *Veerapandy*: S. Arumugam (DMK)
198. *Vellore*: R. Jeevarathna Mudaliar (Con.)
199. *Vengalam (R)*: S. Mani (DMK)
200. *Vilavancode*: M. William (Con.)
201. *Villupuram*: M. Shunmugam (DMK)
202. *Virinchipuram*: R. Sampangi (DMK)
203. *Vridhachalam*: G. Boovaraghan (Con.)
204. *Wandiwash (R)*: S. Muthulingam (DMK)
205. *Washermanpet*: M. Mayandi Nadar (Con.)
206. *Yercaud (R)*: Kulaindaiswamy Gounder (Con.)
207. *Nominated*: Smt. A. Suares.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: P. V. Cherian

Deputy Chairman: V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder

1. Abdul Wahab	Legislative	32. S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar	Local
2. T. S. Arunachalam	Assembly	33. M. Rajah Iyer	Authorities
3. A. Gajapathi Nayagar	"	34. A. Sambasiva Reddiar	"
4. E. Janakirama Mudaliar	"	35. M. Seshachariar	"
5. L. S. Karayalar	"	36. Sivasankara Mehta	"
6. A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar	"	37. M. Subbiah Chetty	"
7. T. Muthu Kannappan	"	38. A. K. Thangvel Mudaliar	"
8. B. K. Nallasamy	"	39. P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar	"
9. V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder	"	40. R. Venkatachalam	"
10. Ponnuswamy Villavarayar	"	41. P. Venkatachala Thevar	"
11. Rajaram Naidu	"	42. G. Vijayarangam	"
12. M. G. Ramachandran	"	43. K. Balasubramania Ayyar	Graduates
13. K. Ramdoss	"	44. P. V. Cherian	"
14. K. Ramakrishna Achari	"	45. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	"
15. K. R. Ramaswamy	"	46. S. K. Sambandhan	"
16. K. V. Ramaswamy	"	47. T. V. Sivanandam	"
17. M. Rajagopal Pillai	"	48. A. Sreenivasan	"
18. A. Somasundara Reddiar	"	49. K. Anbazhagan	"
19. A. Subramanyam	"	50. A. Chidambaranathan	Teachers
20. V. M. Surendra Ram	"	51. G. R. Damodaran	"
21. R. Venkataraman	"	52. G. Krishnamoorthy	"
22. S. T. Adityan	Local	53. T. P. Sirinivasavaradan	"
	Authorities	54. Vacant	"
23. A. Chidambara Mudaliar	"	55. Smt. S. Manjubhashini	Nominated
24. I. A. Chidambaram Pillai	"	56. Smt. Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav	"
25. T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar	"	57. P. V. Rajamannar	"
26. T. Durairaj	"	58. N. Ramalingam Pillai	"
27. T. Joghee Gowder	"	59. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar	"
28. S. Jayarama Reddiar	"	60. V. Rangaswamy	"
29. K. Kamalakannan	"	61. Smt. Saraswati Pandurangam	"
30. S. P. Laxmanan Chettiar	"	62. Smt. K. B. Sundarambal	"
31. C. K. Muttiah	"	63. Smt. T. L. Tirupurasundari	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS†

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Chingleput Dist. ..	3,069†	21,93,721	Palladam ..	585	
Chingleput ..	436		Pollachi ..	709	
Kancheepuram ..	412		Udumalpet ..	555	
Maduranthekam ..	531				
Ponneri ..	626		Kanyakumari Dist. ..	643	9,96,352
Saidapet ..	227		Agasthiswaram ..	107	
Sriperumbudur ..	306		Kalkulam ..	229	
Tiruttani ..	—		Thovala ..	142	
Tiruvallur ..	523		Vilavancode ..	167	
Coimbatore Dist. ..	6,018	35,41,401			
Avanashi ..	493		Madras Dist. ..	49	17,25,216
Bhavani ..	572		Madurai Dist. ..	4,910	32,05,366
Coimbatore ..	528		Dindigul ..	894	
Dharapuram ..	854		Kodaikanal ..	361	
Erode ..	599		Madurai ..	268	
Gobichettipalayam ..	1,129		Melur ..	484	

*As on June 1, 1962.

†Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government. Taluk-wise population figures are not available.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Nilakkottai ..	410		South Arcot Dist. ..	4,203	30,41,120
Palani ..	625		Chidambaram ..	404	
Periyakulam ..	1,106		Cuddalore ..	448	
Tirumangalam ..	721		Gingee ..	410	
Nilgiris Dist. ..	984	4,09,460	Kallakurichi ..	873	
Coonoor ..	241		Tindivanam ..	561	
Gudalur ..	279		Tirukoilur ..	584	
Ootacamund ..	462		Villupuram ..	352	
North Arcot Dist. ..	4,674†	31,41,983	Vriddachalam ..	576	
Arkonam ..	319		Thanjavur Dist. ..	3,740	32,49,960
Arni ..	176		Arantangi ..	398	
Chengam ..	652		Kumbakonam ..	212	
Cheyyar ..	327		Mannargudi ..	301	
Gudiyatham ..	481		Mayuram ..	282	
Polur ..	568		Nagapattinam ..	240	
Tiruppattur ..	589		Nannilam ..	291	
Tiruvannamalai ..	375		Papanasam ..	228	
Vellore ..	432		Pattukkottai ..	698	
Walajapet ..	395		Sirkali ..	171	
Wandiwash ..	340		Tanjore ..	421	
Ramanathapuram Dist. ..	4,849	24,20,943	Tiruthuraipundi ..	496	
Aruppukottai ..	615		Tiruchirapalli Dist. ..	5,514	31,69,599
Mudukulathur ..	647		Alangudi ..	347	
Paramakudi ..	440		Karur ..	610	
Ramanathapuram ..	334		Kulathur ..	465	
Sattur ..	580		Kulittalai ..	913	
Sivaganga ..	657		Perambalur ..	678	
Srivilliputtur ..	437		Tiruchirapalli ..	328	
Tirupattur ..	567		Tirumayam ..	367	
Tiruvadanai ..	548		Udayarpalayam ..	749	
Salem Dist. ..	7,028	38,26,349	Tirunelveli Dist. ..	4,419	27,29,467
Attur ..	651		Ambasamudram ..	498	
Dharmapuri ..	946		Kovilpatti ..	1,086	
Harur ..	915		Nanguneri ..	705	
Hosur ..	1,168		Sankaranayinarkoil ..	635	
Krishnagiri ..	688		Shencottah ..	76	
Namakkal ..	682		Srivaikuntam ..	362	
Omalar ..	557		Tenkasi ..	403	
Rasipuram ..	316		Tiruchendur ..	323	
Salem ..	377		Tirunelveli ..	325	
Tiruchengode ..	603				
Yercaud ..	148				

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,25.00	6,45.00	6,65.00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,31.00	7,70.00	8,00.00
Estate Duty	30.00	30.00	30.00
Taxes on Agricultural Income	1,37.00	1,27.00	1,12.00
Land Revenue (net)	4,33.67	4,47.34	4,46.32
State Excise Duties	23.69	24.07	24.37
Stamps	4,83.22	4,81.00	4,81.00
Forest	1,79.11	2,35.97	2,47.11
Registration	1,02.02	1,06.03	1,06.03
Taxes on Vehicles	5,93.79	6,51.00	6,90.00
Sales Tax	18,62.40	20,15.36	21,05.36
Other Taxes and Duties	2,40.33	2,51.82	2,51.82
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,53.82	1,36.59	1,54.42
Debt Services	7,42.05	8,07.81	8,33.52
Civil Administration	6,75.04	6,90.13	6,75.19
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,09.43	88.59	84.00
Miscellaneous (net)	1,52.81	1,43.22	1,54.96
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	14,75.24	13,17.42	14,09.25
Extraordinary	.47	.87	.45
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	87,50.09	89,69.22	92,70.80
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,27.79	3,45.12	3,44.21
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,67.14	3,75.71	3,79.43
Debt Services (net)	5,75.41	6,02.75	6,88.37
General Administration	6,07.31	6,40.91	6,04.22
Administration of Justice	1,45.77	1,49.40	1,49.73
Jails	1,29.39	1,31.13	1,29.18
Police	5,98.17	6,10.92	6,22.07
Scientific Departments	3.35	5.21	3.62
Education	20,61.90	21,47.15	23,35.04
Medical	5,85.47	6,00.91	6,04.15
Public Health	2,17.22	2,48.77	2,29.92
Agriculture	4,20.62	4,05.72	4,41.32
Animal Husbandry	1,33.02	1,42.26	1,47.09
Co-operation	2,25.62	2,32.33	2,59.15
Industries and Supplies	3,34.10	3,20.84	3,60.60
Miscellaneous Departments	4,26.89	4,68.76	4,68.26
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,05.52	8,37.82	8,11.72
Miscellaneous	4,10.51	5,71.18	5,67.85
Extraordinary, including Community Projects NES, and Local Development Works	6,97.12	7,68.82	8,20.90
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	90,35.32	96,05.71	99,66.83
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)2,85.23	(—)6,36.49	(—)6,96.03

MAHARASHTRA

Area: 1,18,741 sq. miles†
Principal language: Marathi.

Population: 3,95,04,294

Capital: Bombay

Governor : P. Subbarayan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
Y. B. Chavan	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home and Planning.
M. S. Kannamwar	Buildings and Communications
G. B. Khedkar	Rural Development
S. H. Shah	Education
V. P. Naik	Revenue
S. K. Wankhede	Industries, Law and Judiciary
D. S. Desai	Agriculture
P. K. Sawant	Public Health
S. B. Chavan	Irrigation and Power
S. G. Barve	Finance
Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Fisheries, Small Savings and Tourism.
D. Z. Palaspagar	Forests
S. Abdul Kadar	Prohibition and Waqfs
Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale	Social Welfare
M. D. Choudhari	Urban Development
M. G. Mane	Labour
K. S. Sonwane	Co-operation

Deputy Ministers

G. D. Patil	Industry and Planning.
N. N. Kailas	Public Health
Y. J. Mohite	Home
N. M. Tidke	Rural Development
M. A. Vairale	Irrigation and Power
R. A. Patil	Revenue
H. G. Vartak	Education
B. J. Khatal	Co-operation
R. Zakaria	Buildings and Communications
D. K. Khanvilkar	Labour and Khar Land Development
S. L. Kadam	Forests and Prohibition
N. S. Patil	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Fisheries and Small Savings
S. B. Patil	Agriculture
K. P. Patil	Social Welfare

Chief Secretary

M. T. Mone

BOMBAY HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	H. K. Chainani
Puisne Judges	Y. S. Tambe, S. P. Kotwal, N. A. Mody, V. M. Tarkunde, D. V. Patel, V. S. Desai, K. K. Desai, V. A. Naik, N. L. Abhyankar, M. G. Chitale, Y. V. Chandrachud, S. M. Shah, D. G. Palekar, R. M. Kantawala, V. G. Wagle.
Advocate-General	H. M. Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	S. P. P. Thorat
Members	N. L. Ahmed, P. S. Lawale, S. N. Mane, L. M. Patil.

* As on June 1, 1962.

† Approximate.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: T. S. Bharde

Deputy Speaker : K. T. Girme

1. *Achalpur*: Annasaheb Sadashivrao (Ind.)
2. *Adyar (R)*: Aba Dhondu Gosawi (RPI)
3. *Ahmedpur*: Appasaheb Baslingappa Mahalingappa (Con.)
4. *Ahmednagar North*: B. N. Nagwade (Ind.)
5. *Ahmednagar South*: T. S. Bharde (Speaker)
6. *Akkalkot*: Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale (Con.)
7. *Akola*: M. A. Vairale (Con.)
8. *Akot*: Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar (Con.)
9. *Akrani (R)*: C. D. Bhandari (Con.)
10. *Alibag*: Dattatraya Krishnaji Khanvilkar (Con.)
11. *Amalner(R)*: Shahajahan Khan Jalam Khan Tadvil (Con.)
12. *Ambad*: Nanasaheb Savlaram Jedhe (Con.)
13. *Ambegaon*: Annasaheb Gopalrao Awate (Con.)
14. *Amgaon*: Narayan Mohani Bahekar (PSP)
15. *Amravati*: Umerlalji Mathuradas Kedia (Con.)
16. *Armori*: Jagannath Temsa Mhasha-khetri (Con.)
17. *Arvi*: Narayanrao Rajaramji Kale (Ind.)
18. *Ashti(R)*: Ramdas Gangaramji Sonawane (Con.)
19. *Ashti*: Bhausahab Kashinath (Con.)
20. *Aurangabad*: Rafiq Zakaria (Con.)
21. *Ausa*: Mallanath Gundanath Maharaj (PWP)
22. *Bodnapur (R)*: Dhakaleshwar Makaji (Con.)
23. *Badkera*: Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Con.)
24. *Baglan*: Dharma Patil (Con.)
25. *Balapur*: Shriram Harbhau Manker (Ind.)
26. *Bandra*: Purushottam Ganesh Kher (Con.)
27. *Baramati*: Smt. Malatibai Madhaorao Shirole (Con.)
28. *Barsi*: Smt. Prabhatai Shankarrao Zadbuke (Con.)
29. *Bassein*: Hari Govindrao Vartak (Con.)
30. *Basmath*: Rangrao Parasramji Deshmukh (Con.)
31. *Bhadravati*: Ramchandra Janardhan Deotale (Con.)
32. *Bhagur(R)*: Dattatraya Tulshiram Kale (Con.)
33. *Bhandara*: Dada Dajibaji Dhote (Con.)
34. *Bhir*: Kashinath Tatyaba Jadhav (CPI)
35. *Bhiwandi*: Bango Nana Bhoir (Con.)
36. *Bhokardan*: Bhaurao Narsingrao (PWP)
37. *Bhor*: Shankar Mahadeo Bhelke (Con.)
38. *Bhudargad*: Anandrao Kondiba Desai (Con.)
39. *Bhusaval*: Dattatraya Senu Bhirud (Con.)
40. *Biloli*: Vyankatrao Babarao (Con.)
41. *Borgaon(R)*: Dagadu Zangoji Palasapgar (Con.)
42. *Borivali*: Iswarlal Pranjivandas Parekh (Con.)
43. *Brahmapuri (R)*: Govinda Bijaji Meshram (Con.)
44. *Buldana*: Smt. Indirabai Ramrao Kotamkar (Con.)
45. *Byculla*: Smt. Qamar N. Ahmed (Con.)
46. *Chalisgaon*: Motiram Shamrao Suryavanshi (Con.)
47. *Chanda*: Ramchandrarao Rajeshwarrao Potdukhe (Ind.)
48. *Chandgad*: Vithalrao Kalajirao Chavan (Con.)
49. *Chandur*: Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhav (Con.)
50. *Chansala*: Bhaurao Bhagujirao (Con.)
51. *Chembur*: Vadilal Chaturbhuj Gandhi (Con.)
52. *Chikhli*: Santoshrao Narayan Patil (Con.)
53. *Chirmur*: Marotrao Damodar Tumpaljiwar (Con.)
54. *Chiplun*: Parsharam Krishnaji Sawant (Con.)
55. *Chopda*: Deorao Madhavrao Nikam (Con.)
56. *Colaba*: Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con.)
57. *Dadar*: Prahlad Keshav Atre (Ind.)
58. *Dahanu*: Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con.)
59. *Dapoli*: Ramchandra Vithal Bhelose (Con.)
60. *Darwha*: Ali Hasan Jiwabhai Mamadani (Con.)
61. *Daryapur*: Jagannath Deorao Patil (RPI)
62. *Deogad*: Wamanrao Nagoji Rane (Con.)
63. *Dhanora (R)*: Fatelalshah Raja Rana-shah Sayam Raja (Ind.)
64. *Dharmabad*: Shankarrao Bhaurao Chauhan (Con.)
65. *Dhobitalao*: Kailasnarayan Shivnarayan Narola (Con.)
66. *Dhulia North*: Chandrakant Namdeo Patil (Con.)
67. *Dhulia South*: Bhagwatiprasad Ram-bharose Pande (Con.)
68. *Dhod (R)*: Vithalrao Ramchandra Pawar (Con.)
69. *Digras*: Madhaorao Baburao Mahindre (Con.)
70. *Dindori*: Raghunath Gopalrao Gunjal (Con.)
71. *Dongri*: Mustafa Gulamnabi Faki (Con.)
72. *Edlabad (R)*: Hiralal Indal Kalyani (Con.)
73. *Erandol*: Digambar Shankar Patil (Con.)

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Republican Party of India (RPI); Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP); Independent (Ind.)

74. *Gadhinglaj*: Appasaheb Ramrao Nalawade (Con.)
75. *Gangakhed (R)*: Devrao Namdeorao Pathrikar (Con.)
76. *Gangapur*: Yamajirao Mhatarrao Satpute (Con.)
77. *Georai*: Sayajirao Tryambakrao (Con.)
78. *Girgaum*: Anant Narayan Namjoshi (Con.)
79. *Gondia*: Manoharabhai Babarabhai Patel (Con.)
80. *Goregaon*: Puranlal Dharmabhai Rahangdale (PSP)
81. *Gowardhan (R)*: Rambhai Chinkaji Salve (Con.)
82. *Guhagar*: Purushottam Vasudeo Mandlik (PSP)
83. *Hadgaon*: Bhimrao Keshavrao (Con.)
84. *Hatkanangle (R)*: Keshav Narsinga Ghatge (Con.)
85. *Haveli*: Martand Dhondiba Magar (Con.)
86. *Hinganghat*: Vinayak Madhavrao Choudhari (Ind.)
87. *Hingoli*: Narayanrao Limbajirao Patil (Con.)
88. *Igatpuri*: Mulchand Shrimal Gothi (Con.)
89. *Indapur*: Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Con.)
90. *Jalamb*: Kashirao Raibhai Patil (PWP)
91. *Jalgaon*: Smt. Pratibha Narayanrao Patil (Con.)
92. *Jalna*: Dattatrayrao Khanderao Deshpande (Con.)
93. *Jamner*: Abajee Nana Patil (Con.)
94. *Janefal (R)*: Balwanta Piraji Wankhede (Con.)
95. *Jaoli*: Bhiku Daji Bhilare (Con.)
96. *Jath*: Tukaram Krishnarao Shendge (Con.)
97. *Jawhar (R)*: Baburao Sadashiv Jadhao (Con.)
98. *Jintur*: Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.)
99. *Junnar*: Vithalrao Narayanrao Awate (PSP)
100. *Kagal*: Shamrao Bhivaji Patil (Con.)
101. *Kaij(R)*: Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad (Con.)
102. *Kalamnuri*: Surajmal Narayan Choudhari (Con.)
103. *Kallam(R)*: Pralhadarao Sopan (Con.)
104. *Kalmeshwar*: Seshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con.)
105. *Kalwan(R)*: Dongar Rama More (Con.)
106. *Kalyan*: Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)
107. *Kamptee (R)*: Anantram Dayal Choudhari (Con.)
108. *Kandhar*: Keshavrao Shankarrao Dhondge (PWP)
109. *Kankaoli*: Yeshwant Babaji Dalvi (PSP)
110. *Kannad*: Kakasaheb Bhikanrao (Con.)
111. *Karad North*: Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan (Con.)
112. *Karad South*: Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite (Con.)
113. *Karmala*: Pandurang Mahadeo Jagtap (Ind.)
114. *Karjat*: Eknath Buwasaheb Nimbalkar (Con.)
115. *Karvir*: Dinkarrao Vithalrao Mudrale (Con.)
116. *Kasa(R)*: Dhaktya Poshia Sutar (CPI)
117. *Kasba Peth*: Baburao Narayanrao Sanas (Con.)
118. *Katol*: Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con.)
119. *Kelapur*: Tryambak Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con.)
120. *Khalapur(R)*: Krishna Ramaji Mundhe (PWP)
121. *Khamgaon*: Govinddas Ratanlal Bhatia (Con.)
122. *Khanapur*: Sampatrao Sitaram Mane (Con.)
123. *Khatav*: Shivajirao Dadasaheb Pawar (Con.)
124. *Khed*: Vasanttrao Marutrao Manjre (Con.)
125. *Khed*: Husen Misarikhan Dalwai (Con.)
126. *Kinwat*: Uttamrao Baliram Rathod (Con.)
127. *Kirkee(R)*: Ganpat Narayan Kamble (Con.)
128. *Kolhapur*: Tryambak Sitaram Karkhanis (PWP)
129. *Koregaon*: Tushar Pandurang Pawar (Con.)
130. *Kumbharwada*: Bhanushankar Manchharan Yagnik (Con.)
131. *Kurla*: Smt. Anjanibai Narhar Magar (Con.)
132. *Lanja*: Shashishekhar Kashinath Athalye (PSP)
133. *Latur*: Keshavrao Sitaram Sonawane (Con.)
134. *Lovegrove(R)*: Puna Tabha Patel (Con.)
135. *Madha (R)*: Kashinath Babu Asware (Con.)
136. *Mahad*: Shankar Babaji Sawant (Con.)
137. *Mahalaxmi*: Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Con.)
138. *Mahim*: Frederick Michael Pinto (PSP)
139. *Makhajan(R)*: Vithal Laxman Reelkar (Con.)
140. *Malegaon*: Haroon Ahmed Ansari (Con.)
141. *Malkapur*: Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con.)
142. *Malsiras*: Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Con.)
143. *Malwan*: Shyam Gangaram Kocharekar (PSP)
144. *Man(R)*: Laxman Babaji Bhingardev (Con.)
145. *Mandvi*: Salebhoy Abdul Kadar (Con.)
146. *Mangalwedha (R)*: Ganpath Laxman Sonawane (Con.)
147. *Mangaon*: Dattatraya Maloji Talegaonkar (Con.)
148. *Mangrulpir*: Smt. Shanta Raghunath Page (Con.)
149. *Manjlegaon*: Shripadrao Limbajirao Kadam (Con.)
150. *Matunga*: Liladhar Pasoo Shah (Con.)
151. *Maval*: Namdeo Sadashiv Mohol (Con.)
152. *Mazgaon*: Vithal Krishnaji Toraskar (Con.)
153. *Mehkar*: Shankarrao Vithalrao Deshmukh (Con.)
154. *Melghat*: Mamraj Jagannath Khandelwal (Ind.)

55. *Miraj*: Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con.)
56. *Mokhada (R)*: Malu Hari Veer (Con.)
57. *Morsi*: Pratapsinh Shankarrao Deshmukh (Ind.)
58. *Mukhed(R)*: Piraji Satwaji Sabne (Con.)
59. *Murbad*: Shantaram Gopal Gholap (Con.)
160. *Murtajapur*: Smt. Kusumtai Wamanrao Korpe (Con.)
161. *Nagar Akola(R)*: Yashwant Sakharam Bhagre (Con.)
162. *Nagpada*: Viswanath Rajanna Tulla (Con.)
163. *Nagpur*: Smt. Sushilabai Balraj (Con.)
164. *Nagpur I*: Vinayak Sakharam Dandekar (Ind.)
165. *Nagpur II*: Dhondbaji Dashrath Hedau (Ind.)
166. *Nagpur III (R)*: O. P. Meshram (RPI)
167. *Naigaon (R)*: Smt. Shakuntala Chintaman Salve (Con.)
168. *Nanded*: S. Makdoom Pasha S. Farook Pasha (Con.)
169. *Nandgaon*: Venkatrao Bhausahab Hire (Con.)
170. *Nandurbar*: Gajmal Tulshiram Patil (Con.)
171. *Nasik*: Vasant Narayan Nayak (Con.)
172. *Nawapur (R)*: Dharma Jairam Kokni (Con.)
173. *Nilanga*: Shivajirao Bhaurao Patil (Con.)
174. *Niphad*: Dattatraya Bhikaji Patil (Con.)
175. *Omerga*: Vijaysinh Shivram Chalukya (PWP)
176. *Osmanabad*: Viswasrao Ganpatrao Patil (Con.)
177. *Pachora*: Supdu Bhadu Patil (Con.)
178. *Paithan*: Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil (Con.)
179. *Palghar*: Sridhar Sakharam Patil (Con.)
180. *Pandharpur*: Andumbar Kondiba Patil (Con.)
181. *Panhala*: Sadashiv Daulatrao Patil (PWP)
182. *Parvel*: Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP)
183. *Parbhani*: Sheshrao Apparao Deshmukh (PWP)
184. *Parel*: Madhavrao Ganpatrao Mane (Con.)
185. *Parenda*: Krishnaji Bajirao (PWP)
186. *Parle-Andheri*: Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Con.)
187. *Parner*: Dattatraya Kondiram Bhagat (Con.)
188. *Parola*: Gulabrao Narayanrao Pawar (Con.)
189. *Partur*: Bhagwan Daulatrao Borade (Con.)
190. *Patan*: Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con.)
191. *Pathardi*: Narayan Ganpat Avhad (CPI)
192. *Pathri*: Babarao Sopan Naik (PWP)
193. *Peint(R)*: Kacharu Bhau Raut (Con.)
194. *Pen*: Laxman Shankar Mhatre (Con.)
195. *Phaltan*: Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik-Nimbalkar (Con.)
196. *Poona Cantt.*: Krishnarao Tukaram Girmé (Con.)
197. *Pulgaon (R)*: Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonawane (Con.)
198. *Purandhar*: Dnyaneshwar Raghunath Khaire (Con.)
199. *Pusad*: Vasantrao Phulsing Naik (Con.)
200. *Radhanagari*: Dnyandev Santaram Khandekar (Con.)
201. *Rahuri*: Baburao Bapuji Tanapure (Con.)
202. *Rajapur*: Sahadeo Mukund Thakare (Con.)
203. *Rajura*: Vithalrao Laxmanrao Dhote (Con.)
204. *Ramtek*: Mohamed Abdulla Khan Pathan (Con.)
205. *Ratnagiri*: Shantaram Laxaman Peje (Con.)
206. *Raver*: Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari (Con.)
207. *Renapur*: Anna Ganpati Gite (CPI)
208. *Roha*: Pandurang Ramaji Sanap (PWP)
209. *Sadak-Arjuni (R)*: Shrawan Mangruji Kanhekar (Con.)
210. *Sakoli*: Adkunji Sonuji Paulzagade (Con.)
211. *Sakri (R)*: Gokul Rupla Gavit (Con.)
212. *Sangmeshwar*: Jayaram Balkrishna Shetye (PSP)
213. *Sangamner*: Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal (Con.)
214. *Sangli*: Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Con.)
215. *Sangola*: Ganpatrao Annasaheb Deshmukh (PWP)
216. *Saoli*: Marotrao Sambashio Kannamwar (Con.)
217. *Saoner*: Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Con.)
218. *Satara*: Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap (Con.)
219. *Sawantwadi*: Shivram Sawant Khem Sawant Bhonsale (Con.)
220. *Sewree*: Sawalram Gopal Patkar (CPI)
221. *Shahuwadi*: Udayasingh Nanasaheb Gaikwad (Con.)
222. *Shevgaon*: Marotrao Shankarrao Ghule (Con.)
223. *Shirala*: Vasantrao Anandrao Naik (Con.)
224. *Shirdi*: Karbhari Bhimaji Rohamare (Con.)
225. *Shirol*: Ratnappa Bharamappa Kumbhar (Con.)
226. *Shirpur*: Venkatrao Tanaji Dhobi (Con.)
227. *Shivajinagar*: Sadashiv Govind Barve (Con.)
228. *Sholapur*: Govind Bhaurao Burgute (Con.)
229. *Sholapur City North*: Yankappa Ramayya Madur (CPI)
230. *Sholapur City South*: Rajaram Sawalaram Dhavale (Con.)
231. *Shrigonda (R)*: Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (Con.)
232. *Shrirampur (R)*: Baburao Sawalaram Chaturbhuj (Con.)
233. *Shriwardhan*: Abdur Rahman A. Gafoor Antulay (Con.)
234. *Shukrawarpeth*: Rambhau Vithal Telang (Con.)
235. *Sillod*: Baburao Janglu (Con.)
236. *Sindkheda*: Narayanrao Sahadeorao Patil (Con.)
237. *Sinnar*: Shankar Balaji Waje (Con.)
238. *Sironcha*: Visweshwarrao Dharmarao Atram (Ind.)
239. *Sirur*: Raosaheb Baburao Pawar (Con.)
240. *South Sholapur*: Virupakshappa Gurupappa Shivdare (Con.)
241. *Taloda (R)*: Digambar Narshi Padvi (Con.)

242. *Tasgaon*: Dhondiram Yeshwant Patil (Con.)
243. *Thana*: Smt. Champa Govardhan Mokale (Con.)
244. *Tirora*: Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Con.)
245. *Tuljapur*: Sahebrao Dadarao Hangar-gekar (Con.)
246. *Tumsar*: Ram Bakaramji Lanjewar (Con.)
247. *Udgir (R)*: Vithalrao Bapurao Khadi-wale (Con.)
248. *Ulhasnagar*: Parcharam Kewalram Ailani (Ind.-SP)
249. *Umerkhed (R)*: Ramchandra Namdeo Shingankar (Con.)
250. *Umrer*: Damu Sadashiv Tarnekar (Con.)
251. *Vaijapur*: Smt. Girjabai Machhindra-nath Jadhav (Con.)
252. *Vengurla*: Prataprao Deorao Bhonsale (Con.)
253. *Vita (R)*: Bhagwanrao Lalasaheb Pawar (Con.)
254. *Wai*: Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap (Con.)
255. *Walkeshwar*: Smt. Maniben Nanubhai Desai (Con.)
256. *Walwa*: Rajaram Anant Patil (Con.)
257. *Wani*: Vithalrao Yeshwantrao Gohar-kekar (Con.)
258. *Wardha*: Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con.)
259. *Washim*: Ramrao Gopalrao Zanakar (Con.)
260. *Worli*: Madhav Narayan Birji (Con.)
261. *Yawal*: Smt. Ramabai Narayan Deshpande (Con.)
262. *Yelabara (R)*: Mahadeo Baliram Khanda-kekar (Con.)
263. *Yeola*: Hirubhau Manaku Gavali (Con.)
264. *Yeotmal*: Jambhuwantrao Bapuraoji Dhote (Ind.)
265. *Nominated*: Norman R. Ferguson.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : V. S. Page

Deputy Chairman : Ku. J. T. Sipahimalani

1. K. M. Agarwal †	Legislative Assembly	40. J. H. Girame	Local Authorities
2. S. S. Agarwal †	"	41. R. A. Gupta	"
3. M. S. Alshi †	"	42. J. H. Jawade †	"
4. Y. D. Ambedkar	"	43. G. N. Koli	"
5. H. D. Awode †	"	44. G. D. Mali †	"
6. A. R. Bhat	"	45. P. P. Naik	"
7. R. S. Bhat †	"	46. V. R. Parashar	"
8. S. L. Benadikar †	"	47. S. G. Patil	"
9. H. B. Bhide	"	48. S. S. Sawant	"
10. S. M. Dahanukar †	"	49. G. R. Thete †	"
11. L. I. Fegade	"	50. W. G. Yardi	"
12. J. N. Korpe	"	51. Vacant	"
13. V. M. Madhavrao Katneshwarkar	"	52. Vacant	"
14. Mohamed Taher Habib	"	53. M. V. Gavandi	Graduates
15. G. M. Nalavade	"	54. V. B. Gogte	"
16. B. V. Nayak	"	55. M. B. Harris	"
17. Nemichand Kisandas †	"	56. P. N. Khode †	"
18. V. S. Page	"	57. A. S. Sthalekar	"
19. Panditrao †	"	58. V. M. Subhedar †	"
20. A. N. Patil	"	59. B. S. Vyas	"
21. N. D. Patil	"	60. L. N. Chhapekar	Teachers
22. V. G. Phatak	"	61. D. A. Dabhadkar	"
23. A. C. P. Rebello †	"	62. D. V. Deshpande	"
24. Smt. M. R. Sarnaik	"	63. G. S. Joglekar	"
25. R. P. Samarth	"	64. M. N. Kale †	"
26. B. D. Suryavanshi	"	65. S. L. Ogale †	"
27. B. V. Shende	"	66. D. H. Sahasrabuddhe †	"
28. S. M. Thorat	"	67. P. S. Dhok	Nominated
29. Vacant	"	68. K. A. Hamied †	"
30. Vacant	"	69. S. S. Kadam	"
31. Abdul Rahmankhan Mohd. Yusaf Khan	Local Authorities	70. Smt. S. J. Kulkarni †	"
32. D. B. Agarwal	"	71. Leo Rodrigues	"
33. C. N. Bajpai	"	72. Smt. S. Paranjpe	"
34. C. D. Barfivala	"	73. P. D. Patil	"
35. R. N. Balbudhe †	"	74. Ratanlal Mohanlal	"
36. Deviji Rattansey †	"	75. Ku. J. T. Sipahimalani †	"
37. I. B. Deshmukh	"	76. D. H. Sodhi †	"
38. M. B. Gaikwad †	"	77. H. D. Trivedi	"
39. S. K. Galwankar †	"	78. Vacant	"

*As on April 20, 1962.

†Members retiring on April 24, 1962.

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS/MAHALS ‡

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Ahmednagar Dist. ..	6,586	17,71,066	Buldana Dist. ..	3,751	10,62,391
Ahmednagar ..	585	2,44,717	Chikhali ..	924	2,58,802
Akola ..	575	1,17,771	Jalgaon ..	474	1,15,908
Jamkhed ..	337	73,036	Khamgaon ..	710	2,11,730
Karjat ..	560	98,883	Malkapur ..	651	2,39,942
Kopargaon ..	403	1,97,369	Mehkar ..	1,007	2,36,009
Newasa ..	480	1,16,649	Chanda Dist. ..	9,200	12,38,701
Parner ..	690	1,30,969	Brahmapuri ..	897	2,26,832
Pathardi ..	425	1,09,888	Chanda ..	1,174	2,96,832
Rahuri ..	419	1,16,585	Gadhchiroli ..	2,870	2,78,805
Sangamner ..	625	1,64,567	Rajura ..	776	89,521
Sheogaon ..	436	1,04,125	Sironcha ..	3,089	1,08,098
Shrigonda ..	618	1,17,719	Warora ..	1,282	2,38,613
Shrirampur ..	319	1,78,788			
Akola Dist. ..	4,095	11,85,676	Dhulia Dist. ..	5,030*	13,50,143
Akola ..	739	2,86,972	Akkalkuwa ..	672	57,356
Akot ..	550	1,92,481	Akrani ..	232	34,639
Balapur ..	530	1,48,155	Dhulia ..	751	2,98,762
Mangrulpir ..	616	1,36,493	Nandurbar ..	507	1,52,952
Murtajapur ..	610	1,74,096	Nawapur ..	422	1,05,741
Washim ..	1,046	2,47,477	Sakri ..	926	1,85,408
Amravati Dist. ..	4,723	12,31,622	Shahada ..	447	1,55,473
Achalapur ..	490	2,09,166	Snirpur ..	756	1,23,755
Amravati ..	833	3,82,372	Sindkheda ..	494	1,72,357
Chandur ..	694	1,96,846	Taloda ..	198	63,700
Daryapur ..	505	1,74,092	Greater Bombay		
Melghat ..	1,546	72,522	Dist. ..	186	41,46,491
Morsi ..	623	1,96,624	Andheri ..	66	
Aurangabad Dist. ..	6,314	15,31,457	Bombay City ..	25	
Ambad ..	874	1,89,273	Borivali ..	98	
Aurangabad ..	666	2,21,930	Jalgaon Dist. ..	4,575	17,65,461
Bhokardan ..	490	1,20,516	Amalner ..	325	1,62,869
Gangapur ..	511	1,11,679	Bhadgaon ..	197	65,472
Jafferabad ..	321	58,908	Bhusaval ..	329	1,89,677
Jalna ..	771	2,25,709	Chalisgaon ..	460	1,67,897
Kannad ..		1,26,947	Chopda ..	368	1,28,695
Khuldabad ..	175	42,777	Edlabad ..	250	62,840
Paithan ..	567	1,22,912	Erandol ..	369	1,50,934
Sillod ..		1,42,594	Jalgaon ..	320	1,91,482
Seogaon ..		33,368	Jamner ..	521	1,52,221
Vaijapur ..	623	1,34,844	Pachora ..	309	1,25,788
Bhandara Dist. ..	3,582	12,48,519	Parola ..	292	87,599
Bhandara ..	967	3,94,017	Raver ..	361	1,41,491
Gondia ..	1,105	4,95,016	Yawal ..	368	1,38,496
Sakoli ..	1,551	3,59,486	Kolaba Dist. ..	2,723	10,58,892
Bhir Dist. ..	4,268	10,01,105	Alibag ..	196	1,24,304
Ashti ..	581	1,07,739	Karjat ..	242	87,070
Bhir ..	582	1,59,859	Khalapur ..	157	53,385
Georai ..	618	1,35,611	Mahad ..	271	1,15,906
Kaij ..	692	1,64,058	Mangaon ..	363	1,24,455
Manjlegaon ..	595	1,43,865	Mhasla ..	134	38,916
Mominabad ..	639	1,99,138	Murud ..	133	44,472
Patoda ..	510	90,835	Panvel ..	215	1,15,516
			Pen ..	200	83,192
			Poladpur ..	188	38,749

‡ Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

*Approximate.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Roha	272	79,700	Parbhani Dist. ..	4,853	12,06,368
Shrivardhan ..	104	54,899	Basmath	482	1,40,171
Sudhagad	162	41,869	Gangakhed	630	1,64,940
Uran	75	56,459	Hingoli	730	1,59,504
Kolhapur Dist. ..	3,133	15,98,400	Jintur	669	1,40,835
Ajra	205	68,285	Kalamnuri	583	1,27,493
Bhavda	261	59,069	Parbhani	547	1,76,022
Bhudargad	253	78,641	Partur	588	1,33,852
Chandgad	394	93,448	Pathri	618	1,63,551
Gadhinglaj	192	1,27,644	Poona Dist.	6,033	24,65,080
Hatkanangale ..	235	2,26,516	Ambegaon	402	1,18,844
Kagal	212	1,28,852	Baramati	540	1,73,883
Karvir	262	3,47,299	Bhor	325	95,387
Panhala	218	1,14,050	Dhond	516	1,28,454
Radhanagari ..	345	1,02,948	Haveli	515	2,48,618
Shahuwadi	407	1,00,518	Indapur	586	1,53,814
Shirol	204	1,51,130	Junnar	533	1,71,813
Nagpur Dist. ..	3,842	15,11,187	Khed	539	1,57,205
Katol	614	1,67,277	Maval	414	1,16,093
Nagpur	811	8,26,465	Mulshi	353	80,240
Ramtek	897	1,75,275	Poona City	68	7,21,134
Saoner	543	1,49,250	Purandhar	426	1,26,532
Umrer	969	1,92,920	Sirur	611	1,32,381
Nanded Dist.	3,918†	10,80,113	Vele	196	40,081
Biloli		1,76,022	Ratnagiri Dist. ..	5,013	18,24,343
Bhoker	399	88,101	Chiplun	434	1,70,527
Deglur		90,040	Dapoli	327	1,34,773
Hadgaon	601	1,37,718	Deogad	284	1,01,206
Kandhar	629	1,72,427	Guhagar	242	91,486
Kinawat		1,17,879	Kankavli	299	1,11,506
Mukhed	338	1,01,532	Khed	386	1,37,010
Nanded	395	1,96,394	Kudal	317	1,14,369
Nasik Dist.	6,021	18,54,396	Lanja	283	82,236
Baglan	629	1,53,517	Malvan	256	1,27,684
Chandor	370	96,936	Mandangad	160	50,522
Dindori	496	1,12,121	Rajapur	496	1,52,418
Igatpuri	377	1,13,226	Ratnagiri	358	1,68,003
Kalwan	431	99,629	Sangameshwar ..	499	1,56,952
Malegaon	754	3,13,497	Sawantwadi	516	1,39,011
Nandgaon	431	1,21,258	Vengurla	127	86,640
Nasik	525	3,26,158	Sangli Dist.	3,297	12,29,640
Niphad	417	1,55,031	Jath	874	1,38,861
Peint	342	68,427	Khanapur	846	2,23,310
Sinnar	517	1,33,063	Miraj	611	3,72,839
Surgana	316	58,197	Shirala	246	89,827
Yeola	409	1,03,336	Tasgaon	446	2,02,462
Osmanabad Dist. ..	5,528	14,75,044	Walwa	300	2,02,341
Ahmedpur	609	1,65,267	Satara Dist.	4,041	14,27,020
Bhoom	339	72,858	Jaoli	345	80,062
Kalam	474	1,26,844	Karad	406	2,51,221
Latur	420	1,42,988	Khandala	203	63,156
Nilanga	536	1,62,798	Khatav	509	1,55,715
Omerga	576	1,62,452	Koregaon	365	1,38,574
Osmanabad	445	1,39,749	Mahabaleshwar ..	87	24,359
Owasa	468	1,22,792	Man	556	99,448
Parenda	406	88,266	Patan	514	1,80,416
Tuljapur	605	1,18,530	Phaltan	456	1,40,014
Udgir	632	1,72,540	Satara	353	1,90,363
			Wai	229	1,03,692

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Sholapur Dist.	5,813	18,58,512	Murbad	347	84,373
Akkalkot	537	1,74,680	Palghar	422	1,78,276
Barsi	628	2,20,876	Shahpur	635	1,13,145
Karmala	622	1,28,688	Talasari (Mahal)	—	43,068
Madha	597	1,56,081	Thana	84	1,85,368
Malsiras	588	1,65,879	Wada	284	70,204
Mangalwedha	441	89,071			
Mohol	550	1,22,963	Wardha Dist.	2,429	6,31,367
North Sholapur	284	4,05,735	Arvi	890	1,76,537
Pandharpur	498	1,53,978	Hinganghat	729	1,67,067
Sangola	610	1,28,036	Wardha	815	2,87,763
South Sholapur	462	1,12,525			
Thana Dist.	3,654*	16,53,327	Yeotmal Dist.	5,246	10,97,973
Bassein	203	1,66,007	Darwha	1,078	2,54,913
Bhivandi	264	1,65,054	Kelapur	1,086	1,96,712
Dahanu	372	1,58,979	Pusad	1,285	2,65,099
Jawhar	310	82,417	Wani	862	1,73,300
Kalyan	279	3,59,286	Yeotmal	908	2,07,949
Mokhada	242	47,150			

*Approximate.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	7,48.46	7,13.08	11,41.63
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,41.61	6,74.08	12,03.20
Estate Duty	35.00	35.00	35.00
Land Revenue (net)	6,92.85	6,89.42	7,00.00
State Excise Duties	65.71	1,18.68	1,18.73
Stamps	5,30.00	5,49.60	5,50.00
Forest	5,23.95	5,59.64	5,88.61
Registration	39.43	39.71	42.00
Taxes on Vehicles	4,14.38	5,52.49	5,52.26
Sales Tax	31,97.87	34,47.09	36,00.02
Other Taxes and Duties	9,02.00	11,46.54	10,12.00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,09.23	92.07	1,51.32
Debt Services	4,35.50	3,74.89	8,89.01
Civil Administration	8,00.44	8,55.85	8,81.46
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements(net)	3,24.49	1,38.71	79.31
Electricity Schemes	10.07	10.65	30.00
Miscellaneous(net)	6,24.94	5,45.31	2,18.81
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust- ments between Central and State Govern- ments	10,47.90	10,45.38	14,54.14
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	—	—	—
Extraordinary	—	(—) 5.72	2.88
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	110,61.83	115,82.47	132,50.38
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	11,37.03	13,23.78	12,12.25
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,92.94	2,89.75	4,03.40
Debt Services (net)	9,76.28	12,06.91	17,54.99
General Administration	7,32.93	8,68.81	6,94.03
Administration of Justice	2,15.66	2,11.88	2,26.04
Jails	1,01.63	1,05.46	1,00.06
Police	10,74.70	10,69.13	11,36.59
Ports and Pilotage	27.50	15.94	22.65
Scientific Departments	18.32	16.74	19.19
Education	22,23.16	24,17.28	22,27.81
Medical	5,98.82	6,46.61	6,72.41
Public Health	3,07.77	3,49.00	3,16.90
Agriculture	2,51.34	3,24.01	3,40.16
Animal Husbandry	1,09.26	1,05.35	1,06.37
Co-operation	1,54.74	2,16.74	2,23.87
Industries and Supplies	1,59.65	1,59.46	1,34.63
Miscellaneous Departments	5,26.95	5,51.21	6,19.72
Electricity Schemes	0.66	0.88	25.46
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,60.30	6,66.27	6,97.34
Miscellaneous	10,32.80	15,69.30	20,80.68
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,66.20	4,80.20	4,30.25
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	110,68.54	126,48.71	134,44.80
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 6.71	(—) 10,66.24	(—) 1,94.42

MYSORE

Area: 74,191 sq. miles
Principal language: Kannada

Population : 2,35,47,081

Capital : Bangalore

Governor: His Highness Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
S.R. Kanthi	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Finance, Legislature and Education.
M.V. Krishnappa	Revenue, Excise and Prohibition, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary and Milk Supply.
M. V. Rama Rao	Development, Rural Local Administration, Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Town Planning, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing, Law excluding Legislature and Labour.
R.M. Patil	Home and Tourism.
Smt. Yosodharamma Dasappa	Social Welfare.
K.Mallappa	Commerce and Industries and the Mysore Government Insurance Department.
K. Nagappa Alva	Public Health and Medical.
Veerendra Patil	Roads and Buildings, Ports, Irrigation and Power and Road Transport Corporation.
B. Rachaiah	Agriculture, Co-operation, and Forests.

Deputy Ministers

Abdul Gaffar	Finance.
Maqsood Ali Khan	Mines and Geology.

Chief Secretary

R. J. Rebello

MYSORE HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	N. Srinivasa Rao
Puisne Judges	H. Hombe Gowda, A.R. Somanatha Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, K.S. Hegde, A. Narayana Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, B.M. Kalagate, G.K. V. Govind Bhatt, Mir Iqbal Hussain, T.K. Tukol.
Advocate-General	G. R. Ethirajulu Naidu

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	K.N. Padmanabhaiah
Members	Pampan Gowda, K.R. Marudevegowda

*As on June 1, 1962.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: B. Vaikunta Baliga

Deputy Speaker: A.R. Panchagavi

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Afzalpur : Anna Rao Ganamukhi (Con.) | 45. Chintamani : M.C. Anjaneya Reddy (Ind.) |
| 2. Aland (R) : Devappa Shyamanna (Con.) | 46. Chitradurga : H. C. Boraiah (Con.) |
| 3. Anekal: R.K. Prasad (Con.) | 47. Chitapur : Smt. Vijaya Raghavender Rao (Con.) |
| 4. Ankola : Shankara Pundalika Shet (Con.) | 48. Coondapur : S. S. Kolke Bail (Con.) |
| 5. Arkalgud : G.A. Thimmappa Gowda (Con.) | 49. Cubbonpet : B. Nanjappa (Ind.) |
| 6. Arsikere: P.B. Bommanna (PSP) | 50. Davangere : Kondajji Basappa (Con.) |
| 7. Athani : P.B. Pawar (Con.) | 51. Devanahalli (R) : R. Muniswamaiah (Con.) |
| 8. Badami : V. H. Patil (Con.) | 52. Deodurg : Sharanappa (Con.) |
| 9. Bagalkot : S. Nijalingappa (Con.) | 53. Dharwar : H.M. Dasanakoppa (Con.) |
| 10. Bagepalli (R) : B. Subbarayappa (Con.) | 54. Doddaballapur : G. Rame Gowda (Ind.) |
| 11. Bagewadi : Smt. Sushilabai Hira Chand Shah (Con.) | 55. Gadag : K.P. Gadag (Con.) |
| 12. Baindur : Y. Manjaiah Shetty (Con.) | 56. Gandasi : H.R. Keshavamurthy (PSP) |
| 13. Bangalore South (R): Munichinnappa (Ind.) | 57. Gandhinagar : Smt. Nagaratnamma Hiremath (Con.) |
| 14. Bangarapet : E. Narayana Gowda (Ind.) | 58. Gangavati: T. Rangadeva Rayalu (Con.) |
| 15. Bannur : S. Siddaiah (PSP) | 59. Gouribidanur : R. N. Lakshminpathi (Ind.) |
| 16. Baradol (R) : J.L. Kabadi (Con.) | 60. Gokak I : K. N. Appaiah (Con.) |
| 17. Basavanagudi : M. Krishnappa (Con.) | 61. Gokak II : A. R. Panchagavi (Con.) |
| 18. Belgaum I : V. S. Patil (Ind.) | 62. Gubbi : V.M. Dev (Ind.) |
| 19. Belgaum II : N. O. Somaji (Ind.) | 63. Gulbarga : G. B. Namoshi (Ind.-CPI) |
| 20. Belgaum City : B. R. Suntankar (Ind.) | 64. Guledgud : K. P. Pattana Shetty (Con.) |
| 21. Bellary : T. G. Satyanarayana Setty (Con.) | 65. Gundlupet : Smt. K. S. Nagaratnamma (Ind.) |
| 22. Belur (R) : B. H. Lakshmanaiah (Con.) | 66. Gurmitakal : V.G. Sayanna (Ind.-SWA) |
| 23. Belthangady : B. Vaikunta Baliga (Speaker) | 67. Hadagalli : Angadi Channabasappa (PSP) |
| 24. Bhadravathi : T. D. Devendrappa (Con.) | 68. Hangal : G. N. Desai (Con.) |
| 25. Bhalki : Bhimanna Shivalingappa (Con.) | 69. Harapanahalli : Sirasappa Ijari (Con.) |
| 26. Bidar : Maqsood Ali Khan (Con.) | 70. Harihar : Ganji Veerappa (Con.) |
| 27. Bijapur : R. S. Navadgi (Con.) | 71. Hassan : Smt. Yashodaramma Dasappa (Con.) |
| 28. Bilgi : R. M. Desai (Con.) | 72. Haveri : B. V. Magavi (Con.) |
| 29. Biligere : D. M. Siddaiah (Con.) | 73. Heggadadevanakote (R) : R. Peeranna (Ind.-SWA) |
| 30. Brahmar : S.D. Samrajya (Con.) | 74. Hebbur : K. Lakkappa (PSP) |
| 31. Broadway : Abdul Gaffar (Con.) | 75. Hirekerur : G. B. Shankara Rao (Con.) |
| 32. Byadagi : Smt. Siddama Mailar (Con.) | 76. Hiriur : V. Masiyappa (Con.) |
| 33. Challakere : B. L. Gowda (PSP) | 77. Holalkere (R) : G. Duggappa (Con.) |
| 34. Chamarajanagar : M. C. Basappa (Con.) | 78. Holenarasipur : H. D. Deve Gowda (Ind.) |
| 35. Chamarajapet : R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.) | 79. Honawar : J. H. Shamsuddin (Con.) |
| 36. Chandrasekharapura: N. Hutchmasti Gowda (Con.) | 80. Honnali : Parameswarappa (PSP) |
| 37. Channapatna : B.J. Linge Gowda (Con.) | 81. Hosadurga : G. T. Rangappa (PSP) |
| 38. Chennagiri : Kundur Rudrappa (Con.) | 82. Hoskote : B. Channabyre Gowda (Ind.-SWA) |
| 39. Chickballapur : C.V. Venkatarayappa (Ind.) | 83. Hospet : Smt. Murari Kamalamma Sriramulu (PSP) |
| 40. Chikmagalur : Smt. B. L. Subbamma (Con.) | 84. Hubli : M. R. Patil (Con.) |
| 41. Chicknaikanahalli : C. H. Lingadevaru (Con.) | 85. Hubli City : Rajesab Koppal (Con.) |
| 42. Chickpet : Y. Ramachandra (Con.) | 86. Hukeri : S. S. Patil (Con.) |
| 43. Chikodi : M. B. Setty (Ind.) | 87. Hulsur : Babu Rao (Ind.) |
| 44. Chincholi : Veerendra Patil (Con.) | 88. Humnabad : Gopal Rao Mudbe (Con.) |
| | 89. Hungund : S. R. Kanthi (Con.) |
| | 90. Hunsur : D. Devaraj Urs (Con.) |
| | 91. Indi : G. O. Patil (Ind.) |
| | 92. Jagalur (R) : M.N. Krishna Singh (Con.) |

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Independent (Ind.).

93. *Jamkhandi* : B. D. Jatti (Con.)
94. *Jewargi* : Neelakantappa Sharanappa (Con.)
95. *Kadur* : G. Marulappa (Ind.)
96. *Kagawad* : S. V. Patil (Con.)
97. *Kalaghatgi* : P. M. Hasabai (Con.)
98. *Kalgi* : S. Rudrappa (Con.)
99. *Kalmala* : Smt. Nagamma (Con.)
100. *Kalyani* : Smt. Annapurna Bai Ragate (Con.)
101. *Kamalapur* : Smt. Lalithabai Chandra-shekhar (Con.)
102. *Kanakapura* : S. Kariappa (Ind.)
103. *Karkal* : Dayanand R. Kalle (PSP)
104. *Karwar* : B. P. Kadam (Ind.)
105. *Kaup* : Bhaskara Shetty (PSP)
106. *Khanapur* : L. B. Birje (Ind.)
107. *Kirugavalu* : M. Mallikarjunaswamy (Con.)
108. *Kolar* : P. Venkatagiriappa (Ind.)
109. *Kolar Gold Fields (R)* : S. Rajagopal (Ind.-CPI)
110. *Kollegal (R)* : B. Basavaiah (Con.)
111. *Koppal* : M. S. Patil (Con.)
112. *Koratagere (R)* : R. Chennigaramaiah (Con.)
113. *Krishnarajanagar* : K. S. Gowdaiah (Ind.)
114. *Krishnarajapet* : N. Nanje Gowda (Ind.)
115. *Kudligi (R)* : V. Nagappa (Ind.)
116. *Kumta* : Smt. V. M. Vasanthalatha (Con.)
117. *Kundgol* : T. K. Kambli (Con.)
118. *Kunigal* : Andanayya (Ind.)
119. *Kurugodu* : Allam Karibasappa (Con.)
120. *Kushtagi* : K. Bhimarao (Ind.)
121. *Lingsugur* : L. Gurappa (Ind.)
122. *Maddur* : S. M. Krishna (Ind.)
123. *Madhugiri* : T. S. Shivanna (PSP)
124. *Magadi* : C. R. Range Gowda (PSP)
125. *Malavalli* : G. Made Gowda (Con.)
126. *Malleswaram* : K. Devaiah (Ind.)
127. *Malur* : S. V. Rame Gowda (Ind.)
128. *Mandya* : J. Devaiah (Ind.)
129. *Mangalore I* : M. Srinivasa Naik (Con.)
130. *Mangalore II* : A. Krishna Shetty (Ind.-CPI)
131. *Manvi* : Smt. Basavarajeswari (Con.)
132. *Mercara* : K. Mallappa (Con.)
133. *Molakalmuru* : S. H. Basanna (Con.)
134. *Mudabidri (R)* : Gopala Salenna (Ind.-SWA.)
135. *Muddebihal* : S. N. Guraddi (Con.)
136. *Mudigere (R)* : K. H. Ranganath (PSP)
137. *Mudhol* : N. K. Nayaka (Con.)
138. *Mulbagal (R)* : J. Narayanappa (Con.)
139. *Mundargi* : C. S. Hulkoti (Con.)
140. *Mysore* : K. Puttaswamy (Con.)
141. *Mysore City* : K. S. Suryanarayana Rao (Con.)
142. *Mysore City North* : B. K. Puttaiah (PSP)
143. *Nagamangala* : T. N. Madappa Gowda (Ind.)
144. *Nanjangud* : N. Rachiah (Con.)
145. *Nargund* : A. S. Patil (Con.)
146. *Navalgund* : R. M. Patil (Con.)
147. *Nelamangala (R)* : K. S. Prabhakar (Con.)
148. *Nipani* : G. K. Manavi (Ind.)
149. *Pandavapura* : Neelegowda (Con.)
150. *Palya* : G. Venkata Gowda (Ind.)
151. *Panemangalore* : K. Nagappa Alva (Con.)
152. *Parasgad* : V. S. Thimmareddy (Con.)
153. *Pavagada (R)* : R. Kenchappa (Con.)
154. *Periyapatna* : K. M. Devaiah (Con.)
155. *Puttur* : K. Venkataramana Gowda (Con.)
156. *Raibag (R)* : S. B. Shedraya (Con.)
157. *Raichur* : M. Ghouse Mohiuddin (Con.)
158. *Ramanagaram* : T. Madaiah Gowda (Con.)
159. *Ramadurg* : R. S. Patil (Con.)
160. *Ranibennur (R)* : Smt. Yallawwa Sambrani (Con.)
161. *Robertsonpet* : D. Venkataramayya (Con.)
162. *Ron* : A. J. Doddameti (Con.)
163. *Sadalga* : S. S. Patil (Con.)
164. *Sakleshpur* : S. A. Vasanna Setty (Con.)
165. *Sagar* : V. S. Lakhmikanappa (Con.)
166. *Sampagaon I* : V. C. Shankarappa (Con.)
167. *Sampagaon II* : M. N. Naganoor (Con.)
168. *Sandur* : M. Y. Ghorpade (Con.)
169. *Sankeshwar (R)* : Smt. Bogale Champabai (Con.)
170. *Santpur (R)* : P. Dhondiba (Con.)
171. *Santhemarahalli (R)* : B. Rachaiah (Con.)
172. *Serum (R)* : J. P. Sarwesh (Ind.)
173. *Shahpur* : M. Virupakshaiah (Ind.-SWA)
174. *Shiggaon* : P. S. Thavare (Con.)
175. *Shikaripur (R)* : Veerappa (Con.)
176. *Shimoga* : Smt. Ratnamma Madhavarao (Con.)
177. *Shirahatti* : K. S. Veeraiah (Ind.-SWA)
178. *Shiruguppa* : C. M. Revanasiddaiah (Ind.-SWA)
179. *Shorapur* : P. Krishnanppanayaka (Ind.-SWA)
180. *Sidlaghatta* : S. Avala Reddy (Con.)
181. *Sindgi* : C. M. Desai (Con.)
182. *Sindhanur* : B. Basawant Rao (Con.)
183. *Sira* : C. J. Mukkannappa (Ind.)
184. *Sirsi* : Ramakrishna Hegde (Con.)
185. *Solur* : Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)
186. *Sravanabelagola* : S. Shivappa (PSP)
187. *Sringeri* : Kadidal Manjappa (Con.)
188. *Srinivasapur* : G. Narayana Gowda (Con.)
189. *Srirangapatna* : A. G. Bandi Gowda (Con.)
190. *Sullia (R)* : Subbaiah Naik (Con.)
191. *Surathkal* : Sanjeevanatha Aitala (PSP)
192. *Talikot* : G. N. Patil (Con.)
193. *Tartkere* : T. R. Parameswariah (Con.)
194. *Thirthahalli* : S. Gopala Gowda (Ind.-SP)
195. *Tiptur* : K. P. Revanasiddappa (PSP)
196. *Tikota* : B. M. Patil (Con.)
197. *T. Narasipur* : M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)
198. *Tumkur* : Smt. G. C. Bhageerathamma (Con.)
199. *Turuvekere* : B. Hutche Gowda (PSP)
200. *Udipi* : M. Madhvaraja (Con.)
201. *Ulsoor* : Smt. Grace Tucker (Con.)

202. *Uttarahalli* : J. Srinivasa Reddy (Ind.)
 203. *Virajpet* : A. P. Appanna (Con.)
 204. *Virupakshipura* : K. L. Shivalinge Gowda (Con.)
 205. *Yadgir* : Bhojaraja (Ind.)
 206. *Yelahanka (R)* : Y. Ramakrishna (Con.)
 207. *Yelburga* : V. Eerappa (Ind.)
 208. *Yeshwantapura* : K. V. Byre Gowda (Con.)
 209. *Nominated* : B.F. D' Mellow.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : K. V. Narasappa

Deputy Chairman : B. G. Deshpande

1. Smt. Abbasia Begum Mecci	Legislative Assembly	33. K. V. Narasappa†	Local Authorities
2. C.S. Balakrishna Gowda	"	34. S. Narasapaya	"
3. H. Bassappa	"	35. G. B. Patil	"
4. K.S. Channappa	"	36. K. Rangappa†	"
5. B. Chikannaswamy	"	37. D.C. Shaht†	"
6. M.P. Eswarappa	"	38. K. T. Shamaiah Gowda	"
7. G. V. Hallikere	"	39. M.T. Srikantiah	"
8. K. Kanthappa Shetty	"	40. R. Subbanna†	"
9. Manik Rao Phulekar	"	41. S. H. Thammaiah	"
10. G. K. Mogali†	"	42. C. H. Venkataramanappa†	"
11. Motensar Hegde Timmappa Manjappa	"	43. G.V. Anjanappa	Graduates
12. M. Mukunda†	"	44. Balkrishna Gangadharrao Deshpande†	"
13. K. M. Nanjundappa†	"	45. Smt. M.R. Lakshamma	"
14. Narayanappa Konda	"	46. V. C. Pavate	"
15. S.S. Narayana Murthy	"	47. M.V. Rama Rao	"
16. Raghavendrchar Jagirdar†	"	48. M.L. Sreekantiah†	"
17. S.C. Sooryanarayana Chetty†	"	49. B.V. Banumaiah	Teachers
18. Smt. S. Veeramma†	"	50. Keshav Rao Nitturkar	"
19. V. Venkatappa	"	51. B.B. Mamadapur†	"
20. Vacant	"	52. S. Mukunda Rao	"
21. Vacant	"	53. V. R. Naidu	"
22. Ayyangonda Lingana Gowda	Local Authorities	54. M.P.L. Sastry†	"
23. Azeez Sait	"	55. K. Balakrishna Rao†	Nominated
24. K. Channabasavana Goud	"	56. S. Champa	"
25. S. Channiah	"	57. Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar	"
26. V. S. Chatnalli	"	58. S.C. Nandimath†	"
27. S. C. Edket†	"	59. Ramachandra Rao Junge	"
28. Haranahalli Ramaswamy	"	60. L. Ramiah†	"
29. L. H. Hire Goudar†	"	61. Smt. Sumitrabai Tatyasaheb Nimbalkar	"
30. H. F. Kattimani	"	62. Syed Abdul Rahman	"
31. T. N. Kempahonniah	"	63. Tejsingh Rathod	"
32. P. M. Nadgouda	"		

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS†

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Bangalore Dist. ..	3,081	25,05,598	Devanahalli ..	226	1,03,002
Anekal	203	1,12,117	Dodballapur ..	312	1,30,748
Bangalore Corporation	26	9,07,627	Hoskote ..	260	1,25,423
Bangalore North ..	163	38,427	Kanakapura ..	589	1,98,053
Bangalore South ..	229	56,702	Magadi ..	358	1,58,129
Channapatna ..	206	1,48,174	Nelamangala ..	256	1,15,792
			Ramanagaram ..	244	1,10,743

*As on May 1, 1962.

†Members retiring on May 13, 1962.

‡Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Belgaum Dist.	5,162	19,79,244	Dharwar Dist.	5,303	19,50,540
Athani ..	744	2,26,945	Byadgi ..	168	70,643
Belgaum ..	394	3,43,429	Dharwar ..	430	1,92,534
Chikodi ..	479	3,15,290	Gadag ..	413	1,72,774
Gokak ..	596	2,14,902	Hangal ..	299	1,17,346
Hukeri ..	382	1,95,659	Haveri ..	402	1,49,972
Khanapur ..	675	1,28,196	Hirekerur ..	310	1,24,484
Parasgad ..	611	1,50,667	Hubli ..	290	2,50,765
Raibagh ..	372	1,15,730	Kalghatgi ..	259	67,923
Ramdurg ..	470	1,09,329	Kundgol ..	235	82,089
Sampgaon ..	435	1,79,097	Mundargi ..	336	60,055
Bellary Dist.	3,825	9,14,284	Nargund ..	176	42,547
Bellary ..	652	2,03,269	Navalgund ..	418	96,453
Hadagalli ..	587	1,10,562	Ranebennur ..	362	1,48,299
Harpanahalli ..	611	1,28,776	Ron ..	476	1,50,229
Hospet ..	384	1,54,259	Shiggaon ..	544	1,24,256
Kudligi ..	703	1,33,374	Shirhatti ..	367	1,00,171
Mallapuram ..		28,456	Gulbarga Dist.	6,348	13,91,845
Sandur ..	481	67,762	Afzalpur ..	514	89,343
Siruguppa ..	403	87,426	Aland ..	678	1,60,391
Bidar Dist.	2,072	6,56,590	Chincholi ..	609	1,07,782
Bhalki ..	589	1,75,550	Chitapur ..	691	1,73,699
Bidar ..	420	1,73,234	Gulbarga ..	664	2,28,967
Humnabad ..	592	1,90,201	Jevargi (Andola) ..	746	1,09,390
Santpur (Aurad) ..	456	1,17,605	Seram ..	365	90,460
Bijapur Dist.	5,690	16,58,453	Shahpur ..	627	1,33,920
Badami ..	527	1,56,243	Shorapur ..	711	1,37,206
Bagalkot ..	352	1,20,835	Yadgir ..	666	1,60,687
Bagewadi ..	764	1,64,126	Hassan Dist.	2,638	8,93,379
Bijapur ..	1,028	2,47,315	Alur ..	164	48,425
Bilgi ..	327	68,175	Arkalgud ..	265	1,06,487
Hungund ..	512	1,60,196	Arsikere ..	479	1,67,702
Indi ..	854	1,76,021	Belur ..	310	1,02,204
Jamkhandi ..	450	1,68,621	Chennarayapatna ..	404	1,40,607
Muddebihal ..	570	1,34,641	Hassan ..	357	1,61,178
Mudhol ..	349	99,455	Hole Narsipur ..	232	89,165
Sindgi ..	830	1,62,825	Manjarabad ..	407	77,611
Chikmagalur Dist.	2,787	5,95,849	Kolar Dist.	3,188	12,91,222
Chikmagalur ..	644	1,41,931	Bagepalli ..	361	84,107
Kadur ..	554	1,51,734	Bangarpet ..	237	1,09,472
Koppa ..	335	62,811	Chikballapur ..	249	91,958
Mudigere ..	365	74,021	Chintamani ..	313	1,26,263
Narasimharajapura ..	314	33,376	Gauribidnur ..	339	1,48,740
Sringeri ..	45	14,747	Gudibanda ..	87	27,042
Tarikere ..	466	1,17,229	Kolar ..	305	1,54,677
Chitradurga Dist.	4,185	10,94,128	Kolar Gold Fields City	30	1,46,200
Challakere ..	854	1,52,151	Malur ..	249	1,01,596
Chitradurga ..	477	1,71,192	Mulbagal ..	316	1,12,710
Davangere ..	366	1,87,948	Sidlaghatta ..	265	90,135
Harihar ..	184	82,286	Srinivasapur ..	321	98,322
Hiriyur ..	647	1,31,220	Mandya Dist.	1,924	8,98,553
Holakere ..	419	1,14,079	Krishnarajpet ..	352	1,28,963
Hosadurga ..	517	1,11,022	Maddur ..	238	1,51,029
Jagalur ..	377	82,830	Malavalli ..	307	1,56,710
Molakalmuru ..	295	61,400	Mandya ..	277	1,83,299
Coorg Dist.	1,587	3,21,516	Nagamangala ..	402	1,11,253
Mercara ..	566	79,159	Pandavapura ..	214	87,418
Somwarpet ..	386	1,09,199	Srirangapatna ..	143	79,881
Virajpet ..	638	1,33,158			

Unit	Area in Sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in Sq. miles	Popula- tion
Mysore Dist. ..	4,617	16,69,874	Sindhnoor	628	96,962
Chamarajnagar ..	479	1,92,966	Yelburga	545	1,16,461
Gundlupet ..	355	1,17,475	Shimoga Dist. ..	4,066	10,14,723
Heggadevanakote	706	98,112	Bhadravati	257	1,30,810
Hunsur	342	1,01,102	Chennagiri	458	1,45,590
Kollegal	1,076	1,78,255	Honnali	338	1,07,475
Krishnarajnagar ..	231	1,32,300	Hosanagar	539	59,354
Mysore City ..	14	2,53,524	Sagar	749	1,55,141
Mysore	303	1,14,029	Shikaripur	342	1,01,373
Nanjangud	372	1,89,404	Shimoga	409	1,35,182
Periapatna	333	94,841	Sorab	412	92,837
T. Narsipur	223	1,52,977	Thirthahalli	483	86,961
Yelandur	104	44,889			
North Kanara Dist.	3,965	6,89,392	South Kanara Dist	3,249	15,62,699
Ankola	348	57,030	Bantwal	} 664	1,79,136
Bhatkal	129	58,389	Belathangadi ..		1,06,454
Haliyal	315	62,533	Coondapur	600	1,95,173
Honavar	278	90,060	Karkal	629	1,81,702
Karwar	284	91,379	Mangalore	228	3,92,227
Kumta	235	87,697	Puttur	760	1,82,049
Mundgod	257	26,815	Udipi	357	3,25,958
Siddapur	333	61,556			
Sirsi	556	88,648	Tumkur Dist. ..	4,096	13,66,722
Supa	732	34,384	Chiknaikanhalli ..	413	1,15,954
Yellapur	508	30,901	Gubbi	466	1,47,150
Raichur Dist. ..	5,508	10,92,470	Koratagere	256	89,386
Deodrug	595	1,03,542	Kunigal	383	1,55,392
Gangavati	514	1,12,141	Madhugiri	422	1,53,824
Koppal	542	1,30,369	Pavagada	523	1,17,138
Kushtagi	536	1,05,740	Sira	584	1,53,983
Lingsugur	739	1,34,983	Tiptur	303	1,14,646
Manvi	749	1,19,500	Tumkur	403	2,17,654
Raichur	588	1,72,772	Turuvekere	305	1,01,595

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	3,73·38	3,98·70	5,67·64
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,96·26	5,46·15	5,35·00
Estate Duty	16·92	22·65	23·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	55·63	56·00	56·00
Land Revenue (net)	4,84·54	4,94·55	4,90·00
State Excise Duties	2,95·11	2,74·55	2,74·58
Stamps	2,18·00	2,26·27	2,31·43
Forest	6,92·93	7,50·51	8,00·00
Registration	32·80	34·85	35·81
Taxes on Vehicles	3,65·00	4,49·00	5,23·00
Sales Tax	9,21·14	9,69·15	10,10·00
Other Taxes and Duties	2,38·87	2,39·93	2,41·07
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	93·29	1,02·40	54·96
Debt Services	6,05·83	6,52·78	6,73·94
Civil Administration	21,72·67	22,06·06	25,01·60
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	42·30	47·70	47·20
Miscellaneous (net)	8,13·69	3,81·06	1,24·75
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	18,19·95	16,94·95	17,80·88
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	97,38·31	95,47·26	99,70·86
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	8,78·74	8,59·64	8,99·90
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,28·34	5,24·85	3,74·23
Debt Services (net)	7,76·03	8,65·07	8,56·61
General Administration	2,78·95	2,78·08	2,75·46
Administration of Justice	99·12	95·52	1,08·34
Jails	50·57	45·54	44·15
Police	4,05·12	3,75·79	4,06·35
Ports and Pilotage	4·30	3·62	3·89
Scientific Departments	15·82	16·00	17·30
Education	16,45·00	16,25·87	17,75·03
Medical	3,32·90	2,97·78	3,32·01
Public Health	2,71·23	2,41·90	3,35·78
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,58·49	3,33·72	4,05·98
Animal Husbandry	1,23·80	93·67	1,18·38
Co-operation	69·63	55·92	70·41
Industries	18,31·81	18,50·01	20,72·79
Miscellaneous Departments	8,76·79	4,81·76	1,91·06
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,12·92	11,07·80	11,71·00
Miscellaneous	5,29·55	5,33·01	5,31·79
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,80·72	2,72·79	3,03·03
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,01,69·83	99,58·34	1,02,93·49
SURPLUS(+) DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 4,31·52	(—) 4,11·08	(—) 3,22·63

ORISSA

Area: 60,162 sq. miles
Principal language: Oriya

Population: 1,75,65,645

Capital: Bhubaneswar

Governor: Y. N. Sukthankar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Bijayanand Patnaik	.. Chief Minister, Finance, Co-operation, Forests, Industries, Irrigation and Electricity, Planning and Commerce (Port).
Biren Mitra	.. Political and Services, Local Self-Government, Development and National Extension Service, Gram Panchayats and Law.
Sadasiba Tripathy ..	.. Revenue and Excise.
Pabitra Mohan Pradhan ..	.. Education, Agriculture and Tribal and Rural Welfare.
Nilamani Routray ..	.. Home, Commerce, Labour and Supply.
P. V. Jaganatha Rao ..	.. Health and Animal Husbandry.
Harihar Singh Mardaraj ..	.. Roads and Buildings and Transport.

Chief Secretary

B. Sivaraman

ORISSA HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	.. R. L. Narasimham
Puisne Judges	.. S. B. Barman, Raj Kishore Das, G. K. Misra
Advocate-General	.. D. Sahu

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	.. G. B. Misra
Members	.. M. L. Pandit, B. C. Pattnaik

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Lingaraj Panigrahi

Deputy Speaker : Lokanath Misra

1. Anandpur (R) : Makar Seth (Con.)	16. Banpur : Raghunath Misra (GP)
2. Angul : Kumud Singh (Con.)	17. Baramba : Bidyadhar Nayak (Con.)
3. Aska : Lokanath Misra (Con.)	18. Bargarh : Gananath Pradhan (Ind.)
4. Athamalik : K. Panigrahi (GP)	19. Baripada : Santosh Kumar Sahu (Con.)
5. Athgarh : Achutananda Das (Ind.)	20. Basta : Maheswar Baug (PSP)
6. Attabira : Dalaganjan Chhuria (Con.)	21. Basudevpur : Nilamani Routroy (Con.)
7. Aul : S. N. Bhanja Deo (Con.)	22. Begunia : Gangadhar Paikray (CPI)
8. Bahalda : Sonaram Soren (Con.)	23. Berchana : Dhananjaya Lenka (Con.)
9. Baisinga : Arjun Patra (PSP)	24. Berhampur : Sisir Kumar Narendradeo (Ind.)
10. Balasore : Bijoy Krushna De (Con.)	25. Bhadrak : Nityananda Mahapatra (Ind.)
11. Balikuda : Bipin Behari Das (Con.)	26. Bhanjanagar : Moguni Charan Pradhan (Con.)
12. Balipatna : Gopinath Bhoi (Con.)	
13. Balliguda : Dubara Podra (GP)	
14. Banki : Gokulanand Praharaj (PSP)	
15. Banjiriposi : Ishwar Chandra Nayak (Con.)	

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party of India (CPI); Ganatantra Parishad (GP); Independent (Ind.).

27. *Bhatli* : Smt. Saraswati Pradhan (Con.)
28. *Bhawanipatna* : Anchal Majhi (GP)
29. *Bhograi* : Pyari Mohan Das (PSP)
30. *Bhubaneswar* : Satyapriya Mohanty (Con.)
31. *Bijepur (R)* : Mohan Nag (Con.)
32. *Binajpur* : Chittaranjan Nayak (Con.)
33. *Binka* : Anantaram Nanda (GP)
34. *Bisra* : Premchand Bhagat (GP)
35. *Bissam-cuttack* : Biswanath Choudhury (GP)
36. *Bolangir* : Chandra Sekhar Singh (GP)
37. *Bonai (R)* : Hemendra Prasad Mohapatra (Con.)
38. *Boudh* : Anirudha Dipa (GP)
39. *Brahmagiri* : Gopabandhu Patra (Ind.)
40. *Brajrajnagar* : Prasanna Kumar Panda (CPI)
41. *Champura* : Gurucharan Naik (GP)
42. *Chandbali* : Bairagi Jena (Con.)
43. *Chatrapur* : Lakshman Mahapatra (CPI)
44. *Chaudwar* : Bijayanand Patnaik (Con.)
45. *Chhendipada* : Pada Nayak (Con.)
46. *Cuttack* : Biren Mitra (Con.)
47. *Cuttack -Sadar* : Laxman Mallick (Con.)
48. *Dabugam* : Jaganath Tripathy (Con.)
49. *Dasapalla* : Saheb Naik (Con.)
50. *Dhamnagar* : Muralidhar Jena (Con.)
51. *Dharmagarh* : Mukunda Naik (GP)
52. *Dharmasala* : Gadadhar Dutt (Con.)
53. *Deogarh* : Jayadeb Thakur (GP)
54. *Dhenkanal* : Smt. Ratnaprava Devi (GP)
55. *Digapahandi* : Raghunath Mahapatra (Con.)
56. *Dura* : P. V. Jaganatha Rao (Con.)
57. *Ersama* : Ratnamali Jena (Con.)
58. *Gondhia* : Kalia Dehuri (GP)
59. *Govindpur (R)* : Kanduri Charan Mallick (PSP)
60. *Gunupur* : Narasimho Patro (Con.)
61. *G. Udaigiri* : Sarangadhar Pradhan (Con.)
62. *Hingili* : Brindaban Nayak (Con.)
63. *Jagannath Prasad* : Udaya Nayak (Con.)
64. *Jagatsinghpur* : Priyanath Dey (Con.)
65. *Jaleswar* : Prasanna Kumar Pal (PSP)
66. *Jaipur East* : Santanu Kumar Das (Con.)
67. *Jaipur West* : Madanmohan Patnaik (Con.)
68. *Jashipur* : Mochiram Triya (Con.)
69. *Jeypore* : Raghunath Patnaik (Con.)
70. *Jharsuguda* : Vinod Bihari Bariha (Con.)
71. *Junagarh* : Maheshwar Naik (GP)
72. *Kakatpur* : Upendra Mahanty (Con.)
73. *Kamakshanagar* : Brundaban Tripathi (GP)
74. *Kantahanji* : R. N. Singh Deo (GP)
75. *Karanjia* : Prabhakar Behara (Con.)
76. *Kasipur* : Smt. Nabakumari Debi (GP)
77. *Katarbaga* : Bishnu Prasad Misra (GP)
78. *Keonjhar* : Janardhan Bhanj Deo (GP)
79. *Kendrapada* : Dhruva Charan Sahu (PSP)
80. *Khallikote* : Ramachandra Mardraj Deo (Con.)
81. *Khandapara* : Harihar Singh Mardraj (Con.)
82. *Khariar* : Anupsingh Deo (Con.)
83. *Khunta* : Prasanna Kumar Das (PSP)
84. *Khurda* : Banamali Patnaik (Con.)
85. *Kodala East* : Lingaraj Panigrahi (Speaker)
86. *Kodala West* : Banamali Maharana (PSP)
87. *Koksara* : Dayanidhi Naik (GP)
88. *Koraput* : T. Sanganna (Con.)
89. *Kotpad* : Mahadebo Bakria (Con.)
90. *Loisingha* : Ramprasad Misra (GP)
91. *Madanpur-Rampur* : Birakeshari Deo (GP)
92. *Mahanga* : Surendranath Patnaik (Con.)
93. *Malkangiri* : Guru Nayak (GP)
94. *Melchhamunda* : Sachidananda Padhi (Con.)
95. *Mohana (R)* : Biswanath Nayak (Con.)
96. *Muruda* : Sakila Soren (PSP)
97. *Nawapara* : Ghashiram Majhi (Ind.)
98. *Nayagarh* : Brundaban Chandra Singh (Con.)
99. *Nilgiri* : Rajendra Chandra Hari-chandan (GP)
100. *Nimapara* : Govinda Chandra Sethi (Con.)
101. *Nowrangpur (R)* : Miru Harijan (Con.)
102. *Padwa* : Ganeswar Mahapatra (Con.)
103. *Padmapur* : Bira Bikramaditya Singh (Con.)
104. *Pal-Lahara* : Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (Con.)
105. *Parlakimedi* : Nalla Kurma Naikulu (Con.)
106. *Patkura* : Lokanath Mishra (Con.)
107. *Patna* : Raja Ballabh Misra (GP)
108. *Patnagarh (R)* : Ramesh Chandra Bhoi (Con.)
109. *Patrapur* : Trilochan Jani (Con.)
110. *Pattamundei* : Prahlad Mallik (Con.)
111. *Pipili* : Ramchandrar Patnaik (Con.)
112. *Phulbani* : Himansu Sekhar Padhi (Con.)
113. *Pottangi* : Pangi Musuri Santa (Con.)
114. *Puri* : Bhagaban Pratihari (Con.)
115. *Rajnagar* : Padmacharan Nayak (Ind.)
116. *Rairakhol* : Bhanugang Tribhuvan Deb (GP)
117. *Rairangpur* : Chandramohan Singh (Con.)
118. *Rajgangpur (R)* : Rang Ballabh Amat (Con.)
119. *Ramchandrapur* : Muralidhar Kuanr (Con.)
120. *Ranpur* : Ramachandra Ram (CPI)
121. *Rayagada* : Kamayya Madangi (Con.)
122. *Saintala* : Aintho Sahu (GP)
123. *Salepur* : Baidhar Bahera (PSP)
124. *Sambalpur* : Banamali Babu (Con.)
125. *Satyabadi* : Raj Raj Dev (GP)
126. *Simulia* : Bhagirath Das (Con.)
127. *Sonepur* : Daulata Ganda (GP)
128. *Soro* : Karunakar Panigrahi (Con.)
129. *Sukinda* : Baidhar Singh (Con.)
130. *Sundergarh* : Harihar Patel (GP)
131. *Suruda* : Arjuna Naik (Con.)
132. *Talcher* : Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (Con.)
133. *Talsara (R)* : Gangadhar Pradhan (GP)
134. *Telkoi* : Gobinda Munda (GP)

135. *Tirtol* : Pratapchandra Mohanty (Con.)
 136. *Titlagarh (R)* : Achyutananda Mahananda (GP)

137. *Tusra* : Nandkishore Misra (GP)
 138. *Udala* : Manmohan Tudu (Con.)
 139. *Udayagiri (R)*: Rama Bhoya (Con.)
 140. *Umerkote* : Sadasiba Tripathy (Con.)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Balasore Dist.	..	2,495	14,15,812	Keonjhar Dist.	..	3,208	7,45,893
Bhadrak	..	1,076	5,79,232	Anandapur	..	539	1,99,481
Nilgiri	..	263	97,227	Champaul	..	612	1,88,088
Sadar	..	1,168	7,39,353	Sadar	..	2,065	3,58,324
Bolangir Dist.	..	3,440	10,70,016	Koraput Dist.	..	9,864	14,98,219
Bolangir	..	868	3,05,887	Koraput Sadar	..	2,100	3,06,033
Patangarh	..	727	1,87,155	Nowrangpur	..	5,572	8,51,547
Sonepur	..	882	2,75,458	Rayaghada	..	2,203	3,40,639
Titlagarh	..	935	3,01,516	Mayurbhanj Dist.	..	4,022	12,09,097
Cuttack Dist.	..	4,237	30,64,474	Bamanghaty	..	737	2,97,556
Athgarh	..	556	2,48,854	Kaptipada	..	418	1,80,311
Jajpur	..	1,115	7,63,230	Panchpir	..	761	2,20,988
Kendrapara	..	977	6,50,905	Sadar	..	2,105	5,10,242
Sadar	..	1,562	14,01,485	Phulbani Dist.	..	4,276	5,14,362
Dhenkanal Dist.	..	4,181	10,30,632	Balliguda	..	2,173	2,27,806
Angul	..	902	2,31,030	Baudh	..	1,330	1,90,329
Athmalik	..	711	1,00,407	Khondmals	....	779	96,227
Hindol	..	312	84,940	Puri Dist.	..	4,002	18,65,834
Kamakhyanagar	..	865	2,16,971	Bhubaneswar	..	225	2,57,190
Pal-Lahara	..	450	52,511	Khurda	..	802	3,78,931
Sadar	..	598	2,27,890	Nayagarh	..	1,551	4,81,584
Talcher	..	388	1,16,883	Sadar	..	1,472	7,48,129
Ganjam Dist.	..	4,825	18,73,655	Sambalpur Dist.	..	6,764	15,08,721
Berhampur	..	908	5,05,497	Bargarh	..	2,252	6,92,594
Chattrapur	..	827	5,52,173	Deogarh	..	1,044	1,20,245
Ghumsur	..	1,691	5,28,272	Kuchinda	..	944	1,32,819
Parlakimedi	..	1,299	2,87,713	Rairakhol	..	833	52,438
Kalahandi Dist.	..	5,099	10,09,490	Sadar	..	1,692	5,10,625
Dharamgarh	..	2,177	3,54,555	Sundargarh Dist.	..	3,751	7,59,440
Nawapara	..	1,312	2,67,320	Bonai	..	1,296	1,39,301
Sadar	..	1,568	3,87,615	Panposh	..	711	2,68,486
				Sundargarh	..	1,781	3,51,653

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of sub-divisions (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,68.86	2,74.26	6,33.00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,03.89	3,50.95	3,11.92
Estate Duty	11.00	11.17	15.00
Land Revenue (net)	3,50.42	2,80.78	2,85.48
State Excise Duties	2,57.13	2,01.59	1,99.72
Stamps	62.08	63.24	1,04.30
Forest	2,96.89	3,13.43	4,03.51
Registration	21.25	21.35	22.50
Taxes on Vehicles	84.01	86.75	1,09.00
Sales Tax	3,34.35	3,88.35	4,53.35
Other Taxes and Duties	1,08.46	69.69	1,22.14
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	65.19	3.90	76.47
Debt Services	72.30	1,12.96	1,15.67
Civil Administration	2,38.61	2, 70.53	2,09.30
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements (net)	37.47	46.01	27.99
Multi-Purpose River Schemes.. .. .	1,70.76	1,65.00	1,80.00
Electricity Schemes	1,35.08	41.43	25.93
Miscellaneous (net)	72.55	1,81.35	90.50
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	12,07.06	12,25.85	21,68.08
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2.64	19.63	3.08
Extraordinary	10.00	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	41,10.00	41,28.22	55,56.94
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,58.07	4,09.19	4,37.82
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	77.20	72.73	63.31
Debt Services (net)	3,54.89	6,68.32	5,57.23
General Administration	3,31.19	3,28.58	2,78.75
Administration of Justice	35.88	41.88	44.42
Jails	35.49	33.83	36.51
Police	2,27.64	2,45.71	2,68.60
Ports and Pilotage	1.36	1.35	1.32
Scientific Departments.. .. .	88.12	22.17	37.20
Education	5,43.92	6,79.05	7,60.37
Medical	1,76.21	1,69.88	2,10.92
Public Health	90.32	1,04.63	1,36.42
Agriculture	1,77.00	1,83.52	2,38.68
Animal Husbandry	88.68	91.11	97.65
Co-operation	74.28	71.82	89.11
Industries and Supplies	75.03	79.72	92.31
Miscellaneous Departments	2,48.88	2,95.49	2,60.54
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,35.54	9,65.71	9,25.24
Miscellaneous	3,05.60	5,99.03	6,59.39
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,03.63	3,64.23	4,46.79
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	45,28.93	54,27.95	56,42.58
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 4,18.93	(—) 12,99.73	(—) 85.64

PUNJAB

Area: 47,084 sq. miles

Population : 2,02,98,151

Capital: Chandigarh

Principal languages: Punjabi and Hindi

Governor: N. V. Gadgil

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
S. Partap Singh Kairon	.. Chief Minister, General Administration including Political Sufferers and Publicity, Industries excluding Cottage Industries, Education including Technical, Medical and Industrial Education.
Gopi Chand Bhargava	.. Finance, Statistics and Cottage Industries
Mohan Lal	.. Home including Vigilance and Integration, Food and Supplies, Local Government excluding Panchayats and Justice.
S. Darbara Singh ..	.. Community Development, Panchayats and Panchayati Raj, Package Programme and Co-operation.
Giani Kartar Singh ..	.. Planning, Printing and Stationery, Languages, Sports, Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Brish Bhan	.. Capital Project, Medical and Health, Housing and Slum Clearance, Town and Country Planning and Architecture.
Gurbanta Singh ..	.. Agriculture including Horticulture but excluding Package Programme, Forests, Game Preservation, Tourism and Development of Hilly Areas.
Ram Saran Chand Mittal	.. Labour, Excise and Taxation and Elections.
Ranbir Singh	.. Irrigation, Power, Bhakra Dam and Beas Project.
S. Ajmer Singh ..	.. Revenue, Consolidation of Holdings, Relief and Rehabilitation.

Ministers of State

Yash	.. Education excluding Technical, Medical and Industrial Education.
Smt. Parkash Kaur ..	.. Local Government excluding Panchayats and Social Welfare.
Harbans Lal	.. Technical, Medical and Industrial Education.
Niranjan Singh Talib ..	.. Buildings and Roads, Public Health Engineering and Transport.
Giani Zail Singh ..	.. Jails, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries.
Prem Singh Prem ..	.. Printing and Stationery, Relief and Rehabilitation and Cultural Affairs.
Ram Kishan	.. Housing and Slum Clearance, Town and Country Planning.
Chand Ram	.. Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes and Panchayats.
Bhagwat Dayal ..	.. Labour and Co-operation.

Deputy Ministers

Yashwant Rai	.. General Administration.
Bakshi Partap Singh ..	.. Community Development, Forests and Game Preservation.
Banarasi Das	.. Food and Supplies.
Sunder Singh	.. Excise and Taxation.
S. Harcharan Singh Brar	.. Irrigation, Power and Sports.
Smt. Om Prabha Jain ..	.. Education excluding Technical, Medical and Industrial Education.

*As on June 1, 1962.

Hari Ram	..	..	Tourism and Development of Hilly Areas.
Rattan Singh	..	..	Agriculture including Horticulture but excluding Package Programme.
Harchand Singh	..	..	Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes, Vigilance, and Transport.
Tayyab Hussain Khan	..	..	Medical and Health, Buildings and Roads.

Chief Parliamentary Secretary

Gulab Singh	..	..	General Administration.
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Parliamentary Secretary

Smt. Chandrawati	..	..	General Administration.
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Chief Secretary

E. N. Mangat Rai

PUNJAB HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	..	..	D. Falshaw
<i>Puisne Judges</i>	..	..	S.S. Dulat, Mehar Singh, Tek Chand, S.B. Capoor, R.P. Khosla, A.N. Grover, I.D. Dua, Harbans Singh, D.K. Mahajan, Jagjit Singh Bedi, Shamsheer Bahadur, P. C. Pandit, Gurdev Singh, P. D. Sharma, H. R. Khanna.
<i>Advocate-General</i>	..	..	S. M. Sikri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	..	..	J. S. Basur
<i>Members</i>	..	..	Achhra Singh, P. S. Jain, Abdul Majid Khan, D. D. Kapila, Darbari Lal Gupta.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Prabodh Chandra

Deputy Speaker : Smt. Shanno Devi

1. <i>Abohar</i> : Chandi Ram (Con.)	24. <i>Dabwali (R)</i> : Kesara Ram (Con.)
2. <i>Ajnala</i> : Harinder Singh (Con.)	25. <i>Dadri</i> : Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)
3. <i>Amb</i> : Mohan Lal (Ind.)	26. <i>Dasuya</i> : Giani Kartar Singh (Con.)
4. <i>Ambala Cantonment</i> : Dev Raj (Con.)	27. <i>Dera Baba Nanak</i> : Makhan Singh (AD)
5. <i>Ambala City</i> : Abdul Gaffar Khan (Con.)	28. <i>Dera Gopipur</i> : Mahar Singh (Con.)
6. <i>Amritsar City Civil Lines</i> : Jai Inder Singh (Con.)	29. <i>Dharamkot (R)</i> : Kular Singh (AD)
7. <i>Amritsar City East</i> : Baldev Parkash (JS)	30. <i>Dharamsala</i> : Hari Ram (Con.)
8. <i>Amritsar City West</i> : Balramji Dass (JS)	31. <i>Dhariwal</i> : Gurubaksh Singh (AD)
9. <i>Amritsar Sadar</i> : Gurmej Singh (Con.)	32. <i>Dhuri (R)</i> : Bhan Singh (CPI)
10. <i>Anandpur</i> : Baloo Ram (Con.)	33. <i>Faridkot</i> : Zail Singh (Con.)
11. <i>Bahadurgarh</i> : Hardwari Lal (Con.)	34. <i>Fatehabad</i> : Devi Lal (Ind.)
12. <i>Ballabgarh (R)</i> : Hira Lal (Con.)	35. <i>Fatehgarh</i> : Gurmej Singh (AD)
13. <i>Banga</i> : Dilbagh Singh (Con.)	36. <i>Fazilka</i> : Sat Dev (JS)
14. <i>Barnala</i> : Gurbakhshish Singh (AD)	37. <i>Ferozepur</i> : Kulbir Singh (JS)
15. <i>Barsar</i> : Smt. Sarla Devi (Con.)	38. <i>Ferozepur Jhirka</i> : Tayyab Hussain Khan (Con.)
16. <i>Batala</i> : Mohan Lal (Con.)	39. <i>Ganaur</i> : Chiranji Lal (Ind.)
17. <i>Beas</i> : Kartar Singh (Ind.)	40. <i>Garhshankar</i> : Rattan Singh (Con.)
18. <i>Bhagapurana (R)</i> : Didar Singh (CPI)	41. <i>Gharaunda</i> : Rulya Ram (Ind.-SWA)
19. <i>Bhatinda</i> : Harbans Lal (Con.)	42. <i>Gohana</i> : Ram Dhari (Ind.)
20. <i>Bhiwani</i> : Sagar Ram (Con.)	43. <i>Gurdaspur</i> : Prabodh Chandra (Speaker)
21. <i>Budhlada (R)</i> : Tej Singh (AD)	44. <i>Gurgaon</i> : Kanihya Lal (Con.)
22. <i>Butana</i> : Multan Singh (Con.)	45. <i>Guruaharsahai</i> : Jaswant Singh (Ind.)
23. <i>Chandigarh</i> : Niranjan Singh Talib (Con.)	46. <i>Hamirpur (R)</i> : Rup Singh Phul (Con.)
	47. <i>Haryana (R)</i> : Bhagat Guran Dass (Con.)
	48. <i>Hansi</i> : Tek Ram (Ind.-SP)
	49. <i>Hasanpur</i> : Har Kishan (Ind.)

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Akali Dal (AD); Independent (Ind.).

50. *Hissar City* : Honna Mal (Ind.-SP)
51. *Hissar Sadar* : Net Ram (Ind. -SP)
52. *Hoshiarpur* : Bal Krishan (Con.)
53. *Jagadhri* : Smt. Shanno Devi (Con.)
54. *Jagraon* : Lachhman Singh (AD)
55. *Jahan Khelan (R)* : Ram Rattan (Con.)
56. *Jaitu* : Tirlochan Singh (Con.)
57. *Jandiala* : Makhan Singh (CPI)
58. *Jatusana* : Nihal Singh (Ind.)
59. *Jhajjar* : Bhagwat Dayal (Con.)
60. *Jind* : Ram Singh (Ind.-SWA)
61. *Jullundur Cantonment* : Karam Singh Kirti (Con.)
62. *Jullundur City North-East* : Ram Kishan (Con.)
63. *Jullundur City South-West* : Yash Paul (Con.)
64. *Kaithal* : Om Prabha (Con.)
65. *Kalanaour* : Ranbir Singh (Con.)
66. *Kangra* : Amar Nath (Con.)
67. *Kanina (R)* : Banwari Lal (JS)
68. *Kapurthala* : Lakhi Singh (AD)
69. *Karnal* : Ram Piara (Con.)
70. *Kartarpur (R)* : Gurbanta Singh (Con.)
71. *Khalra* : Narain Singh (Con.)
72. *Khanna (R)* : Jagir Singh (Con.)
73. *Kulu* : Lal Chand Prarthi (Ind.)
74. *Lambi (R)* : Ujagar Singh (Con.)
75. *Lehra (R)* : Pritam Singh (Con.)
76. *Ludhiana City* : Dina Nath (Con.)
77. *Ludhiana North* : Bachan Singh (Ind.)
78. *Ludhiana South* : Shamsher Singh (AD)
79. *Mahal Kalan* : Harnam Singh (CPI)
80. *Mahilpur (R)* : Gurmail (Con.)
81. *Mahendragarh* : Nihal Singh (Con.)
82. *Majitha* : Smt. Parkash Kaur (Con.)
83. *Malerkotla* : Smt. Yusuf Zaman Begum (Con.)
84. *Malout* : Gurmit Singh (Con.)
85. *Mansa* : Surjit Singh (AD)
86. *Meham (R)* : Ram Dhari (Ind.)
87. *Moga* : Gurcharan Singh (AD)
88. *Molana (R)* : Ram Prakash (Con.)
89. *Morinda (R)* : Ajaib Singh (AD)
90. *Mukerian* : Rala Ram (Con.)
91. *Muktsar* : Harcharan Singh (Con.)
92. *Nabha* : Gurudarshan Singh (Con.)
93. *Nagoke (R)* : Tara Singh (AD)
94. *Nakodar* : Darshan Singh (Con.)
95. *Nalagarh (R)* : Dasondhi Ram (Ind.)
96. *Naraingarh* : Jagjit Singh (Ind.)
97. *Narnaul* : Ram Saran Chand Mittal (Con.)
98. *Narnaund (R)* : Amar Singh (Ind.)
99. *Narot Jaimal Singh (R)* : Sunder Singh (Con.)
100. *Narwana* : Fakiria (Ind.-SWA)
101. *Nawanshahar (R)* : Jagat Ram (Con.)
102. *Nihalsinghwala* : Gurbux Singh (CPI)
103. *Nuh* : Khurshed Ahmed (Con.)
104. *Nurmahal* : S. Darbara Singh (Con.)
105. *Nurpur* : Ram Chandra (Con.)
106. *Pakka Kalan (R)* : Hardit Singh (AD)
107. *Palampur* : Pratap Singh (Con.)
108. *Palwal* : Roop Lal (Con.)
109. *Panipat* : Fateh Chand (JS)
110. *Pataudi* : Babu Dayal (Con.)
111. *Pathankot* : Bhagirath Lal (Con.)
112. *Patiala* : Ram Partap (Con.)
113. *Patti* : Hazara Singh (AD)
114. *Payal (R)* : Bhag Singh (Con.)
115. *Pehowa* : Payara Singh (Con.)
116. *Phagwara* : Om Parkash (Ind.)
117. *Phillaur* : Hari Singh (Ind.)
118. *Phul* : Babu Singh (CPI)
119. *Pundri* : Ram Pal Singh (Ind.)
120. *Radaur* : Ran Singh (Con.)
121. *Rai* : Rizaq Ram (Con.)
122. *Rajkot* : Gurnam Singh (AD)
123. *Raipur* : Jasdev Singh (Con.)
124. *Rajaund* : Smt. Parsani Devi (Con.)
125. *Rajpura* : Prem Singh (Con.)
126. *Rewari* : Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
127. *Rohtak* : Mangal Sain (JS)
128. *Rupar* : Shamsher Singh (CPI)
129. *Sadhaura* : Gulab Singh (Con.)
130. *Safidon* : Inder Singh (Ind.)
131. *Salhawas (R)* : Chand Ram (Con.)
132. *Samana* : Harchand Singh (Con.)
133. *Sambhalka* : Chuhar Singh (Con.)
134. *Sampla* : Ram Sarup (Ind.)
135. *Samrala* : Ajmer Singh (Con.)
136. *Sangrur* : Hardit Singh (CPI)
137. *Sarhali* : Partap Singh (Con.)
138. *Seraj (R)* : Bansi Ram (Ind.)
139. *Shahkot (R)* : Dalip Singh (AD)
140. *Sidhwanbot (R)* : Ajit Kumar (AD)
141. *Simla* : Gian Chand (Con.)
142. *Sirhind* : Gian Singh (Con.)
143. *Sirsa* : Sita Ram (Con.)
144. *Sonepat* : Mukhtiar Singh (JS)
145. *Sri Govindpur* : Satnam Singh (Con.)
146. *Sultanpur* : Balwant Singh (Con.)
147. *Sunam* : Brish Bhan (Con.)
148. *Talwandi Saboo* : Jangir Singh (CPI)
149. *Tarn Taran* : Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Con.)
150. *Thanesar* : Banarsi Dass (Con.)
151. *Tohana* : Manphul Singh (Ind.-SP)
152. *Tosham* : Jagan Nath (Ind.)
153. *Una* : Surinder Nath (Con.)
154. *Zira* : Jagjit Singh (AD)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : S. Kapoor Singh

Deputy Chairman : S. F. Deane

	Legislative Assembly		Legislative Assembly
1. Barinder Singh Rao		7. Kanwar Lal Sharma	
2. Des Raj	"	8. Kapoor Singh	"
3. Durga Dass Khanna	"	9. Kartar Singh	"
4. Gopi Chand Bhargava	"	10. Smt. Lajja Verma	"
5. Hari Singh Master	"	11. Mehar Chand Ahooja	"
6. Hukum Singh	"	12. Mohan Lal	"

*As on June 1, 1962.

	Legislative		Local
	Assembly		Authorities
13. Milkhi Ram Rattan	"	32. Prem Singh Lalpur	"
14. Nihal Singh	"	33. Premsukh Das	"
15. Prithvi Singh Azad	"	34. Ranjit Singh	"
16. Smt. Sneh Lata	"	35. Umrao Singh	"
17. Sher Singh	"	36. Smt. Ila Rani Ahooja	Graduates
18. Sultan Singh	"	37. Nand Lal	"
	Local	38. Suraj Bhan	"
19. Amar Singh Chaudhari	Authorities	39. Virendra	"
20. Amar Singh	"	40. Chaman Lal	Teachers
21. Beli Ram	"	41. Gurcharan Singh	"
22. Chandra Bhan Gupta	"	42. Prem Chand Markanda	"
23. Daya Krishan	"	43. S. L. Chopra	"
24. Dina Nath Saggar	"	44. Daswandha Singh	Nominated
25. Harindra Singh Sirohi	"	45. S. F. Deane	"
26. Kalyan Singh	"	46. Smt. Gian Kaur Vidyarthi	"
27. Kharati Ram	"	47. Kartar Singh Quomi	"
28. Krishan Lal	"	48. Smt. Pritipal Kaur Wasu	"
29. Kundan Lal Ahuja	"	49. Smt. Sabita Bahen	"
30. Smt. Lekhwati Jain	"	50. Sri Chand	"
31. Narinder Singh	"	51. Yashwant Rai	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Ambala Dist.	2,303†	13,72,193	Gurgaon	412	2,12,320
Ambala	399	3,65,796	Nuh	401	1,81,754
Jagadhri	489	3,02,011	Palwal	382	2,14,566
Kharar	415	3,32,615	Rewari	554	3,07,943
Nalagarh	272	62,361	Hissar Dist.	5,391	15,45,887
Naraingarh	442	1,53,952	Bhiwani	976	2,69,056
Rupar	286	1,55,458	Fatehabad	919	2,37,645
Amritsar Dist.	1,940	15,47,241	Hansi	803	3,24,745
Ajnala	418	1,78,169	Hissar	1,019	3,48,956
Amritsar	545	8,18,239	Sirsa	1,639	3,70,485
Patti	415	1,98,002	Hoshiarpur Dist.	2,235	12,29,473
Tarn Taran	584	3,52,831	Dasuya	500	2,83,202
Bhatinda Dist.	2,679†	10,56,033	Garhshankar	509	2,87,043
Bhatinda	1,253	4,92,434	Hoshiarpur	572	2,99,261
Faridkot	562	2,42,107	Una	686	3,59,967
Mansa	864	3,21,492	Jullundur Dist.	1,334	12,24,434
Ferozepur Dist.	3,908†	16,20,389	Jullundur	389	5,65,422
Fazilka	1,053	3,77,341	Nakodar	363	1,82,932
Ferozepur	686	3,08,025	Nawanshahar	299	2,44,082
Moga	647	3,62,629	Phillaur	283	2,31,998
Muktsar	1,028	3,90,968	Kangra Dist.	4,875	10,57,066
Zira	494	1,81,426	Dera Gopipur	495	1,69,791
Gurdaspur Dist.	1,363	9,84,152	Hamirpur	588	2,50,472
Batala	477	3,68,528	Kangra	422	1,71,787
Gurdaspur	497	3,64,155	Kulu	—	1,52,766
Pathankot	366	2,51,469	Nurpur	519	1,18,738
Gurgaon Dist.	2,368	12,38,128	Palampur	—	1,93,512
Ballabgarh	287	1,79,741	Kapurthala Dist.	630	3,43,775
Ferozepur Jhirka	312	1,41,831	Kapurthala	525	2,33,011
			Phagwara	118	1,10,764

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of tehsils are those furnished by the State Government.

† Figure furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Karnal Dist.	3,073	14,89,679	Patiala	734	3,97,089
Kaithal	1,210	4,99,131	Rajpura	427	2,34,306
Karnal	861	4,40,123	Sirhind	522	2,95,058
Panipat	461	2,81,425			
Thanesar	554	2,69,000	Rohtak Dist.	2,329	14,16,915
Lahaul and Spiti Dist.	4,714	20,478	Gohana	553	2,89,174
Lahaul	—	15,154	Jhajjar	813	4,08,939
Spiti	—	5,324	Rohtak	517	3,95,110
			Sonepat	448	3,23,692
Ludhiana Dist.	1,323	10,21,190			
Jagraon	419	2,42,548	Sangrur Dist.	3,031†	14,25,261
Ludhiana	566	5,62,180	Barnala	580	2,55,054
Samrala	344	2,16,462	Jind	471	2,32,842
Mohindergarh Dist.	1,343	5,47,164	Malerkotla	516	3,07,416
Dadri	572	2,00,309	Narwana	575	2,31,984
Mohindergarh	401	1,51,750	Sangrur	889	3,97,965
Narnaul	367	1,95,105			
Patiala Dist.	1,923†	10,47,437	Simla Dist.	223†	1,11,256
Nabha	240	1,20,984	Kandaghat	214	68,789
			Simla	9	42,467

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	3,86.70	3,92.66	7,07.73
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,42.55	3,95.47	4,03.00
Estate Duty	13.32	16.96	18.00
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,11.84	—	—
Land Revenue (net)	4,62.83	4,17.36	4,35.37
State Excise Duties	5,39.43	5,60.75	5,19.53
Stamps	4,08.05	4,37.12	4,46.79
Forest	1,01.28	1,16.89	1,10.25
Registration	48.54	33.13	33.40
Taxes on Vehicles	93.82	1,01.45	1,02.96
Sales Tax	7,16.68	8,23.27	8,41.56
Other Taxes and Duties	4,46.87	5,02.34	4,62.79
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,45.05	1,77.98	4,47.09
Debt Services	5,32.29	7,87.49	13,95.25
Civil Administration	4,86.45	5,19.79	5,04.39
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	76.22	81.76	88.14
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,15.26	2,53.95	2,70.15
Miscellaneous (net)	4,54.80	6,80.00	8,15.23
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	7,89.12	11,51.67	10,97.34
Extraordinary	5.42	3.31	1.97
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	63,76.52	74,53.35	87,00.94
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,65.88	5,07.10	5,86.35
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,34.39	2,12.53	5,47.81
Debt Services (net)	3,55.00	3,67.15	11,24.76
General Administration	3,66.47	3,48.44	3,48.17
Administration of Justice	74.15	71.56	76.77
Jails	62.18	75.24	78.66
Police	5,28.54	5,40.63	6,75.03
Scientific Departments	2.24	2.47	2.85
Education	12,77.31	12,00.86	14,81.86
Medical	3,29.06	3,08.18	3,63.53
Public Health	1,68.15	1,69.97	2,01.64
Agriculture	2,21.76	1,91.49	2,71.14
Animal Husbandry	1,17.42	92.47	1,29.80
Co-operation	1,04.80	86.12	1,13.45
Industries and Supplies	1,99.90	1,78.17	2,44.03
Miscellaneous Departments	1,10.06	1,00.48	2,68.46
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,16.64	6,20.80	7,02.16
Miscellaneous	8,50.82	15,46.05	11,97.25
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,87.88	3,03.44	3,01.37
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	64,72.65	69,23.15	87,15.09
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)96.13	+5,30.20	(—)14.15

RAJASTHAN

Area : 1,32,150 sq. miles

Population : 2,01,46,173

Capital : Jaipur

Principal languages : Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor : Sampurnanand

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Mohan Lal Sukhadia	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Appointments, Revenue, Industries and Mines, Planning and Development.
Haribhau Upadhyaya	.. Education, Social Welfare, Devasthan, Relief and Rehabilitation, Khadi and Village Industries.
Mathura Das Mathur	.. Home, Law, Judiciary, Legislative Assembly, Elections and Publicity.
Nathu Ram Mirdha	.. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Community Development, Panchayats and Co-operation.
Harish Chandra ..	.. Public Works, Transport, Power and Printing Presses.
B. K. Kaul ..	.. Finance, Excise and Taxation.
Bheeka Bhai ..	.. Irrigation including Rajasthan Canal Project, Forests, Labour and Ayurved.
Barkatullah Khan ..	.. Medical, Public Health and Local Self-Government.

Deputy Ministers

Daula Ram	.. Major Irrigation, Local Self-Government and Ayurved.
Smt. Kamla Beniwal	.. Planning and Development, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Famine Relief and Power.
Smt. Prabha Misra	.. Medical, Social Welfare and Law.
Paras Ram Maderna	.. General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Bhawani Shankar Nandwana	.. Medium and Minor Irrigation, and Public Works.
Ram Prasad Ladha	.. Revenue and Mines.
Chandan Mal Baid ..	.. Industries and Finance.
Dinesh Rai Dangi ..	.. Community Development, Panchayats and Printing Presses.
Niranjan Nath Acharya	.. Education, Forests, Excise and Taxation.
Bhim Singh	.. Home, Transport and Co-operation.

Chief Secretary

B. Mehta

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	.. J. S. Ranawat
<i>Puisne Judges</i>	.. D. S. Dave, I. N. Modi, D. M. Bhandari, J. Narayan, L. N. Chhangani, C. B. Bhargava, B. P. Beri, P. N. Singhal.
<i>Advocate-General</i>	.. G. C. Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	.. V. V. Narlikar
<i>Members</i>	.. L. L. Joshi, S. L. Ahuja

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ram Niwas Mirdha*Deputy Speaker* : Narain Singh

1. <i>Abu</i> : Dalpat Singh (Con.)	6. <i>Alwar</i> : Rama Nand (CPI)
2. <i>Ahore</i> : Chhatra Singh (RRP)	7. <i>Amber</i> : Man Singh (Ind.)
3. <i>Ajmer City East</i> : Bal Krishna Kaul (Con.)	8. <i>Asind</i> : Girdhari Lal (Con.)
4. <i>Ajmer City West</i> : Pohumal (Con.)	9. <i>Aspur</i> : Laxman Singh (Ind.)
5. <i>Aklara (R)</i> : Bherulal Kala Badal (Con.)	10. <i>Atru (R)</i> : Madho Lal (Con.)
	11. <i>Bagidora (R)</i> : Nathuram (Con.)

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Socialist Party (SP); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Independent (Ind.).

12. *Bairath* : Smt. Kamla Devi (Con.)
13. *Bali* : Mohan Raj (Con.)
14. *Bandikui* : Mathuresh Behari (Ind.)
15. *Banera* : Umrao Singh (Ind.)
16. *Bansur* : Satish Kumar (Ind.)
17. *Banswara* : Vithala (SP)
18. *Baran (R)* : Daya Chand (JS)
19. *Bari* : Raghubir Singh (Ind.)
20. *Barmer* : Umed Singh (Ind.)
21. *Basi* : Abhai Singh (Ind.-SWA)
22. *Bayana* : Mukut Behari Lal (SP)
23. *Beawar* : Kumar Nand (CPI)
24. *Begun* : Chosar Singh (Ind.-SWA)
25. *Behror* : Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.)
26. *Bhadesar* : Ganesh Lal (Con.)
27. *Bharatpur* : Nathi Singh (Ind.)
28. *Bhilwara* : Smt. Nirmala Devi (Con.)
29. *Bhim* : Smt. Lakshmi Kumari (Con.)
30. *Bhinai (R)* : Chanthu (Ind.-SWA)
31. *Bhinmal* : Malam Singh (Con.)
32. *Bhopalsagar (R)* : Amritlal (Con.)
33. *Bikaner* : Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.-PSP)
34. *Bilara* : Chandra Singh (Ind.)
35. *Bundi* : Brij Sunder (Con.)
36. *Chaksu* : Nathu Lal (Ind.-SWA)
37. *Chechat* : Jujhar Singh (Con.)
38. *Chhabra* : Smt. Nagendra Bala (Con.)
39. *Chittorgarh* : Chaturbhuj Upadhyaya (Con.)
40. *Chohtan* : Fateh Singh (RRP)
41. *Choma (R)* : Bhanu Prasad (Ind.-SWA)
42. *Churu* : Mohar Singh (Ind.)
43. *Dag (R)* : Jai Lal (JS)
44. *Danta-Ramgarh* : Jagan Singh (Con.)
45. *Dansa* : Mool Chand (Ind.-SWA)
46. *Deedwana* : Moti Lal (Con.)
47. *Deeg* : Man Singh (Ind.-SWA)
48. *Degana* : Smt. Gori Poonia (Con.)
49. *Desuri (R)* : Dinesh Rai (Con.)
50. *Dholpur* : Hari Shankar (SP)
51. *Digod* : Mahendra Singh (JS)
52. *Dudu* : Amar Singh (Ind.-SWA)
53. *Dungargarh* : Daulat Ram (Con.)
54. *Dungarpur (R)* : Vijay Pal (Ind.-SWA)
55. *Fatehpur* : Balu Ram (Ind.)
56. *Ganganagar* : Kedarnath (Ind.)
57. *Gangapur* : Govind Sahai (JS)
58. *Ghatol* : Harideo Joshi (Con.)
59. *Girwa* : Jodh Singh (JS)
60. *Gogunda (R)* : Lalit Mohan (Ind.-SWA)
61. *Govindgarh* : Nathi Singh (Ind.)
62. *Gudha* : Jiv Raj (Ind.-SWA)
63. *Gura-Malani* : Ganga Ram (Con.)
64. *Hanumangarh* : Shopat Singh (CPI)
65. *Hawamahal* : Durga Lal (Ind.-SWA)
66. *Hindaun (R)* : Sarwan (JS)
67. *Hindoli (R)* : Gangasingh (Con.)
68. *Jahazpur* : Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
69. *Jaisalmer* : Hukam Singh (Con.)
70. *Jalore (R)* : Virda Ram (Con.)
71. *Jamwa Ramgarh* : Durga Ram (Ind.-SWA)
72. *Jayal* : Ganga Singh (Ind.-SWA)
73. *Jhalrapatan* : Harish Chandra (Con.)
74. *Jhunjhunu* : Smt. Sumitra (Con.)
75. *Jodhpur City I* : Anand Singh Kachh-waha (Con.)
76. *Jodhpur City II* : Barkatullah Khan (Con.)
77. *Johri Bazar* : Satish Chandra (JS)
78. *Kaman* : Majilis (Con.)
79. *Kapasin* : Bhawani Shankar Nandwana (Con.)
80. *Karanpur* : Jawad Singh (Ind.)
81. *Karauli* : Brijendrapaul (Con.)
82. *Kathumar (R)* : Gokul Chand (Con.)
83. *Kekri* : Haribhau Upadhyaya (Con.)
84. *Khandhar (R)* : Harphool (Ind.-SWA)
85. *Khanpur* : Prabhu Lal Centre (Ind.)
86. *Kharchi* : Kesree Singh (Con.)
87. *Khetri* : Shis Ram Ola (Con.)
88. *Kishangarh* : Bal Chand (Ind.-SWA)
89. *Kishanpole* : Bheron Singh (JS)
90. *Kolayat* : Manik Chand (Ind.-PSP)
91. *Kotah* : Krishna Kumar (JS)
92. *Kotputli* : Mukti Lal (Con.)
93. *Kumbhalgarh* : Govind Singh (Ind.-SWA)
94. *Kushalgarh (R)* : Hira (SP)
95. *Lachmangarh* : Kishan Singh (Con.)
96. *Ladnu* : Mathuradas (Con.)
93. *Lalsot (R)* : Ram Sahai (Ind.-SWA)
98. *Lasadia* : Udai Lal (Ind.-SWA)
99. *Luni* : Swaroop Singh (Ind.)
100. *Lunkaransar* : Bhimsen (Con.)
101. *Mahuwa* : Shiv Ram (JS)
102. *Malarna-Chour (R)* : Bharat Lal (Con.)
103. *Malpura* : Jai Singh (Ind.-SWA)
104. *Mandal* : Gokul Prasad (Con.)
105. *Mandalgarh* : Ganpati Lal (Con.)
106. *Mandawa* : Raghubir Singh (Ind.-SWA)
107. *Mandwar* : Hari Prasad (Con.)
108. *Masuda* : Narayan Singh (Con.)
109. *Mavli* : Sampat Lal Bohra (JS)
110. *Merta* : Nathu Ram (Con.)
111. *Nadbai (R)* : Natthi Lal (Ind.)
112. *Nadoti (R)* : Chuttan Lal (Con.)
113. *Nagaur* : Ram Niwas Mirdha (Con.)
114. *Nasirabad* : Jwala Prasad (Con.)
115. *Nathdwara* : Vijay Singh (JS)
116. *Nawalgarh* : Bhim Singh (Con.)
117. *Nawan* : Hanuman Singh (Ind.)
118. *Neem-Ka-Thana (R)* : Chhotu (Con.)
119. *Newai (R)* : Jai Narain (Ind.-SWA)
120. *Nimbahera* : A. Jabbar (JS)
121. *Nohar* : Hardutt Singh (Ind.)
122. *Nokha (R)* : Rooparam (Ind.)
123. *Osian* : Parash Ram (Con.)
124. *Pachpadra* : Amar Singh (Ind.)
125. *Pali* : H. Kesri Singh (Ind.-SWA)
126. *Parbatsar (R)* : Jeth Mal (Con.)
127. *Patan* : Hari Prasad (JS)
128. *Phagi (R)* : Gopi Lal (Ind.-SWA)
129. *Phalasia* : Nana (Ind.-SWA)
130. *Phalodi (R)* : Lala Ram (Con.)
131. *Phulera* : Sagar Mal (Ind.-SWA)
132. *Pilani* : Hajari Lal (Ind.)
133. *Pindwara* : Ravi Shankar (Con.)
134. *Pipalda (R)* : Laxmi Chand (JS)
135. *Pirawa* : Govind Singh (Con.)
136. *Pratapgarh* : Harlal (Con.)
137. *Pushkar* : Smt. Prabha Misra (Con.)
138. *Raipur* : Mangi Lal (Ind.)
139. *Raisinghnagar* : Yogendernath (CPI)
140. *Rajgarh* : Hari Kishan (Con.)
141. *Rajakhera* : Pratap Singh (Con.)
142. *Rajsamand* : Niranjana Nath Acharya (Con.)

143. *Ramgarh* : Smt. Uma Mathur (Con.)
 144. *Raniwara* : Bhag Raj (Con.)
 145. *Ratangarh* : Mohan Lal (Ind.)
 146. *Rawatsar* (R) : Jug Lal (Ind.)
 147. *Rupbas* (R) : Sawalia Ram (Ind.-SWA)
 148. *Sadari* : Shanker Lal Jat (Con.)
 149. *Sadulpur* (R) : Rawat Ram (Con.)
 150. *Sagwara* (R) : Bheeka Bhai (Con.)
 151. *Sahada* (R) : Devender Kumar (Con.)
 152. *Salumber* (R) : Mawa (Ind.-SWA)
 153. *Sanchore* : Raghunath Vishnai (Con.)
 154. *Sarada* (R) : Devi Lal (Con.)
 155. *Sardar-Shahar* : Chandan Mal (Con.)
 156. *Sawai Madhopur* : Ram Singh (Ind.-SWA)
 157. *Shahpura* (R) : Kana (Con.)
 158. *Shergarh* : Sobhag Singh (RRP)
 159. *Sikar* : Swaroop Narain (Con.)
 160. *Sikrai* (R) : Laxman Prasad (Ind.-SWA)
 161. *Singrawat* : Ram Deo Singh (Con.)
 162. *Sirohi* (R) : Dharmaram (Con.)
 163. *Siwana* (R) : Hari Ram (Con.)
 164. *Sojat* : Tej Ram (Con.)
 165. *Sri Madhopur* : Ram Chandra (Con.)
 166. *Sumerpur* (R) : Aldaram (Con.)
 167. *Sujanagarh* : Phool Chand (Con.)
 168. *Surajgarh* (R) : Shiv Narain Chhachhia (Ind.-SWA)
 169. *Suratgarh* : Manphool Singh (Con.)
 170. *Thana Gazi* : Jai Krishna (Con.)
 171. *Thoi* : Gyan Chand (Con.)
 172. *Tijara* (R) : Hari Ram (CPI)
 173. *Tonk* : Radha Krishna (Ind.-SWA)
 174. *Udaipur* : Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con.)
 175. *Uniara* : Digvijai Singh (Ind.-SWA)
 176. *Weir* : Ram Kishan (SP)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Ajmer Dist.	.. 3,283	9,76,375	Bharatpur	368	1,87,000
Ajmer	914	4,49,000	Deeg	193	80,000
Arain	215	31,000	Gird (Dholpur)	231	1,60,000
Beawar	612	2,04,000	Kaman	284	1,16,000
Kekri	894	1,62,000	Nadabai	173	69,000
Kishangarh	245	59,000	Nagar	181	74,000
Rupnagar	204	33,000	Rajakhera	151	56,000
Sarwar	239	39,000	Rupbas	213	79,000
Alwar Dist.	.. 3,241	10,89,333	Weir	237	93,000
Alwar	705	2,29,000	Bhilwara Dist.	4,034	8,65,835
Bansur	256	77,000	Asind	431	97,000
Behror	282	1,33,000	Banera	282	60,000
Kishangarh	288	1,04,000	Bhilwara	359	1,29,000
Lachmangarh	450	1,79,000	Harda	254	47,000
Mandawar	223	87,000	Jahazpur	427	87,000
Rajgarh	384	1,30,000	Kotri	368	69,000
Thanagazi	347	70,000	Mandal	475	1,00,000
Tijara	264	79,000	Mandalgarh	610	90,000
Banswara Dist.	.. 1,946	4,74,192	Raipur	210	46,000
Bagidora	328	94,000	Sahara	228	63,000
Banswara	440	1,09,000	Shahpura	404	78,000
Gadhi	271	86,000	Bikaner Dist.	10,501	4,44,183
Ghatole	498	93,000	Bikaner	3,812	2,51,000
Kushalgarh	409	92,000	Lunkaransar	3,143	54,000
Barmer Dist.	.. 10,174	6,48,734	Magra (Kolayat)	1,344	48,000
Barmer	4,309	2,97,000	Nokha	1,320	91,000
Chottan	1,532	1,22,000	Bundi Dist.	2,158	3,38,208
Pachpadra	1,284	98,000	Bundi	316	72,000
Shiv	2,448	56,000	Hindoli	452	64,000
Siwana	760	76,000	Nainwa	439	67,000
Bharatpur Dist.	.. 3,127	11,50,849	Patan	457	85,000
Bari	395	74,000	Talera	509	50,000
Baseri	385	75,000	Chittorgarh Dist.	4,033	7,10,880
Bayana	310	87,000	Achanara	226	41,000
			Bari Sadra	214	52,000

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of tehsils (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Begun	381	55,000	Jalore Dist.	4,916	5,45,862
Bhadesar	236	51,000	Ahore	802	1,06,000
Bhainsrorgarh	634	38,000	Jalore	750	1,35,000
Chittorgarh	326	75,000	Jaswantpura	1,360	1,89,000
Chhotisadri	268	51,000	Sanchore	1,219	1,16,000
Dungla	230	46,000			
Gangral	279	57,000	Jhalawar Dist.	2,405	4,90,635
Kapasin	200	53,000	Aklara	239	51,000
Nimbahera	293	65,000	Bakani	216	46,000
Pratapgarh	671	84,000	Dag	251	43,000
Rashmi	187	43,000	Gangadhar	185	37,000
			Jhalrapatan	270	69,000
Churu Dist.	6,412	6,58,499	Khanpur	329	69,000
Churu	683	97,000	Manoharthana	223	51,000
Dungargarh	463	67,000	Pachpahar	177	42,000
Rajgarh	1,000	1,16,000	Pirawa	399	83,000
Ratangarh	396	90,000			
Sardarshahar	1,860	99,000	Jhunjhunu Dist.	2,282	7,19,299
Sujargarh	1,070	1,33,000	Chirawa	483	1,37,000
Taranagar	781	57,000	Jhunjhunu	633	2,29,000
			Khetri	605	1,71,000
Dungarpur Dist.	1,460	4,07,382	Udaipurwati	601	1,82,000
Aspur	288	78,000			
Dungarpur	689	1,98,000	Jodhpur Dist.	8,773	8,83,380
Sagwara	483	1,31,000	Bilara	1,112	1,61,000
			Jodhpur	1,606	3,59,000
Ganganagar Dist.	7,998	10,37,550	Osian	1,461	1,29,000
Annupgarh	1,300	47,000	Phalodi	3,127	1,22,000
Bhadra	669	95,000	Shergarh	1,700	1,12,000
Ganganagar	539	2,05,000			
Karanpur	317	1,00,000	Kotah Dist.	4,794	8,47,424
Nohar	1,678	1,24,000	Anta	207	40,000
Padampur	324	89,000	Atru	330	58,000
Raisinghnagar	510	87,000	Baran	239	69,000
Sadulgarh	1,154	2,04,000	Barod	160	28,000
Suratgarh	1,480	87,000	Chabra	310	50,000
			Chechat	159	26,000
Jaipur Dist.	5,393	19,00,902	Chhipabarod	327	58,000
Amber	402	1,62,000	Digod	189	33,000
Bairath	451	1,27,000	Itawa	148	26,000
Bassi	266	85,000	Kanwas	270	33,000
Baswa	246	1,09,000	Kishanganj	594	47,000
Chaksu	362	73,000	Ladpura	558	1,73,000
Dausa	343	1,14,000	Mangrol	174	40,000
Dudu	496	70,000	Pipalda	294	51,000
Jaipur	192	4,50,000	Ramganjmandi	134	37,000
Jamwa Ramgarh	548	1,27,000	Sangod	197	42,000
Kotputli	287	1,15,000	Shahbad	592	37,000
Lalsot	325	95,000			
Phagi	441	65,000	Nagaur Dist.	6,883	9,32,707
Phulera	573	1,49,000	Deedwana	649	1,14,000
Sanganer	306	85,000	Degana	806	1,06,000
Sikrai	216	75,000	Jayal	896	68,000
			Ladnu	487	80,000
Jaisalmer Dist.	14,908	1,38,049	Merta	808	1,21,000
Fatehgarh	1,692	20,000	Nagaur	1,712	1,54,000
Jaisalmer	3,620	29,000	Nawa	560	1,22,000
Nachna	1,350	10,000	Parbatsar	865	1,68,000
Pokaran	2,500	54,000			
Ramgarh	2,800	10,000	Pali Dist.	4,793	8,06,840
Sam	4,100	15,000	Bali	834	1,88,000
			Desuri	710	1,31,000
			Jaitaran	519	88,000
			Karchi	600	1,03,000

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Pali	1,024	1,22,000	Tonk Dist.	2,755	4,98,075
Raipur	414	79,000	Aligarh	358	64,000
Sojat	572	96,000	Duni	470	83,000
Sawai Madhopur Dist.	4,070	9,43,144	Malpura	655	83,000
Bamanwas	267	61,000	Niwai	398	73,000
Borli (Malarna)	418	81,000	Toda Raisingh	315	62,000
Gangapur	258	94,000	Tonk	575	1,33,000
Hindaun	236	1,10,000	Udaipur Dist.	6,805	14,65,456
Karauli	690	1,27,000	Amet	194	49,000
Khandar	416	45,000	Bhim	229	67,000
Mahwa	186	78,000	Bhopalsagar	158	41,000
Nadoti	240	52,000	Deogarh	262	47,000
Sapotra	501	66,000	Girwa	665	2,31,000
Sawai Madhopur	637	1,40,000	Gogunda	346	67,000
Toda Bhim	208	89,000	Kherwada	414	91,000
Sikar Dist.	3,027	8,19,852	Kotra	704	55,000
Danta Ramgarh	513	1,42,000	Kumbhalgarh	348	72,000
Fatehpur	413	86,000	Lasadia	562	72,000
Lachmangarh	460	1,09,000	Mavli	299	94,000
Neem-ka-thana	560	1,38,000	Nathdwara	359	1,10,000
Sikar	615	1,75,000	Phalasia	579	60,000
Sri Madhopur	472	1,70,000	Railmagra	219	56,000
Sirohi Dist.	1,978	3,52,528	Rajsamand	229	73,000
Abu Road	304	58,000	Salumber	395	87,000
Pindwara	434	77,000	Sarada	397	85,000
Reodhar	473	72,000	Vallabhnagar	418	1,08,000
Sheoganj	345	59,000			
Sirohi	453	86,000			

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,92.76	3,49.58	5,51.00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,36.83	3,85.72	3,60.00
Estate Duty	12.00	13.00	17.00
Land Revenue (net)	8,95.00	8,47.00	8,75.00
State Excise Duties	4,65.00	4,76.00	5,20.00
Stamps	1,24.00	1,15.00	1,25.00
Forest	92.00	92.02	95.03
Registration	12.50	12.00	12.50
Taxes on Vehicles	1,16.00	1,16.00	1,21.00
Sales Tax	4,71.00	4,60.00	5,81.00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,28.00	1,30.50	1,84.00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	69.00	63.88	93.83
Debt Services	1,35.00	1,15.00	3,86.03
Civil Administration			
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	3,62.39	3,61.09	3,67.67
Miscellaneous (net)	70.64	63.57	65.50
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	75.30	58.98	1,70.74
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	9,03.14	8,85.03	13,02.34
Extraordinary	9.60	2.00	0.50
	2,63.12	2,30.50	3,25.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	48,33.28	47,76.87	61,53.14
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,73.92	3,91.04	4,03.45
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	79.52	81.78	1,20.08
Debt Services (net)	3,11.65	5,29.50	8,87.02
General Administration	2,67.71	2,70.45	2,65.38
Administration of Justice	55.22	56.16	58.92
Jails	34.49	35.59	37.51
Police	4,63.90	5,12.00	5,33.00
Scientific Departments	33.86	38.22	49.44
Education	12,27.37	12,30.07	13,37.70
Medical	3,63.79	3,65.20	3,90.99
Public Health	2,12.65	2,03.50	2,03.75
Agriculture and Rural Development	1,70.88	1,55.27	1,77.06
Animal Husbandry	1,26.72	1,13.81	1,21.99
Co-operation	63.82	63.06	60.55
Industries	54.63	59.82	62.64
Miscellaneous Departments	2,22.98	2,12.18	2,88.64
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,56.83	2,77.55	4,11.41
Miscellaneous	3,79.31	3,99.75	4,05.77
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,26.88	2,84.83	3,01.00
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—	49,26.13	52,79.78	61,52.39
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—	(—)92.85	(—)5,02.91	(+) .75

UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 1,13,454 sq. miles
Principal language : Hindi

Population : 7,37,52,914

Capital : Lucknow

Governor : Biswanath Das

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Portfolios</i>
Chandra Bhanu Gupta	General Administration, Industries (excluding Village and Small-Scale Industries), Home, Medical, Power.
Hukum Singh Visen	Revenue.
Girdhari Lal	Public Works.
Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Community Projects, Panchayati Raj and Labour.
Charan Singh	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.
Syed Ali Zaheer	Judicial and Legislative.
Kamlapati Tripathi	Finance, Sales Tax, Registration, Stamps and Court Fees.
Jugal Kishore	Education.
Vichitra Narain Sharma	Local Self-Government.
Muzaffar Hasan	Transport, Muslim Waqfs and Political Pensions.
Ram Murthi	Irrigation and Government Estate.
Algu Rai Shastri	Forests, Economics and Statistics.
Chaturbhuj Sharma	Co-operation.
Jagmonan Singh Negi	Food and Civil Supplies.
Phool Singh	Village and Small-Scale Industries.
Mahabir Prasad Srivastava	Social Welfare and Harijan Welfare, Relief and Rehabilitation, Charitable Endowments and Sri Badrinath Temple and Public Health.
Hargovind Singh	Planning.

Ministers of State

Sita Ram	Excise, Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research.
Govind Sahai	Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation and Youth Welfare.
Dau Dayal Khanna	Marketing of Cane and Gur Development, and Cane Development.
Banarsi Das	Information and Parliamentary Affairs.

Deputy Ministers

Hemvatinandan Bahuguna	Labour.
Shanti Prapanna Sharma	Power, Planning, Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research.
Smt. Parakashwati Sood	Social Welfare and Harijan Welfare.
Jairam Varma	Finance.
Dharam Singh	Public Health and Medical.
Nawal Kishore	Home (Police).
Ram Narain Pandey	Irrigation.
Shiv Prasad Gupta	Village and Small-Scale Industries.
Shiv Raj Singh	Agriculture.
Keshbhan	Education.
Baldeo Singh Arya	Food.

*Parliamentary Secretary**Minister to whom attached*

Ganeshi Lal	Minister for Local Self-Government.
Brij Behari Misra	Minister for Revenue.
Smt. Tara Agarwal	Chief Minister.
Banshidhar Pandey	Minister for Local Self-Government.

*As on June 1, 1962.

Hari Datt	Minister for Forests.
Devendra Pratap Singh	Minister for Labour and Community Projects.
Chandra Singh Rawat	Minister for Justice.
Ajai Kumar Basu	Minister for Public Works.
Aziz Imam	Minister for Education.
Vir Sen	Minister for Labour and Community Projects.
Mohd. Shahid Fakhri	Minister for Transport.
Nand Kumar Deo Vashishta	Minister for Labour and Community Projects.
Dharam Datta Vaidya	Minister for Jails.

Chief Secretary

L. C. Jain

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	M. C. Desai
<i>Puisne Judges</i>	V. Bhargava, N. Beg, B. Mukherji, V. G. Oak, A. P. Srivastava, J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J. N. Takru, B. N. Nigam, S. S. Dhavan, S. K. Verma, W. Broome, D. S. Mathur, D. P. Uniyal, S. N. Dwivedi, R. A. Misra, K. P. Mathur, J. D. Sharma, M. Lal, S. D. Singh, S. C. Manchanda, T. Ramabhadran, B. D. Gupta, B. Gupta, K. B. Asthana, S. N. Katju, G. Kumar.
<i>Advocate-General</i>	K. L. Misra.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	Radha Krishna
<i>Members</i>	Girish Chandra, M. S. Bisht, M. H. Faruqui, R. D. Misra.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Madan Mohan Verma

Deputy Speaker : Hoti Lal Agarwal.

1. <i>Afzalgarh</i> : Basant Singh (JS)	20. <i>Aonla</i> : Nawal Kishore (Con.)
2. <i>Agota</i> : Jagbir Singh (Con.)	21. <i>Atheha</i> : Tej Bhan Singh (SP)
3. <i>Agra City I</i> : Baloji Agarwal (Ind.)	22. <i>Atrauli</i> : Babu Singh (SP)
4. <i>Agra City II</i> : Khem Chand (Ind.-RPI).	23. <i>Atraulia</i> : Brij Behari (Con.)
5. <i>Agra Rural (R)</i> : Ambesh Chatrapati (Con.)	24. <i>Auraiya</i> : Badri Prasad (Con.)
6. <i>Ahraura</i> : Vishwanath (Con.)	25. <i>Azamgarh</i> : Bhima Prasad (PSP)
7. <i>Akbarpur</i> : Balwan Singh (PSP)	26. <i>Bareru</i> : Deshraj (Ind.)
8. <i>Akbarpur (R)</i> : Smt. Ramrati (Con.)	27. <i>Bachhrawan (R)</i> : Bhaswan Din (SP)
9. <i>Ajitmal (R)</i> : Sukh Lal (Con.)	28. <i>Badrinath</i> : Yogeshwar Prasad Khandhuri (Con.)
10. <i>Aldemau (R)</i> : Shankar Lal (Con.)	29. <i>Baghara (R)</i> : Nain Singh (PSP)
11. <i>Allahabad City North</i> : Smt. Rajendra Kumari Bajpayee (Con.)	30. <i>Baghpat</i> : Shaukat Hameed Khan (Con.)
12. <i>Allahabad City South</i> : Kalyan Chand Mohiley (PSP).	31. <i>Bah</i> : Smt. Vidyawati (Con.)
13. <i>Aliganj</i> : Lokpal Singh (JS)	32. <i>Bahari</i> : Ram Murti (Con.)
14. <i>Aligarh</i> : Abdul Bashir Khan (Ind.-RPI).	33. <i>Bahjoi</i> : Bishan Lal (PSP)
15. <i>Almora</i> : Ganga Singh (Con.)	34. <i>Bahraich North</i> : Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
16. <i>Amethi</i> : Baij Nath Singh (Con.)	35. <i>Bahraich South</i> : Daljit Singh (Con.)
17. <i>Amroha</i> : Sharafat Hussain Rizvi (CPI).	36. <i>Ballia</i> : Ram Anant Pandey (Con.)
18. <i>Amsin</i> : Raja Ram (Con.)	37. <i>Balrampur North</i> : Sukhdev Prasad (JS)
19. <i>Anupshahr</i> : Chuni Lal (Con.)	38. <i>Balrampur South</i> : Babban Singh (Con.)
	39. <i>Banda</i> : Brij Mohan Lal Gupta (Con.)

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Socialist Party (SP); Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.).

40. *Banganga East*: Chandra Pal (JS)
41. *Banganga West*: Madho Prasad Tripathi (JS)
42. *Bangarmau (R)*: Sewa Ram (Con.)
43. *Bansdih East*: Kashinath (SP)
44. *Bansdih West*: Shiv Mangal (Con.)
45. *Bansgaon*: Ganesh Prasad (Con.)
46. *Bansi North*: Tameshwar Prasad (Con.)
47. *Bansi South (R)*: Sohan Lal Dhusia (Con.)
48. *Bansi West*: Ram Kumar (Con.)
49. *Bara (R)*: Raghu Nath Prasad (Con.)
50. *Baraunsa*: Rama Kant Singh (Con.)
51. *Baraut*: Mool Chand Shastri (Con.)
52. *Bareilly Cantonment*: Mohd. Hussain (Con.)
53. *Bareilly City*: Jagdish Saran (Con.)
54. *Bari (R)*: Baiju Ram (Con.)
55. *Barnawa*: Jamadar Singh (Ind.)
56. *Barsati*: Ramesh Chandra Sharma (Con.)
57. *Basti*: Smt. Rajendra Kishori (Con.)
58. *Beyalsi*: Lal Bahadur (Con.)
59. *Bhadoni*: Banshidhar Pandey (Con.)
60. *Bhagwantnagar*: Dev Datt (Con.)
61. *Bharthana*: Sahdeo Singh (PSP)
62. *Bharwari (R)*: Gokul Prasad (Ind.)
63. *Bhawan*: Ram Chander Singh (Con.)
64. *Bhawapur*: Ram Lakhan Shukla (Con.)
65. *Bhinga*: Munna Singh (SWA)
66. *Bhitali*: Ram Asrey (SP)
67. *Bhognipur*: Raj Narain Misra (Con.)
68. *Bhojipura*: Harish Kumar Gangwar (JS)
69. *Bhojpur*: Mohram Singh (Con.)
70. *Bhokerheri (R)*: Shugan Chand Mazdoor (Con.)
71. *Bhongaon*: Subedar Singh (Con.)
72. *Bidhuna*: Vijai Shanker (Con.)
73. *Bijnor*: Satya Vir Kumar (Con.)
74. *Bikapur*: Akhand Pratap Singh (Con.)
75. *Bilari (R)*: Het Ram (PSP)
76. *Bilgram*: Smt. Kala Rani (Con.)
77. *Bilhaur (R)*: Murli Dhar Kureel (Con.)
78. *Binaikpur*: Ram Awadh (Con.)
79. *Bindki*: Jagannath Singh (Con.)
80. *Birapur*: Shyam Sunder (Con.)
81. *Birhar (R)*: Sukhram Das (Con.)
82. *Bisalpur (R)*: Durga Prasad (Con.)
83. *Bisauli*: Shiv Raj Singh (Con.)
84. *Biswan*: Gaya Prasad (JS)
85. *Bithoor*: Smt. Brij Rani (Con.)
86. *Bola Daultabad (R)*: Chhangur (CPI)
87. *Boodpur (R)*: Girdhari Lal (Con.)
88. *Budaun*: Rukum Singh (Con.)
89. *Budhna*: Vijai Pal Singh (CPI)
90. *Bulandshahar*: Irtiza Husain (Con.)
91. *Chail*: Naunihal Singh Chaudhri (PSP)
92. *Chakia (R)*: Ram Lakhan (Con.)
93. *Champawat (R)*: Khusi Ram (Con.)
94. *Chanda (R)*: Mota Prasad (Con.)
95. *Chandauli*: Kamlapati Tripathi (Con.)
96. *Chandausi*: Narendra Singh (Ind.)
97. *Chandpur*: Nar Deo Singh (Ind.)
98. *Charda*: Prem Singh (SWA)
99. *Charkhari (R)*: Mohanlal Ahirwar (Con.)
100. *Chhata*: Lakhi Singh (SP)
101. *Chhatari (R)*: Dharam Singh (Con.)
102. *Chhibramau*: Kotwal Singh Bha-dauria (PSP)
103. *Chillupar*: Kalpanath Singh (PSP)
104. *Chunar*: Raj Narain (Con.)
105. *Dadri*: Ram Chander (Con.)
106. *Dalmau*: Mahabir Prasad (Con.)
107. *Danpur*: Mohan Singh (Con.)
108. *Daryabad*: Duijendra Narain (JS)
109. *Dasna*: Megh Nath Singh Shishodia (Ind.)
110. *Dataganj*: Narain Singh (JS)
111. *Debai*: Himmat Singh (JS)
112. *Dehra Dun*: Brij Bhushan Saran (Con.)
113. *Deoband*: Phool Singh (Con.)
114. *Deogaon*: Satya Deo (PSP)
115. *Deoprayag*: Smt. Vinaya Laxmi (Con.)
116. *Deoria North*: Ram Lal (Con.)
117. *Deoria South*: Kisuna (SP)
118. *Derapur*: Nityanand Pande (Con.)
119. *Dhampur*: Khub Singh (Con.)
120. *Dhaurehra*: Tej Narain (Con.)
121. *Dhingwas (R)*: C. Ram Swaroop (Con.)
122. *Dhuriapur (R)*: Smt. Yashoda Devi (Con.)
123. *Domariaganj North*: Bhanu Pratap Singh (SWA)
124. *Domariaganj South*: Qazi Jalil Ab-basi (Con.)
125. *Duaba*: Manager (PSP)
126. *Dudhi (R)*: Ram Pyare (Con.)
127. *Etah*: Ganga Prasad (Ind.-HM)
128. *Etawah*: Hoti Lal Agarwal (Con.)
129. *Etmadpur North (R)*: Sheo Charan (SP)
130. *Etmadpur South*: Multan Singh (SP)
131. *Faizabad*: Madan Mohan (Con.)
132. *Fakharpur*: Abdul Haseef Khan (SWA)
133. *Faridpur (R)*: Hem Raj (JS)
134. *Farrukhabad*: Daya Ram (JS)
135. *Fatehabad*: Bipra Banwari Lal (Ind-RPI)
136. *Fatehpur (R)*: Badri Prasad (Con.)
137. *Fatehpur Sikri*: Champawati (Con.)
138. *Firozabad*: Bhagwan Das (Ind.-RPI)
139. *Gangapur*: Rishi Narain Shastri (Con.)
140. *Ganga Salan*: Jagmohan Singh Negi (Con.)
141. *Gangiri*: Shri Niwas (Con.)
142. *Garh Mukteshwar (R)*: Vir Sen (Con.)
143. *Garotha*: Kashi Prasad Dwivedi (Con.)
144. *Garwara*: Bhagawati Din (Con.)
145. *Gaurajamo*: Rudra Pratap Singh (Ind.)
146. *Gauri Bazar (R)*: Sita Ram (Con.)
147. *Ghatampur East*: Sheo Nath Singh (SP)

148. *Ghatampur West* : Jwala Prasad (Con.)
149. *Ghaziabad*: Tej Singh (Con.)
150. *Ghaziipur* : Krishnanand Rai (Con.)
151. *Ghiror*: Madho Narain (Con.)
152. *Ghosi* : Jharkhande Rai (CPI)
153. *Gokul (R)* : Kanhiya Lal (Con.)
154. *Gonda East* : Ishwar Saran (Con.)
155. *Gonda North* : Navrang Singh (SWA)
156. *Gonda West (R)* : Ganga Prasad (Con.)
157. *Gondwa* : Mohan Lal (Con.)
158. *Gopalpur* : Uma Shanker (PSP)
159. *Gopamau (R)* : Parmai (JS)
160. *Gorakhpur* : Ansari Niamatullah (Con.)
161. *Goverdhan* : Jugal Kishore (Con.)
162. *Gunnaur* : Jugal Kishore (PSP)
163. *Gyanpur (R)* : Harigain Ram (Con.)
164. *Haiderabad* : Ram Bhajan (Con.)
165. *Haidergarh* : Ram Kishore (Ind.)
166. *Hamirpur* : Surendra Dutt Bajpai (Con.)
167. *Hapur* : Prem Sunder (Ind.)
168. *Hardoi* : Mahesh Singh (Con.)
169. *Hardwar* : Shanti Prapan Sharma (Con.)
170. *Harora* : Jai Gopal (Con.)
171. *Harraiya East* : Ram Lakhan Singh (Con.)
172. *Harraiya West* : Ram Bahadur Singh (Con.)
173. *Hasanganj (R)* : Bhikha Lal (CPI)
174. *Hasanpur North* : Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
175. *Hasanpur South (R)* : Sukhanlal (Con.)
176. *Hastinapur* : Pitam Singh (Con.)
177. *Haswa (R)* : Raghubir Sahai (Ind.)
178. *Hata* : Bankey Lal (PSP)
179. *Hathras*: Nand Kumar Deo Vashishtha (Con.)
180. *Iglas* : Sheodan Singh (Ind.)
181. *Inhauna* : Pashupati Nath Saran Singh (Ind.)
182. *Ikaunah* : Mangal (SWA)
183. *Islamnagar* : Suraj Pal Singh (Con.)
184. *Issauli* : Ram Bali (Con.)
185. *Jagdishpur (R)* : Indra Pal (Con.)
186. *Jalalabad* : Kesho Singh (Con.)
187. *Jalaun*: Chaturbhuj Sharma (Con.)
188. *Jalesar (R)* : Chiranji Lal (SWA)
189. *Jamaur* : Ram Murti Anchal (Con.)
190. *Jansath* : Ahmad Baksh (Con.)
191. *Jasrana* : Balbir Singh (SWA)
192. *Jaswant Nagar*: Nathu Singh (PSP)
193. *Jaunpur*: Yadavendra Datt (JS)
194. *Jewar*: Jasram Singh (Con.)
195. *Jhalotar Ajgain* : Shri Ram (Con.)
196. *Jhangha (R)* : Ram Surat (Con.)
197. *Jhansi* : Lakhpat Ram Sharma (Ind.)
198. *Jhnsi (R)* : Bansi Lal (PSP)
199. *Jwalapur* : Sayeed Ahmad (Con.)
200. *Kadipur* : Sripat Misra (Con.)
201. *Kaimganj* : Siya Ram (PSP)
202. *Kairana*: Chandan Singh (Ind.)
203. *Kaisarganj* : Hukum Singh Visen (Con.)
204. *Kalpi* : Shiva Sampati Sharma (Con.)
205. *Kannauj (R)* : Pati Ram (Con.)
206. *Kanpur City I*: Smt. Tara Agarwal (Con.)
207. *Kanpur City II* : Sant Singh Yusuf (CPI)
208. *Kanpur City III*: Hamid Khan (Con.)
209. *Kanpur City IV*: S. G. Datta (Con.)
210. *Kanpur City V*: Smt. Sushila Rohatgi (Con.)
211. *Kanpur Rural* : Shashi Bhusan Singh (PSP)
212. *Kanth* : Dau Dayal Khanna (Con.)
213. *Kantit North* : Aziz Imam (Con.)
214. *Kantit South* : Bachan Ram (Con.)
215. *Karanda* : Ram Sunder Shastri (CPI)
216. *Karari (R)* : Nathu Ram (JS)
217. *Karchana* : Satya Narain Pandey (PSP)
218. *Karhal (R)* : Ram Singh (SWA)
219. *Karwi* : Din Dayal (Con.)
220. *Kashipur* : Debi Datt (Con.)
221. *Kasganj* : Girwar Prasad (JS)
222. *Kaswar* : Gaya Prasad (SP)
223. *Katehar* : Raghu Nath Singh (SP)
224. *Kedarnath* : Ganga Dhar (PSP)
225. *Kerakat (R)* : Ram Samjhawan (Con.)
226. *Kewai* : Vaij Nath Pandey (Con.)
227. *Khaga*: Raksha Pal Singh (JS)
228. *Khair*: Chaitanya Raj Singh (SWA)
229. *Khairabad* : Tambreshwari Prasad (JS)
230. *Khalilabad (R)* : Smt. Genda Devi (Con.)
231. *Khera Bajehra* : Surendra Bikram (Con.)
232. *Khera Garh* : Jagan Prasad (Con.)
233. *Kheri* : Bankata Singh (Con.)
234. *Khurja* : Mahabir Singh (Con.)
235. *Khutar (R)* : Kandhai Lal (Ind.)
236. *Kishanpur* : Deep Narain Singh (Ind.)
237. *Kishni* : Ganesh Chand (Con.)
238. *Kithore* : Shraddha Devi (Con.)
239. *Koil (R)* : Bhoop Singh (Ind.-RPI)
240. *Kolaslah* : Udai (CPI)
241. *Konch* : Vijai Singh (SWA)
242. *Konhaur* : Onkar Nath (JS)
243. *Kopachit*: Mandhata Singh (Con.)
244. *Kopaganj* : Z. A. Ahmad (CPI)
245. *Kot (R)*: Kesho Ram (Con.)
246. *Kotana*: Charan Singh (Con.)
247. *Kunda*: Khan Niaz Hasan (Con.)
248. *Kursi (R)* : Natha Ram (SP)
249. *Laharpur* : Bipin Behari Tewari (JS)
250. *Lakhana (R)* : Ghasi Rm (Con.)
251. *Lalitpur (R)* : Ayodhya Prasad (Con.)
252. *Lambhua*: Uma Datt (Con.)
253. *Lansdowne* : Mukundi Lal (Ind.)
254. *Lucknow Cantonment*: Balak Ram Vaish (Con.)
255. *Lucknow City Central* : Mahabir Prasad Srivastava (Con.)
256. *Lucknow City East* : Kishori Lal Agarwal (Con.)

257. *Lucknow City West* : Syed Ali Zaheer (Con.)
258. *Machhilishahr* : Kesari Prasad (PSP)
259. *Machhrahta (R)* : Dalla Ram (Con.)
260. *Magahar* : Keshbhan (Con.)
261. *Mahadeva* : Vishnu Pratap Singh (Con.)
262. *Mahaich* : Raj Narain (Con.)
263. *Maharajganj (R)* : Duryodhan (SP)
264. *Mahmudabad* : Shivendra Pratap (JS)
265. *Mahoba* : Madanpal Singh (PSP)
266. *Mahona (R)* : Sukh Lal (JS)
267. *Mahruni* : Krishna Chand (Con.)
268. *Mahsi (R)* : Ram Adhar Kanauija (SWA)
269. *Mahul* : Daulat Lal (PSP)
270. *Mahuli East* : Kashinath Bahadur (SWA)
271. *Mahuli West* : Shyam Lal (SWA)
272. *Mainpuri* : Brijeshwar Sahai (Con.)
273. *Malihabad* : Ram Pal Trivedi (Con.)
274. *Mallawan* : J. P. Misra (Con.)
275. *Mangalsi (R)* : Dhoom Prasad (JS)
276. *Manikpur (R)* : Smt. Siya Dulari (Con.)
277. *Maniram* : Avadhya Nath (Ind.-HM)
278. *Mankapur* : Raghavendra Pratap Singh (SWA)
279. *Marehra* : Raghubir Singh (PSP)
280. *Mariahu* : Jagannath (JS)
281. *Mat* : Radhey Shyam (SP)
282. *Mathura* : Kedar Nath (Con.)
283. *Mau (R)* : Smt. Beni Bai (Con.)
284. *Maudaha* : Brij Raj Singh (Con.)
285. *Meerut Cantonment* : Smt. Prakash wati Sood (Con.)
286. *Meerut City* : Jagdish Saran Rastogi (Con.)
287. *Meerut Rural (R)* : Hari Singh (Con.)
288. *Meja* : Saligram Jaiswal (PSP)
289. *Mendhwal* : Smt. Sucheta Kripalani (Con.)
290. *Minjhaura* : Mahadeo (Ind.)
291. *Mirzapur* : Bhagwan Das (JS)
292. *Mishrikh* : Avadesh Kumar (SP)
293. *Mobarkpur (R)* : Surjan (CPI)
294. *Modinagar* : Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con.)
295. *Moghalsarai* : Uma Shanker (SP)
296. *Mohanlalganj (R)* : Ram Shankar Ravivasi (Con.)
297. *Mohmadi (R)* : Manna Lal (JS)
298. *Mohammadabad* : Vijay Shankar Singh (Con.)
299. *Mohammadabad Gohna* : Chandrajit (CPI)
300. *Moradabad City* : Halimuddin (Ind-RPI)
301. *Moradabad Rural* : Riasat Hussain (PSP)
302. *Moth* : Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con.)
303. *Mussoorie* : Gulab Singh (Con.)
304. *Muzaffarabad* : Sardar Singh (Ind.)
305. *Muzaffarnagar* : Keshav Gupta (Con.)
306. *Nagal (R)* : Ram Singh (Con.)
307. *Nagar* : Smt. Shakuntala Nayyar (JS)
308. *Nagina* : Govind Sahai (Con.)
309. *Nainital* : Devendra Singh (Con.)
310. *Najibabad* : Shri Ram (JS)
311. *Nakur* : Yashpal (Con.)
312. *Nanpara* : Basanta Lal Sharma (Con.)
313. *Naraini* : Matola Singh (JS)
314. *Nathupur* : Ram Sunder (PSP)
315. *Naugarh* : Jagdish (JS)
316. *Nawabganj* : Naurang Lal (Con.)
317. *Nawabganj (Barabanki Dist)* : Jamilur Rehman (Con.)
318. *Nidhpur* : Rajendra Singh (JS)
319. *Nighasan* : Ram Charan Shah (JS)
320. *Nigohan* : Vijai Kumar (Con.)
321. *Nizamabad* : Amjad Ali (Con.)
322. *Pachhimrath* : Hari Nath Tewari (JS)
323. *Pachotar (R)* : Jhilmit Jhilloo (CPI)
324. *Padrauna East* : Genda Singh (PSP)
325. *Padrauna North* : Chandradeo (Con.)
326. *Padrauna South* : Ramayan (PSP)
327. *Padrauna West* : Mangal (Con.)
328. *Paharpur* : Santi Chand (Con.)
329. *Pali* : Sharda Bhakta Singh (JS)
330. *Palia (R)* : Chheda Lal Chaudhari (Con.)
331. *Patti (R)* : Ram Kinker (Con.)
332. *Pauri* : Chandra Singh (Con.)
333. *Pharenda East* : Dwarka Prasad Pandey (Con.)
334. *Pharenda West* : Narsingh Narain (SP)
335. *Phulpur* : Muzaffar Hasan (Con.)
336. *Pilibhit* : Ram Roop Singh (Con.)
337. *Piparaich* : Achhaibar Singh (Con.)
338. *Pithoragarh* : Narendra Singh (Con.)
339. *Powayan* : Vikram Shah (Ind.)
340. *Pratapgarh North* : Balendra Bhushan Pratap Singh (JS)
341. *Pratapgarh South* : Babu Lal (JS)
342. *Puranpur* : Mohan Lal Acharya (Con.)
343. *Purwa* : Ram Adhin Singh (Con.)
344. *Rae Bareli North* : Krishan Lal Singh (JS)
345. *Rae Bareli South* : Rati Pal (SP)
346. *Ramkola* : Rajdeo (Con.)
347. *Rampur City* : Smt. Kishwar Ara Begum (Con.)
348. *Rampur Rural* : Kalyan Rai (Con.)
349. *Ranikhet North* : Hari Dutt (Con.)
350. *Ranikhet South* : Chandra Bhanu Gupta (Con.)
351. *Rari* : Kunwar Sripal (JS)
352. *Rasra (R)* : Raghunath (CPI)
353. *Rath* : Doongar Singh (Con.)
354. *Robertsganj* : Ram Nath Pathak (Con.)
355. *Rokha* : Narendra Bahadur Singh (JS)
356. *Roorkee* : Jagdish Narain Sinha (Con.)
357. *Rudauli* : Mukut Behari Lal (JS)
358. *Rudrapur* : Chandra Bali (SP)
359. *Sadabad* : Ashraf Ali Khan (Con.)
360. *Sadullahnagar* : Avadh Narain Pratap Singh (JS)
361. *Safipur* : Gopinath (Con.)
362. *Sagri* : Indrasan (Con.)
363. *Saharanpur* : Brahm Datt Mayor (Ind.)

364. *Sahaswan*: Ulfat Singh (JS)
 365. *Sahawar*: Bedram (JS)
 366. *Saidpur*: Kamla Singh Yadav (PSP)
 367. *Salempur East*: Kailash (PSP)
 368. *Salempur South*: Awadesh Pratap (PSP)
 369. *Salempur West*: Ugrasen (SP)
 370. *Salon (R)*: Pitai (SP)
 371. *Sambhal*: Mahmood Hasan Khan (Ind.)
 372. *Sandila (R)*: Pancham (Ind.)
 373. *Sanha*: Rameshwar Nath (Ind.)
 374. *Saraimir (R)*: Mangal Deo (PSP)
 375. *Sardhana (R)*: Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con.)
 376. *Sareni*: Guptar Singh (Con.)
 377. *Sarju*: Girja Prasad (SP)
 378. *Sarsawa (R)*: Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
 379. *Sasni (R)*: Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Con.)
 380. *Satrikh (R)*: Mendi Lal (SP)
 381. *Saurikh*: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP)
 382. *Shadiabad*: Raj Nath (Con.)
 383. *Shahabad*: Baldeo Singh Arya (Con.)
 384. *Shahabad (R)*: Piarey Lal (JS)
 385. *Shahganj*: Laxmi Shanker (Con.)
 386. *Shahjahanpur*: Rafi Khan (Con.)
 387. *Shamsabad*: Rajendra Singh Yadav (PSP)
 388. *Sheopur*: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
 389. *Shikarpur*: Sukan Chand (Con.)
 390. *Shikohabad*: Mansa Ram (Ind.)
 391. *Shiroman Nagar (R)*: Pooran Lal (JS)
 392. *Shyam Deurwa*: Asthbhuja (Con.)
 393. *Siana*: Mumtaz Mohd. Khan (PSP)
 394. *Siar*: Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
 395. *Siddhaur (R)*: Ghan Shyam Das (Con.)
 396. *Sidhuwa Jobna (R)*: Sheo Prasad (Con.)
 397. *Sikandarpur*: Jagarnath (Con.)
 398. *Sikandrabad*: Banarsi Dass (Con.)
 399. *Sikandra Rao*: Nekram Sharma (Ind.)
 400. *Sirathu*: Hemvatinandan Bahuguna (Con.)
 401. *Sirauli*: Dharam Datta Vaidya (Con.)
 402. *Sirhpura*: Chhotey Lal Paliwal (Con.)
 403. *Sitapur*: Sharda Nand (JS)
 404. *Soraon East*: Sheo Murti (Con.)
 405. *Soraon West*: Mewa Lal (PSP)
 406. *Srinagar*: Banshidhar Mishra (Con.)
 407. *Suar Tanda*: Mahmood Ali Khan (Con.)
 408. *Sultanpur*: Abdul Sami (Con.)
 409. *Surharpur*: Jagdamba Prasad (Ind.)
 410. *Tambaur*: Ganesh Lal (Con.)
 411. *Tanakpur (R)*: Anisur Rahman (Con.)
 412. *Tanda*: Jai Ram Varma (Con.)
 413. *Tappajar*: Ram Kishore (Ind.)
 414. *Tappal*: Mahendra Singh (Ind.)
 415. *Tarabganj*: Sital Prasad (Con.)
 416. *Tehri*: Trepan Singh (Con.)
 417. *Thakurdwara*: Ram Pal Singh (Con.)
 418. *Tilhar*: Bhagwan Sahai (Ind.)
 419. *Tilpur*: Yadendra Singh (Con.)
 420. *Tulshipur*: Baldeo Singh (JS)
 421. *Ujhani*: Purshottam Lal Badhwar (Ind.- RPI)
 422. *Umri (R)*: Basant Lal (Con.)
 423. *Unnao*: Ziaur Rahman (Con.)
 424. *Usehat*: Nirottam Singh (Ind.)
 425. *Utraula*: Suraj Lal (JS)
 426. *Uttarkashi*: Krishna Singh (Con.)
 427. *Varanasi City North*: Vishwanath Prasad (JS)
 428. *Varanasi City South*: Girdhari Lal (Con.)
 429. *Zahurabad (R)*: Raghubir (CPI)
 430. *Zamania*: Vashishta Narain Sharma (Con.)

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4. Banshi Dhar Shukla	"	22. Pratap Chandra Azad†	"
5. Deep Narain Verma	"	23. Prithivi Nath†	"
6. A. J. Faridi	"	24. Puran Chand Vidyalankar†	"
7. Ganesh Dutt Paliwal	"	25. Ram Dhari Pandey	"
8. Gopi Nath Singh	"	26. Ram Kumar Shastri	"
9. Har Govind Singh†	"	27. Ram Nandan Singh	"
10. Ishaq Sambhali	"	28. Smt. Savitri Shyam	"
11. Jagdish Prasad Dwivedi†	"	29. Shafiq Ahmad Khan Tatar†	"
12. Khushal Singh	"	30. Shanker Rao	"
13. Krishna Chandra Joshi†	"	31. Smt. Shakuntala Srivastava	"
14. Kunwar Guru Narain†	"	32. Shiv Narain†	"
15. Kunwar Mahabir Singh	"	33. Shiv Prasad Singh	"
16. Lal Suresh Singh	"	34. Smt. Shivarajwati Nehru	"
17. Maharaj Singh Bharti	"	35. Uma Shanker Singh†	"
18. Mohammad Shahid Fakhiri	"	36. Smt. Vidyavati Rathor†	"

*As on May 1, 1962

†Members retiring on May 5, 1962.

37. Vacant ..	Legislative Assembly	72. Shiv Nath Katju ..	Local Authorities
38. Vacant ..	"	73. Shiv Nath Singh ..	"
39. Vacant ..	"	74. Shiv Prasad Gupta ..	"
40. Abdul Majid† ..	Local Authorities	75. Shugan Chand ..	"
41. Abdur Rauf Khan ..	"	76. Sultan Singh Pachori ..	"
42. Banwarilal ..	"	77. Tej Narain Trivedi† ..	"
43. Chiranji Lal Paliwal ..	"	78. Telu Ram† ..	"
44. Girdhari Lal ..	"	79. Braj Pal Sharan Rastogi ..	Graduates
45. Harcharan Agarwal ..	"	80. Devendra Swarup ..	"
46. Indra Singh Nayal† ..	"	81. Ishwari Prasad ..	"
47. Jagannath Acharya ..	"	82. Kalka Prasad Bhatnagar ..	"
48. Jagannath Singh ..	"	83. Kripa Shankar Hajela† ..	"
49. Jai Bahadur Singh ..	"	84. Nirmal Chandra Chaturvedi ..	"
50. Keshav Datt ..	"	85. Pushkar Nath Bhatt† ..	"
51. Smt. Kudsia Begam† ..	"	86. Shyamnarayan ..	"
52. Kunwar Devendra Pratap Singh.	"	87. Virendra Swarup† ..	"
53. Kunwar Rananjaya Singh† ..	"	88. Hari Krishna Awasthi ..	Teachers
54. Lallu Ram Dwivedi ..	"	89. Hridaya Narayan Singh ..	"
55. Madan Mohan Lal† ..	"	90. Kanhaiya Lal Gupta ..	"
56. Madhava Prasad Tripathi ..	"	91. Laxmi Narayan Dixit† ..	"
57. Mahmood Aslam Khan† ..	"	92. Madan Mohan ..	"
58. Smt. Mohsina Khalil Kidwai.	"	93. Smt. Maya Chowdhry ..	"
59. Nawab Singh Yadav ..	"	94. Piare Lal Srivastava† ..	"
60. Nawal Kishore Gurudeva ..	"	95. Rameshwar Singh ..	"
61. Onkar Singh ..	"	96. Shyam Behari Viragi† ..	"
62. Pitamar Das† ..	"	97. Balwant Singh ..	Nominated
63. Prem Chandra Sharma ..	"	98. Hayatullah Ansari ..	"
64. Pyare Lal Gupta ..	"	99. Krishna Deva Prasad Gaur ..	"
65. Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar.	"	100. Lakshman Singh Adhikari† ..	"
66. Ram Ghulam† ..	"	101. Mohammed Nasser ..	"
67. Ram Lakhan† ..	"	102. M. J. Mukerjee† ..	"
68. Ram Narain Pandey ..	"	103. Purushottam Das Tandon ..	"
69. Ram Nath† ..	"	104. Raja Ram Shastri ..	"
70. Ram Surat Singh ..	"	105. Ramagya Pande ..	"
71. Saktu Mal† ..	"	106. Smt. Rani Ram Kumar Bhargava† ..	"
		107. C. M. Sukhia ..	"
		108. Smt. Tara Agarwal† ..	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Agra Dist. ..	1,861	18,59,990	Allahabad Dist. ..	2,800	24,26,571
Agra ..	219	6,63,700	Chail ..	303	6,77,644
Bah ..	338	1,74,335	Handia ..	297	2,86,912
Etmadpur ..	278	2,44,420	Karchhana ..	521	2,91,217
Fatehabad ..	241	1,65,469	Manjhanpur ..	274	1,89,489
Firozabad ..	203	2,64,515	Meja ..	658	2,51,397
Kheragarh ..	308	1,68,552	Phulpur ..	289	2,73,039
Kiraoli ..	273	1,78,999	Sirathu ..	233	1,83,734
Aligarh Dist. ..	1,941	17,66,201	Soraon ..	264	2,73,139
Atrauli ..	351	3,04,020	Almora Dist. ..	2,721	6,31,108
Hathras ..	291	3,13,396	Almora ..	—	3,05,104
Iglas ..	214	1,61,509	Champawat ..	—	80,304
Khair ..	402	2,78,160	Ranikhet ..	—	2,45,700
Koil ..	355	4,49,541			
Sikandara Rao ..	337	2,59,575			

†Members retiring on May 5, 1962.

*Population figures on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of tehsils (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Azamgarh Dist. ..	2,221	24,01,484	Khurja ..	459	3,83,353
Azamgarh ..	313	3,93,960	Sikandrabad ..	521	3,78,238
Ghosi ..	364	4,14,644	Chamoli Dist. ..	3,523	2,52,718
Lalganj ..	384	3,52,546	Chamoli ..	—	71,990
Mohammadabad ..	358	4,42,060	Joshimath ..	—	15,325
Phulpur ..	441	4,47,907	Karan Prayag ..	—	1,07,590
Sagri ..	350	3,50,367	Ukhimath ..	—	57,813
Bahraich Dist. ..	2,620	14,97,879	Dehra Dun Dist. ..	1,201	4,30,186
Bahraich ..	931	5,83,158	Chakrata ..	447	66,784
Kaisaraganj ..	683	4,58,141	Dehra Dun ..	742	3,63,404
Nanpara ..	1,022	4,56,580	Deoria Dist. ..	2,087	23,72,088
Ballia Dist. ..	1,182*	13,26,817	Deoria ..	493	6,13,869
Ballia ..	446	5,11,698	Hata ..	546	5,61,562
Bansdih ..	374	3,89,830	Padrauna ..	559	5,99,886
Rasra ..	421	4,25,289	Salempur ..	495	5,96,771
Banda Dist. ..	2,950	9,54,642	Etah Dist. ..	1,715	13,00,199
Baberu ..	610	2,24,967	Aliganj ..	517	3,50,950
Banda ..	614	2,28,049	Etah ..	482	3,60,719
Karwi ..	822	2,16,975	Jalesar ..	227	1,60,346
Mau ..	317	90,908	Kasganj ..	487	4,28,184
Naraini (Girwan) ..	523	1,93,743	Etawah Dist. ..	1,669	11,82,988
Bara Banki Dist. ..	1,714	14,11,883	Auraiya ..	415	2,97,688
Fatehpur ..	500	3,67,992	Bharthana ..	417	2,83,715
Haidarganj ..	290	2,49,878	Bidhuna ..	429	2,66,834
Nawabganj ..	360	3,48,355	Etawah ..	427	3,34,751
Ramsanehighat ..	584	4,45,658	Faizabad Dist. ..	1,705	16,30,276
Bareilly Dist. ..	1,591	14,81,311	Akbarpur ..	539	4,93,431
Aonla ..	317	2,69,074	Bikapur ..	460	3,76,217
Baheri ..	369	2,49,215	Faizabad ..	355	4,02,675
Bareilly ..	441	6,36,750	Tanda ..	350	3,57,953
Faridpur ..	244	1,67,620	Farrukhabad Dist. ..	1,645	12,94,404
Nawabganj ..	221	1,58,652	Chhibramau ..	418	3,06,054
Basti Dist. ..	2,821	26,21,937	Farrukhabad ..	485	4,48,604
Bansi ..	614	3,77,575	Kaimganj ..	364	2,52,431
Basti ..	553	4,97,533	Kannauj ..	393	2,87,315
Domariaganj ..	586	4,20,235	Fatehpur Dist. ..	1,625	10,77,558
Harraiya ..	500	4,01,581	Bindki ..	514	3,32,054
Khailalabad ..	565	5,38,499	Fatehpur ..	642	4,21,037
Naugarh ..	—	3,86,514	Khaja ..	485	3,24,467
Bijnor Dist. ..	1,866	11,86,001	Garhwal Dist. ..	2,108	4,79,200
Bijnor ..	482	3,24,145	Landsdowne ..	1,056	3,03,319
Dhampur ..	458	4,01,143	Pauri ..	961	1,75,881
Nagina ..	457	2,17,715	Ghazipur Dist. ..	1,308	13,20,711
Najibabad ..	438	2,42,998	Ghazipur ..	—	2,90,581
Budaun Dist. ..	1,998	14,10,229	Mohammadabad ..	—	3,25,377
Bisauli ..	360	2,91,124	Saidpur ..	—	4,25,324
Budaun ..	454	3,68,870	Zamania ..	—	2,79,429
Dataganj ..	419	2,72,277	Gonda Dist. ..	2,829	20,77,694
Gunnaur ..	359	2,08,545	Balrampur ..	—	5,39,448
Sahaswan ..	422	2,69,413	Gonda ..	—	5,43,713
Bulandshahr Dist. ..	1,887	17,35,836	Tarabganj ..	—	4,80,782
Anupshahr ..	456	4,39,408	Utraula ..	—	5,13,751
Bulandshahr ..	476	5,34,837			

*Figure furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Gorakhpur Dist. ..	2,439	25,51,235	Mainpuri ..	386	2,55,201
Bansgaon ..	531	5,98,605	Shikohabad ..	294	2,52,292
Gorakhpur ..	655	9,57,510	Mathura Dist. ..	1,467	10,70,572
Maharajganj ..	682	5,65,976	Chhata ..	407	2,11,097
Pharenda ..	569	4,29,144	Mat ..	331	2,34,499
Hamirpur Dist. ..	2,776	7,94,475	Mathura ..	410	3,72,166
Charkhari ..	159	1,39,288	Sadabad ..	308	2,52,810
Hamirpur ..	416	1,31,064	Meerut Dist. ..	2,322	27,17,153
Mahoba ..	354	1,64,826	Baghpat ..	400	4,89,658
Maudaha ..	604	1,31,064	Ghaziabad ..	445	5,31,715
Rath ..	655	1,84,755	Hapur ..	407	4,28,766
Hardoi Dist. ..	2,320	15,67,867	Meerut ..	286	5,84,779
Bilgram ..	588	3,71,615	Mowana ..	421	3,20,069
Hardoi ..	632	4,52,736	Sardhana ..	341	3,62,166
Sandila ..	555	3,81,271	Mirzapur Dist. ..	4,372	12,47,466
Shahabad ..	539	3,62,245	Chunar ..	562	3,07,308
Jalaun Dist. ..	1,762	6,61,477	Dudhi ..	988	1,56,397
Jalaun ..	514	2,46,372	Mirzapur ..	1,186	3,07,308
Kalpi ..	480	1,45,579	Robertsganj ..	1,633	2,73,864
Konch ..	409	1,53,087	Moradabad Dist. ..	2,288	19,71,135
Orai ..	358	1,16,439	Amroha ..	383	3,44,571
Jaunpur Dist. ..	1,543	17,28,018	Bilari ..	333	3,50,500
Jaunpur ..	288	3,98,420	Hasanpur ..	569	2,84,971
Kerakat ..	246	2,98,123	Moradabad ..	316	4,34,566
Machhlisahr ..	344	3,25,861	Sambhal ..	475	4,03,180
Mariahu ..	320	3,48,322	Thakurdwara ..	240	1,53,347
Shahganj ..	361	3,57,292	Muzaffarnagar Dist. ..	1,683	14,44,616
Jhansi Dist. ..	3,888	10,86,219	Budhana ..	288	3,01,463
Garautha ..	594	1,33,367	Jansath ..	440	3,29,693
Jhansi ..	482	3,02,628	Kairana ..	438	3,80,563
Lalitpur ..	1,059	2,21,471	Muzaffarnagar ..	468	4,32,897
Mahroni ..	887	1,50,238	Nainital Dist. ..	2,626	5,74,367
Mau Ranipur ..	424	1,45,700	Haldwani ..	1,279	1,45,545
Moth ..	438	1,32,815	Kashipur ..	189	88,820
Kanpur Dist. ..	2,357	23,62,439	Kichha ..	820	2,26,069
Akbarpur ..	368	2,28,053	Nainital ..	433	1,13,933
Bhognipur ..	380	2,24,579	Pilibhit Dist. ..	1,352	6,18,220
Bilhaur ..	387	2,55,161	Bisalpur ..	365	2,35,280
Derapur ..	403	2,50,316	Pilibhit ..	466	2,65,128
Ghatampur ..	423	2,54,695	Puranpur ..	512	1,17,812
Kanpur ..	418	11,49,635	Pithoragarh Dist. ..	2,789	2,62,393
Kheri Dist. ..	2,972	12,63,231	Dharchula ..	—	32,590
Lakhimpur ..	1,053	5,09,989	Didihat ..	—	96,620
Muhamdi ..	663	3,62,027	Munsiari ..	—	30,519
Nighasan ..	1,251	3,91,215	Pithoragarh ..	—	1,02,664
Lucknow Dist. ..	977	13,45,494	Pratapgarh Dist. ..	1,460	12,51,402
Lucknow ..	387	9,07,852	Kunda ..	543	4,42,520
Malihabad ..	327	2,48,034	Patti ..	467	3,80,339
Mohanlalganj ..	275	1,89,608	Pratapgarh ..	437	4,28,543
Mainpuri Dist. ..	1,680	11,74,989	Rae Bareli Dist. ..	1,758	13,16,753
Bhongaon ..	459	3,29,833	Dalmau ..	472	3,77,621
Jasrana (Mustafabad)	317	1,99,166	Maharajganj ..	464	3,18,461
Karhal ..	218	1,38,497	Rae Bareli ..	375	2,92,260
			Salon ..	444	3,28,411

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Rampur Dist. ..	895	7,04,546	Musafirkhana ..	397	3,24,442
Bilaspur	—	76,061	Sultanpur	508	4,62,588
Rampur	—	2,66,370	Tehri Garhwal Dist.	4,559*	3,47,059
Milak	—	1,11,667	Deo Prayag	—	1,52,610
Shahabad	—	1,08,902	Pratap Nagar	—	1,01,928
Suar	—	1,41,546	Tehri	—	92,521
Saharanpur Dist. ..	2,132	16,08,061	Unnao Dist.	1,774	12,27,048
Deoband	385	3,14,262	Hasanganj	440	3,06,996
Nakur	430	2,79,634	Purwa	551	3,68,709
Roorkee	706	4,78,459	Safipur	409	2,77,065
Saharanpur	626	5,37,706	Unnao	402	2,74,278
Shahjahanpur Dist. ..	1,762	11,33,599	Uttar Kashi Dist. ..	—	1,22,377
Jalalabad	361	2,33,533	Bhatwari	—	21,446
Pawayan	591	2,51,973	Dunda	—	43,075
Shahjahanpur	395	3,56,277	Puraula	—	28,225
Tilhar	413	2,91,816	Rajgarhi	—	29,631
Sitapur Dist. ..	2,236	16,15,928	Varanasi Dist. ..	1,962	23,61,804
Biswan	558	3,71,416	Bhadohi	418	4,63,185
Misrikh	596	4,02,914	Chakia	474	1,42,385
Sidhauli	542	3,85,287	Chandauli	510	5,19,637
Sitapur	511	4,56,311	Varanasi	596	12,36,597
Sultanpur Dist. ..	1,714	14,13,052			
Amethi	366	2,64,227			
Kadipur	439	3,61,795			

*Area inclusive of Uttar Kashi Dist.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	12,64·00	12,93·60	14,81·44
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	14,08·72	15,84·90	13,39·00
Estate Duty	48·93	48·93	63·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	2,34·50	2,34·00	—
Land Revenue (net)	21,85·15	21·53·16	22,14·65
State Excise Duties	6,22·16	7,78·11	7,66·13
Stamps	3,90·00	4,25·00	4,35·00
Forest	6,24·92	6,57·53	6,92·28
Registration	78·78	78·85	78·17
Taxes on Vehicles	3,00·60	3,25·30	3,43·30
Sales Tax	10,21·00	13,50·75	13,70·00
Other Taxes and Duties	9,35·12	6,62·16	7,66·88
Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage Works (net)	2,12·10	2,28·96	12,93·52
Debt Services	4,55·80	5,37·16	12,63·36
Civil Administration	23,35·95	23,21·57	12,38·84
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) Miscellaneous (net)	66·45 1,96·19	62·39 2,35·39	71·81 14,98·41
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	21,82·50	22,39·02	28,02·94
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	·11	1·00	1·11
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,45,62·98	1,52,17·78	1,77,19·84
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Re- venue	11,40·97	11,57·42	11,91·56
Revenue Account of Irrigation, River Schemes and Electricity Schemes	8,60·29	7,96·64	18,87·75
Debt Services (net)	18,40·71	16,72·44	25,55·03
General Administration	10,52·91	11,21·94	12,50·19
Administration of Justice	1,87·59	1,88·51	2,02·39
Jails	1,58·51	1,62·08	1,57·02
Police	10,51·77	11,63·07	11,65·95
Scientific Departments	17·19	16·89	20·60
Education	21,17·19	23,30·47	25,49·10
Medical	5,13·55	5,36·98	5,59·85
Public Health	4,25·33	4,44·27	4,98·12
Agriculture	5,04·42	4,68·18	5,08·42
Animal Husbandry	2,46·19	2,36·08	2,58·58
Co-operation	1,89·29	1,92·86	2,08·98
Industries	6,80·18	6,08·64	8,61·65
Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12,83·87 6,46·87	11,94·93 7,13·38	18,31·52 8,34·94
Miscellaneous	14,58·37	16,21·16	12,58·74
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Deve- lopment Works	10,37·32	10,41·17	10,09·67
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,54,12·52	1,56,67·11	1,88,10·06
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)8,49·54	(—)4,49·33	(—)10,90·22

WEST BENGAL

Area: 33,928 sq. miles
Principal language : Bengali

Population : 3,49,67,634

Capital : Calcutta

Governor: Ku. Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

B. C. Roy	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Transport, Constitution and Elections, Home (Anti-corruption and enforcement), Finance, Development, Commerce and Industry, Fisheries and Housing.
Prafulla Chandra Sen	Food, Agriculture and Supplies.
Kali Pada Mookerjee✓	Home (Police and Civil Defence).
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Public Works.
Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee✓	Irrigation and Waterways.
Iswar Das Jalan	Law.
Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	Education.
Tarun Kanti Ghosh	Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, Forests and Co-operation.
Smt. Purabi Mukhopadhyay✓	Jails and Social Welfare.
Shyamadas Bhattacharyya✓	Land and Land Revenue.
Jagannath Kolay	Publicity, Excise and Legislative Affairs.
Jiban Ratan Dhar	Health.
Saila Mukherjee✓	Local Self-Government and Panchayats, Community Development and Extension Services and Tribal Welfare.
Smt. Abha Maity	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
S. M. Fazlur Rahman	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
Bijoy Singh Nahar ✓	Labour.

Ministers of State

Sourindra Mohan Misra	Education.
Tenzing Wangdi	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
Samarajit Bandopadhyay✓	Home (Civil Defence).
Charu Chandra Mahanty✓	Food, Relief and Supplies.
Chittaranjan Roy	Co-operation.
Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar	Excise.
Ashutosh Ghose	Development and Fisheries.
Bijesh Chandra Sen	Housing.
Probodh Kumar Guha	Labour.
Sushil Ranjan Chattopadhyay✓	Health.
Promatha Ranjan Thakur	Tribal Welfare.

Deputy Ministers

Syed Kazim Ali Meerza	Public Works.
Zia-ul-Haque	Local Self-Government and Panchayats.
Smt. Maya Banerjee	Education.
Tara Pada Roy	Irrigation and Waterways.
Smt. Radharani Mahtab	Jails and Social Welfare.
Kanai Lal Das	Land and Land Revenue.
Zainal Abedin	Health.
Smt. Shakila Khatun	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
Mukti Pada Chatterji	Education.
Mahendra Nath Dakua	Commerce and Industries.

Chief Secretary

R. Gupta

*As on June 1, 1962.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice H. K. Bose

Puisne Judges P. B. Mukherjee, R. S. Bachawat, D. N. Sinha,
P. N. Mukherjee, S. K. Sen, D. Mukherjee,
G. K. Mitter, P. C. Mullick, N. K. Sen, S.K. Datta,
U. C. Law, B. K. Bhattacharya, B. N. Banerjee,
A. N. Ray, S. P. Mitra, S. K. Niyogi, D. N. Das
Gupta, K. C. Sen, P. Chatterjee, A. C. Roy,
C. N. Laik, B. Mukherjee, R. Singh, A. K.
Mukherjee.

Advocate-General S. M. Bose

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman B. Das Gupta.

Members K. P. Sen, P. C. Rakshit.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Keshab Chandra Bose

Deputy Speaker : Asutosh Mullick

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Alipore</i> : Somnath Lahiri (CPI) | 35. <i>Bhagabanpur</i> : Smt. Abha Maiti (Con.) |
| 2. <i>Alipur Duars</i> : Pijush Kanti Mukherjee (Con.) | 36. <i>Bhangar</i> : A.K.M. Isahaque (Con.) |
| 3. <i>Amta</i> : Tarapada Pramanik (Con.) | 37. <i>Bharatpur</i> : Shambu Gopal Das (Ind.) |
| 4. <i>Arambagh East</i> : Prafulla Chandra Sen (Con.) | 38. <i>Bhatar</i> : Aswani Roy (CPI) |
| 5. <i>Arambagh West</i> : Radha Krishna Pal (Con.) | 39. <i>Bhatpara</i> : Dayaram Beri (Con.) |
| 6. <i>Arsa</i> : Daman Kuiry (FB) | 40. <i>Bhowanipur</i> : Siddhartha Shankar Ray (Ind.) |
| 7. <i>Asansol</i> : Bejoy Pal (CPI) | 41. <i>Bijpur</i> : Manoranjan Roy (CPI) |
| 8. <i>Ausgram</i> : Monoranjan Bakshi (Ind.) | 42. <i>Binpur (R)</i> : Mangal Chandra Saren (Con.) |
| 9. <i>Baduria</i> : Mohammed Ziaul Haque (Con.) | 43. <i>Bishnupur East (R)</i> : Santilata Mondal (Con.) |
| 10. <i>Bagnan</i> : Ranjit Kumar Ghosh Chowdhury (Con.) | 44. <i>Bishnupur West</i> : Jugal Charan Santra (Con.) |
| 11. <i>Bagdah (R)</i> : Manindra Bhushan Biswas (Con.) | 45. <i>Bolpur</i> : Radhakrishna Singha (Ind.) |
| 12. <i>Balagarh</i> : Brindaban Chattopadhyay (Con.) | 46. <i>Bongaon</i> : Jiban Rattan Dhar (Con.) |
| 13. <i>Balrampur</i> : Padak Mahata (Ind.) | 47. <i>Bow Bazar</i> : Bijoy Singh Nahar (Con.) |
| 14. <i>Bally</i> : Sankar Lal Mukherjee (Con.) | 48. <i>Budge Budge</i> : Hiralal Haldar (Con.) |
| 15. <i>Ballygunge</i> : Anil Maitra (Con.) | 49. <i>Burdwan</i> : Radharani Mahtab (Con.) |
| 16. <i>Balurghat</i> : Sushil Ranjan Chattopadhyay (Con.) | 50. <i>Burtola North</i> : Nikhil Das (Ind.) |
| 17. <i>Banduan (R)</i> : Kandru Majhi (Ind.) | 51. <i>Burtola South</i> : Amarendra Nath Basu (CPI) |
| 18. <i>Bankura</i> : Abani Bhattacharya (CPI) | 52. <i>Canning (R)</i> : Khagendra Nath Naskar (Con.) |
| 19. <i>Barabani</i> : Haridas Chakravorty (CPI) | 53. <i>Chakdah</i> : Santi Das (Con.) |
| 20. <i>Barabazar</i> : Iswar Das Jalan (Con.) | 54. <i>Chhatna (R)</i> : Kamala Kanta Hembram (Con.) |
| 21. <i>Baranagar</i> : Jyoti Basu (CPI) | 55. <i>Chandernagore</i> : Bhabani Mukhopadhyay (CPI) |
| 22. <i>Barasat</i> : Ashoka Krishna Datta (Con.) | 56. <i>Chanditala</i> : Kanai Lal Dey (Con.) |
| 23. <i>Barjora</i> : Pramatha Ghosh (CPI) | 57. <i>Chandrakona</i> : Indrajit Roy (Con.) |
| 24. <i>Baruipur (R)</i> : Sakti Kumar Sarkar (Con.) | 58. <i>Chapra (R)</i> : Mahananda Haldar (Ind.) |
| 25. <i>Basanti</i> : Smt. Shakila Khatun (Con.) | 59. <i>Chinsurah</i> : Sambu Charan Ghosh (FB) |
| 26. <i>Basirhat</i> : Bijesh Chandra Sen (Con.) | 60. <i>Chopra</i> : Choudhury Mohammad Afaque (Con.) |
| 27. <i>Behala</i> : Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyay (CPI) | 61. <i>Chowringhee</i> : Bidhan Chandra Roy (Con.) |
| 28. <i>Beldanga</i> : Deb Saran Ghosh (Ind.) | 62. <i>Contai North</i> : Bijoy Krishna Maity (Con.) |
| 29. <i>Belgachia</i> : Ganesh Ghosh (CPI) | 63. <i>Contai South</i> : Sudhir Chandra Das (PSP) |
| 30. <i>Belighata North</i> : Jagat Basu (CPI) | 64. <i>Cooch Behar North</i> : Sunil Das Gupta (FB) |
| 31. <i>Belighata South (R)</i> : Ganesh Prasad Roy (Con.) | 65. <i>Cooch Behar South (R)</i> : Sunil Basunia (FB) |
| 32. <i>Berhampur</i> : Sanat Kumar Raha (CPI) | |
| 33. <i>Bhadreswar</i> : Girija Bhushan Mukherjee (CPI) | |
| 34. <i>Bhagabangola</i> : Sailendra Nath Adhikary (PSP) | |

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.), Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); All-India Forward Bloc (FB); Independent (Ind.).

66. *Cossipore* : Susil Kumar Das Gupta (Con.)
67. *Dantan* : Charu Chandra Mahanty (Con.)
68. *Darjeeling* : Deo Prakash Rai (Ind.)
69. *Daspur* : Mrigendra Bhattacharya (CPI)
70. *Debra* : Santosh Kumar Mukherjee (Con.)
71. *Deganga* : Moulana Bazlur Rahman Dargapuri (Con.)
72. *Dhaniakhali* : Birendra Choudhry (Con.)
73. *Diamond Harbour* : Jagdish Chandra Halder (Con.)
74. *Dinhata* : Kamal Kanti Guha (FB)
75. *Domjur* : Tarapada Dey (CPI)
76. *Dubrajpur* : Bhakti Bhusan Mandal (FB)
77. *Dum Dum* : Tarun Kumar Sen Gupta (CPI)
78. *Durgapur* : Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyaya (Con.)
79. *Egra* : Hrishikesh Chakravarty (Con.)
80. *Ekbalpur* : Narendra Nath Sen (Con.)
81. *Englishbazar* : Santi Gopal Sen (Con.)
82. *Entally* : Abu Asad Mohammed Obaidul Ghani (CPI)
83. *Falakata* : Hiralal Singha (Con.)
84. *Falta* : Khagendra Nath Das (Con.)
85. *Farakka* : Mohammad Giasuddin (Con.)
86. *Fort* : Smt. Maitreyee Bose (Con.)
87. *Galsi (R)* : Kanai Lal Das (Con.)
88. *Gangajalghati (R)* : Sishuram Mondal (Con.)
89. *Gangarampur (R)* : Mangla Kisku (CPI)
90. *Garden Reach* : S.M. Abdullah (Con.)
91. *Garbeta (R)* : Tusar Tudu (Con.)
92. *Ghatal (R)* : Nagen Dalai (CPI)
93. *Golapokhar* : Mohammed Hayat Ali (PSP)
94. *Gopiballavpur* : Surendra Nath Mahata (Con.)
95. *Habipur (R)* : Nimai Chand Murmu (CPI)
96. *Hanskhali* : Pranatha Ranjan Thakur (Con.)
97. *Habra* : Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Con.)
98. *Hariharpara* : Abdul Latif (Con.)
99. *Haringhata* : Narendranath Sarkar (Con.)
100. *Harishchandrapur* : Birendra Kumar Maitra (Con.)
101. *Haroa* : Jehangir Kabir (Con.)
102. *Hasnabad* : Dinabandhu Das (Con.)
103. *Hirapur* : Gopika Ranjan Mitra (Con.)
104. *Howrah East* : Bijoy Bhattacharya (Con.)
105. *Howrah North* : Saila Mukherjee (Con.)
106. *Howrah South* : Kanai Lal Bhattacharya (FB)
107. *Howrah West* : Anadi Das (Ind.)
108. *Hura* : Ajit Prasad Singh Deo (Con.)
109. *Indupur (R)* : Ashutosh Mullick (Con.)
110. *Itahar* : Joynal Abedin (Con.)
111. *Jagatballavpur* : Satyanarayan Khan (Con.)
112. *Jaipur (R)* : Adwaita Mandal (Ind.)
113. *Jalangi* : Abdul Bari Moktar (Ind.)
114. *Jalpaiguri* : Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Con.)
115. *Jamalpur (R)* : Mrityunjay Pramanik (Con.)
116. *Jamuria (R)* : Amarendra Mandal (Con.)
117. *Jangipara (R)* : Biswanath Saha (Con.)
118. *Jangipur* : Mukti Pada Chatterjee (Con.)
119. *Jhalda* : Debendra Nath Mahato (Con.)
120. *Jhargram* : Mahendra Nath Mahata (Con.)
121. *Jorabagan* : Nepal Ch. Roy (Con.)
122. *Jorasanko* : Badri Prasad Poddar (Con.)
123. *Jorebunglow* : Bhadra Bahadur Hamal (CPI)
124. *Joynagar North* : Jnantosh Chakravarty (Con.)
125. *Joynagar South* : Anadi Mohan Tanti (Con.)
126. *Kakdwip* : Smt. Maya Banerjee (Con.)
127. *Kalchini* : Nani Bhattacharjee (Ind.)
128. *Kaliachak* : Promode Ranjan Bose (Ind.)
129. *Kalighat* : Beva Mitra (Con.)
130. *Kaliganj (R)* : Shyama Prasad Burman (Con.)
131. *Kalimpong* : Lakshmi Ranjan Josse (Ind.)
132. *Kalinagar (R)* : Rajkrishna Mondal (Con.)
133. *Kalna* : Hare Krishna Konar (CPI)
134. *Kandi* : Jagdish Chandra Sinha (Con.)
135. *Karandighi* : Phanis Chandra Sinha (Con.)
136. *Karimpur* : Smarajit Bandopadhyaya (Con.)
137. *Kashipur (R)* : Budan Majhi (Con.)
138. *Katwa* : Subodh Chowdhury (CPI)
139. *Keshpur* : Bankim Roy (Con.)
140. *Khajuri (R)* : Abanti Kumar Das (Con.)
141. *Khanakul (R)* : Krishna Pada Pandit (Con.)
142. *Khandaghosh* : Jaharlal Banerjee (Con.)
143. *Kharagpur* : Narayan Choubey (CPI)
144. *Kharagpur Local* : Mrityunjay Jana (Con.)
145. *Kharba* : Golam Yazdani (Ind.)
146. *Khardah* : Gopal Banerjee (CPI)
147. *Kharagram (R)* : Abhay Pada Saha (Ind.)
148. *Kharia (R)* : Bhupendra Deb Raikut (Con.)
149. *Ketugram* : Sreemohan Thakur (CPI)
150. *Krishnagar* : Kashi Kanta Maitra (PSP)
151. *Kotulpur* : Jaganath Kolay (Con.)
152. *Kulpi* : Hrishikesh Halder (Ind.)
153. *Kulti* : Jayanarayan Sharma (Con.)
154. *Kushmandi* : Khalil Sayed (CPI)
155. *Labhapur* : Radhanath Chatterji (CPI)
156. *Lalgola* : Syed Kazim Ali Meerza (Con.)
157. *Madarihat (R)* : A.H. Besterwitch (Ind.)
158. *Magarhat East (R)* : Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar (Con.)
159. *Magarhat West* : Abdul Hashem (Con.)
160. *Mahammadbazar (R)* : Bhushan Hansdah (Con.)
161. *Mahestola* : Ahmmad Ali Mufti (Con.)
162. *Mahishadal* : Sushil Kumar Dhar (Con.)

163. *Mainaguri (R)* : Kamini Mohan Roy (Con.)
164. *Mal* : Barendra Krishna Bhowmick (Con.)
165. *Malda* : Dharanidhar Sarkar (CPI)
166. *Manbazar* : Girish Mahato (Ind.)
167. *Mangalkot (R)* : Narayandas (CPI)
168. *Manikchak* : Sowrindra Mohan Misra (Con.)
169. *Maniktola* : Smt. Ila Maitra (CPI)
170. *Mathabhanga (R)* : Mahendra Nath Dakua (Con.)
171. *Mathurapur North-West (R)* : Brindaban Gayen (Con.)
172. *Mathurapur South-East* : Bhushan Chandra Das (Con.)
173. *Manteswar* : Syed Abul Mansur Habibullah (CPI)
174. *Mayna* : Ananga Mohan Das (Con.)
175. *Mayureswar (R)* : Gobardhan Das (CPI)
176. *Memari (R)* : Suchand Soren (CPI)
177. *Mekliganj* : Amarendra Nath Roy Pradhan (FB)
178. *Midnapore* : Syed Shamsul Bari (Con.)
179. *Muchipara* : Pratap Chandra Chunder (Con.)
180. *Murarai* : Ahammad Shamsuddin (Ind.)
181. *Murshidabad* : Birendra Narayan Ray (Ind.)
182. *Nabadwip* : Debi Prosad Basu (CPI)
183. *Nagarakata (R)* : Budhu Bhagat (Con.)
184. *Naihati* : Gopal Basu (CPI)
185. *Nakashipara* : S.M. Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
186. *Nalhati (R)* : Siromani Prasad (Con.)
187. *Nandigram North* : Subodh Chandra Maiti (Con.)
188. *Nandigram South* : Probir Chandra Jana (Con.)
189. *Naoda* : Mohammad Israil (Con.)
190. *Narayangarh (R)* : Krishna Prasad Mandal (Con.)
191. *Nayagram (R)* : Debnath Hansda (Con.)
192. *Naopara* : Jamini Bhusan Saha (CPI)
193. *Onda* : Gokul Behari Das (Con.)
194. *Panchla* : Apurba Lal Majumdar (FB)
195. *Pandua (R)* : Radha Nath Das (Con.)
196. *Panskura East* : Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con.)
197. *Panskura West* : Shyamdas Bhattacharya (Con.)
198. *Para (R)* : Nepal Bauri (Con.)
199. *Pataspur* : Radha Nath Dasadhikari (Con.)
200. *Patrasayer (R)* : Gurupada Khan (Con.)
201. *Phansidewa (R)* : Tenzing Wangdi (Con.)
202. *Purbasthali* : Bimalananda Tarkatirtha (Con.)
203. *Purulia* : Tarapada Roy (Con.)
204. *Raghunathpur* : Sankar Narayan Singh Deo (Con.)
205. *Rajnagar (R)* : Siddheswar Mondal (FB)
206. *Raiganj* : Ramendra Nath Dutt (Con.)
207. *Raina* : Prabodh Kumar Guha (Con.)
208. *Raipura* : Sudha Rani Dutta (Con.)
209. *Rajarhat (R)* : Pranab Prosad Roy (Con.)
210. *Ramnagar* : Balai Lal Dasmahapatra (PSP)
211. *Rampurhat* : Niharika Majumdar (Con.)
212. *Ranaghat* : Gour Chandra Kundu (CPI)
213. *Ranibanda (R)* : Jaleswar Hansda (CPI)
214. *Raniganj (R)* : Lakhan Bagdi (CPI)
215. *Raninagar* : Zani Mirza (Ind.)
216. *Rashbehari Avenue* : Bejoy Kumar Banerjee (Ind.)
217. *Ratua (R)* : Dhaneswar Saha (Con.)
218. *Sabang* : Aditya Kumar Bakura (Con.)
219. *Sagardighi (R)* : Ambika Charan Das (Con.)
220. *Salbani* : Niranjan Khamrai (Con.)
221. *Saltora* : Anant Bandhu Ray (Con.)
222. *Sandesh Khali (R)* : Ananta Kumar Baidya (Con.)
223. *Sankrail (R)* : Dulal Chandra Mondal (CPI)
224. *Santipur* : Kanai Pal (Ind.)
225. *Serampore* : Panchu Gopal Bhaduri (CPI)
226. *Siliguri* : Jagdish Chandra Bhattacharya (Con.)
227. *Singur* : Prabhakar Pal (Con.)
228. *Sitalkutchi (R)* : Bijoy Kumar Roy (FB)
229. *Shampukur* : Hemanta Kumar Bose (FB)
230. *Shyampur* : Murari Mohan Manya (Con.)
231. *Sonarpur* : Khagendra Kumar Roy Chowdhry (CPI)
232. *Sujapur* : Ashadulla Choudhry (Con.)
233. *Sukeas Street* : Keshab Chandra Bose (Speaker)
234. *Suri* : Baidyanath Banerjee (Con.)
235. *Sutahata (R)* : Mahatab Chand Das (Con.)
236. *Suti* : Lutfal Haque (Con.)
237. *Swarupnagar* : Abdul Gafur (Con.)
238. *Taldangra* : Purabi Mukhopadhyay (Con.)
239. *Taltola* : Karam Hossain (Con.)
240. *Tamluk* : Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee (Con.)
241. *Tapan (R)* : Nathaniel Murmu (Ind.)
242. *Tarakeshwar* : Parbati Charan Hazra (Con.)
243. *Tehatta* : Sankardas Bandyopadhyay (Con.)
244. *Titagarh* : Krishna Kumar Shukla (Con.)
245. *Tollygunge* : Niranjan Sen Gupta (CPI)
246. *Tufanganj* : Jiban Krishna Dey (CPI)
247. *Udayanarayanpur* : Arabinda Roy (Con.)
248. *Uluberia North (R)* : Bijoy Bhushan Mondal (FB)
249. *Uluberia South* : Abani Kumar Basu (Con.)
250. *Uttarpara* : Monoranjan Hazra (CPI)
251. *Vidyasagar* : Narayan Chandra Roy (CPI)
252. *Vishnupur (R)* : Radhika Dhibar (CPI)
253. *Nominated* : Smt. O. Pemantle
254. *Nominated* : R.E. Platel
255. *Nominated* : C.L. Blanche
256. *Nominated* : Clifford Noronha

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Suniti Kumar Chatterji

Deputy Chairman : P.C. Guha Roy

Assembly Legislative			Local Authorities		
1. Abdul Halim	..	..	39. Kalipada Mukherjee ..	..	..
2. Abdullah Rasul	..	..	40. Kanailal Goswami ..	..	..
3. Smt. Abha Chatterji	..	..	41. Nagendra Kumar Bhatta- charya†	..	..
4. Anand Prasad Choudhuri ..	..	..	42. Mohit Kr. Moitra	..	..
5. Ashutosh Ghosh†	..	..	43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar† ..	..	..
6. Aurobindo Bose	..	..	44. Pashupati Jha	..	..
7. Biswanath Mukerjee	..	..	45. Pashupati Nath Maliah ..	..	..
8. Hari Kumar Chakravorty ..	..	..	46. R.S. Prasad†	..	..
9. Kamada Kinkar Mukerjee ..	..	..	47. Rabindralal Sinha	..	..
10. Kamala Charan Mukherjee ..	..	..	48. Sachindra Nath Misra† ..	..	..
11. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee† ..	..	..	49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal ..	..	..
12. Lakshman Prodhan	..	..	50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee ..	..	..
13. Manoranjan Gupta†	..	..	51. Sudhindra Nath Mukerjee† ..	..	..
14. Mohammad Sayeed†	..	..	52. Surendra Kumar Roy	..	..
15. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri ..	..	..	53. Suresh Ch. Paul	..	..
16. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty†	..	..	54. Syed Shahedullah	..	..
17. Naren Das	..	..	55. Smt. Anila Devi	..	Teachers
18. Pratap Chandra Guha†	..	..	56. Bijoy Bihari Basu	..	..
19. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	..	..	57. Manoranjan Sen Gupta† ..	..	..
20. Ram Kumar Bhuwarka	..	..	58. Sachindranath Banerjee† ..	..	..
21. Ram Lagan Singh	..	..	59. Santosh Kumar Bhatta- charyya	..	..
22. Rezaul Karim	..	..	60. Satyapriya Roy	..	..
23. Satish Chandra Pakrashit ..	..	..	61. Charu Chandra Sanyal ..	..	Graduates
24. D. Sen Gupta	..	..	62. Gopal Chandra Haldar† ..	..	..
25. Snehangshu Kanto Acharya ..	..	..	63. Nirmal Chandra Bhatta- charyya	..	..
26. Sudhir Kumar Bandopadhy- aya†	..	..	64. Nirmalya Bagchi	..	..
27. Syed Nausher Ali†	..	..	65. Suniti Kumar Chatterji† ..	..	..
28. Basanta Kumar Das	..	Local Authorities	66. Tripurari Chakravorti ..	..	..
29. Bimal Behari Lall Singha ..	..	..	67. Badri Prasad Poddar ..	..	Nominated
30. Birendra Nath Choudhury† ..	..	..	68. Gurugobinda Basu	..	..
31. Chittaranjan Roy	..	..	69. Smt. Labanyaprova ..	..	..
32. Devaprasad Chatterjee	..	..	Dutt†	..	..
33. Dharendra Nath Moitra†	..	..	70. Musharruf Hossain† ..	..	..
34. Gajendra Nath Hazra	..	..	71. Pannalal Sarogi	..	..
35. Harendra Nath Mazumdar† ..	..	..	72. Sambhu Nath Banerjee† ..	..	..
36. Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee	..	..	73. Smt. Santi Das	..	..
37. Jogindralal Saha	..	..	74. Shaikh Mohammed Jan ..	..	..
38. Kalicharan Ghose†	..	..	75. Sreekumar Banerjee ..	..	..

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS**

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Bankura Dist.	2,653	16,67,527	Sadar	1,287	
Sadar	1,933		Calcutta Dist.	39	29,26,498
Vishnupur	714		Cooch Behar Dist.	1,291	10,19,747
Birbhum Dist.	1,757	14,47,638	Dinhata	272	
Rampurhat	606		Mathabhanga	343	
Sadar	1,137		Mekliganj	199	
Burdwan Dist.	2,717	30,83,564	Sadar	285	
Asansol	624		Tufanganj	224	
Kalna	385		Darjeeling Dist.	1,160	6,24,879
Katwa	409		Kalimpong	408	
			Kurseong	164	

*As on June 1, 1962.

†Members retiring on June 4, 1962.

**Population figures are on the basis of the 1961 census (provisional). Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1962. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of sub-divisions (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government. Sub-Division-wise population figures are not available.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Sadar	361		Sadar	2,038	
Siliguri	266		Tamluk	749	
Hooghly Dist.	1,217	22,33,798	Murshidabad Dist.	2,086	22,93,074
Arambag	413		Jangipur	437	
Chandernagore	388		Kandi	454	
Sadar	446		Lalbagh	522	
Serampur	160		Sadar	659	
Howrah Dist.	575	20,43,225	Nadia Dist.	1,527	17,15,068
Sadar	174		Ranaghat	540	
Uluberia	386		Sadar	969	
Jalpaiguri Dist.	2,407	13,60,110	Purulia Dist.	2,408	13,58,842
Alipur Duars	1,079		24-Parganas Dist.	5,317	62,93,758
Sadar	1,296		Bangaon	320	
Malda Dist.	1,425	12,20,491	Barasat	384	
Sadar	1,392		Barrackpur	119	
Midnapur Dist.	5,264	43,49,069	Basirhat	818	
Contai	912		Diamond Harbour	1,262	
Ghatal	369		Sadar	1,107	
Jhargram	1,186		West Dinajpur Dist.	2,115	13,30,346
			Balurghat	580	
			Islampur	759	
			Raiganj	865	

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,13·59	6,26·37	7,22·61
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,82·42	10,08·22	11,52·06
Estate Duty	42·87	20·15	30·00
Land Revenue (net)	8,06·76	7,10·57	7,10·30
State Excise Duties	6,00·96	6,50·89	6,39·89
Stamps	3,72·79	4,00·32	4,07·65
Forest	1,50·17	1,62·15	1,57·28
Registration	68·58	72·85	72·85
Taxes on Vehicles	2,03·80	2,25·50	2,29·50
Sales Tax	17,43·26	20,95·26	21,38·26
Other Taxes and Duties	8,66·09	9,23·48	9,88·73
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	58·03	42·36	79·39
Debt Services	1,37·35	1,96·66	3,52·60
Civil Administration	6,58·64	9,02·26	8,50·94
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements (net)	87·56	91·92	96·65
Miscellaneous (net)	2,74·68	2,58·40	2,88·11
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	19,73·29	19,81·10	17,97·91
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1·49	2·99	2·99
Extraordinary	5·80	6·41	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	95,48·13	1,03,77·86	1,07,17·72
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,81·17	6,75·63	7,42·86
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,17·27	2,91·48	3,26·47
Debt Services (net)	8,53·96	9,26·02	12,02·00
General Administration	3,78·73	4,12·66	3,91·78
Administration of Justice	1,27·39	1,34·00	1,40·73
Jails	1,10·41	1,10·11	1,12·60
Police	8,46·92	9,03·04	9,84·17
Ports and Pilotage	10·58	12·51	12·79
Scientific Departments	0·76	0·77	0·77
Education	18,45·82	20,22·22	21,38·13
Medical	6,37·48	6,62·04	7,28·15
Public Health	2,44·45	3,48·49	3,61·57
Agriculture and Fisheries	7,13·83	6,30·02	8,18·90
Animal Husbandry	1,00·76	80·79	94·62
Co-operation	67·62	57·73	73·24
Industries	4,19·07	3,56·58	4,18·37
Miscellaneous Departments	2,73·37	2,49·10	5,10·80
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,19·35	6,37·84	6,47·93
Miscellaneous	11,20·78	13,87·15	11,32·81
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,98·10	5,13·30	2,83·79
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	98,67·82	1,04,11·48	1,11,22·88
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)3,19·69	(—)33·62	(—)4,05·16

DELHI

Area: 573 sq. miles

Population: 26,44,058

Capital: Delhi

Principal languages: Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner : Bhagwan Sahay

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	7.26	6.20	6.85
State Excise Duties	1,66.85	1,71.21	1,49.53
Stamps	95.82	98.57	98.57
Registration	8.89	10.19	10.69
Taxes on Vehicles	47.99	52.77	55.48
Sales Tax	5,24.45	5,47.33	5,48.80
Other Taxes and Duties	2,46.68	2,57.95	2,64.98
Debt Services	1,43.26	86.60	85.28
Civil Administration	83.68	85.63	80.63
Miscellaneous (net)	2.63	2.44	7.38
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	13,27.51	13,18.89	13,08.19
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	80.46	80.78	78.05
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3.71	4.02	4.54
General Administration	41.91	47.83	51.03
Administration of Justice	20.56	21.96	22.23
Jails	9.75	10.12	10.23
Police	2,25.69	2,44.16	2,50.18
Education	3,90.08	3,97.27	4,28.18
Medical	90.66	92.60	1,03.02
Public Health	5.15	6.11	4.88
Agriculture	12.09	12.37	10.66
Animal Husbandry	7.43	6.45	8.14
Co-operation	7.33	7.43	7.22
Industries	9.46	7.95	7.84
Miscellaneous Departments	76.05	69.68	96.05
Miscellaneous	4,99.24	5,09.89	5,19.08
Community Projects, NES, and Local De- velopment Works	4.83	5.15	5.03
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	14,84.40	15,23.77	16,06.36

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: 10,879 sq. miles

Population: 13,48,982

Capital: Simla

Languages: Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor : Bajrang Bahadur Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

1. <i>Ajmerpur</i> : Khazan Singh (Con.)	21. <i>Kot Khai</i> : Ram Lal (Con.)
2. <i>Arki</i> : Hari Das (Con.)	22. <i>Kumarsain</i> : Hardayal Singh (Con.)
3. <i>Baniket</i> : Desraj (Con.)	23. <i>Mandi Sadar</i> : Sukhram (Ind.)
4. <i>Bharmour</i> : Ram Chand (SWA)	24. <i>Nahan</i> : Tapinder Singh (Con.)
5. <i>Bhattiyat</i> : Dayachand (Con.)	25. <i>Pachhad</i> (R) : Mataram (Con.)
6. <i>Bilaspur</i> : Dinanth (SWA)	26. <i>Pangi</i> : Dyan Singh (Con.)
7. <i>Chachiot</i> (R) : Gopi Ram (Con.)	27. <i>Paonta</i> : Kalyan Singh (Con.)
8. <i>Chamba</i> : Smt. Devindra Kumari (Con.)	28. <i>Rainka</i> (R) : Zalam Singh (Con.)
9. <i>Chauntra</i> : Anoopsing (Con.)	29. <i>Rajgarh</i> : Nehar Singh (Con.)
10. <i>Chopal</i> : Arjun Singh (Con.)	30. <i>Rajnagar</i> (R) : Vidya Dhar (Con.)
11. <i>Churah</i> (R) : Chuni Lal (SWA)	31. <i>Rampur</i> (R) : Basant Ram (Con.)
12. <i>Dehar</i> : Sarju Singh (Con.)	32. <i>Rewalsar</i> (R) : Piru Ram (Con.)
13. <i>Dharampur</i> : Santram (Con.)	33. <i>Rohru</i> : Padam Dev (Con.)
14. <i>Geharwin</i> (R) : Nikoo (Con.)	34. <i>Sangrah</i> : Hitender Singh (Con.)
15. <i>Ghumarwin</i> (R) : Gurdittu (Con.)	35. <i>Sarkaghat</i> : Kashmir Singh (Con.)
16. <i>Jogendarnagar</i> : Tara Chand (Ind.-CPI)	36. <i>Shilai</i> : Guman Singh (Con.)
17. <i>Karsog</i> : Keshavram (Ind.)	37. <i>Siraj</i> : Karam Singh (Con.)
18. <i>Kasumpti</i> : Hirasingh Pal (Ind.)	38. <i>Solan</i> : Keshav Ram (Con.)
19. <i>Kinnaur</i> : Gian Singh (Con.)	39. <i>Sundernagar</i> (R) : Nakbinhoo (Con.)
20. <i>Kot-Kehloor</i> : Hargobind Singh (SWA)	40. <i>Suni</i> : Rajendra Singh (Con.)
	41. <i>Theog</i> (R) : Nek Ram (Con.)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS**

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Bilaspur Dist.	448	1,68,544	Kasumpti	151	27,098
Bilaspur Sadar	215	79,371	Kotkhai Suni }	296	44,367
Ghumarwin	236	79,173	Kumar Sain }	683	43,757
Chamba Dist.	3,135	2,10,177	Rampur	580	51,805
Bharmour		5,582	Rohru	108	34,938
Bhattiyat	250	48,089	Solan		18,750
Chamba	1,429	69,034	Suni	163	41,014
Churaha	1,456	56,118	Theog		
Pangi		11,644	Mandi Dist.	1,523	3,83,607
Kinnaur Dist.	2,500	40,640	Chachiot	351	57,518
Kalpa		15,566	Joginder Nagar	445	68,412
Nichhar		12,062	Karsog	252	37,978
Pooh		13,012	Mandi Sadar	202	92,924
Mahasu Dist.	2,177	3,58,430	Sirkaghat	202	84,360
Arki	156	38,688	Sundar Nagar	168	42,415
Chopal	375	40,384	Sirmoor Dist.	1,095	1,97,584
Jubbal	105	17,636	Nahan	214	32,519
			Pachhad	316	40,087
			Paunta	231	61,336
			Renkua	380	63,642

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Independent (Ind.)

**Figures furnished by Territorial Administration.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	19·18	19·43	19·00
State Excise Duties	16·60	19·71	18·34
Stamps	5·67	7·20	7·21
Forest	1,97·60	2,16·33	2,25·81
Registration	0·36	0·37	0·39
Taxes on Vehicles	1·90	2·52	2·52
Sales Tax	1·19	1·75	1·73
Other Taxes and Duties	6·05	7·80	7·80
Debt Services	1·54	4·00	8·25
Civil Administration	13·64	14·87	11·79
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements (net)	12·23	13·00	5·50
Electricity Schemes	8·82	10·00	12·98
Miscellaneous (net)	85·29	89·19	1,10·28
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	0·70	1·01	1·21
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,70·77	4,07·18	4,32·81
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,55·05	1,61·91	2,09·16
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5·75	5·73	5·96
General Administration	45·38	47·26	46·60
Administration of Justice	6·21	6·82	6·33
Jails	2·52	2·07	2·28
Police	66·46	68·23	70·89
Education	34·19	34·55	35·02
Medical	12·39	11·44	16·41
Public Health	28·50	27·11	35·40
Agriculture	52·99	54·17	73·19
Animal Husbandry	18·55	17·27	20·86
Co-operation	11·61	11·92	12·65
Industries	27·85	29·53	37·34
Miscellaneous Departments	14·23	13·00	18·58
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements	1,04·54	1,14·80	1,30·55
Miscellaneous	2,98·63	2,99·58	3,48·66
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES, and Local Development Works	64·55	87·97	84·01
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	9,49·40	9,93·36	11,53·89

MANIPUR

Area: 8,628 sq. miles

Population: 7,78,318

Capital: Imphal

Chief Commissioner : J. M. Raina

MANIPUR TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

1. <i>Aimol</i> : D. Athuibou (Ind.)	17. <i>Phaisat</i> : Envy (SP)
2. <i>Bishenpur—Moirang</i> : Irabot Singh (Con.)	18. <i>Sogalband</i> : Nongthombam Ibomcha Singh (Ind.)
3. <i>Charangpat-Khomjom</i> : Chaoba Mia (Ind.)	19. <i>Sagolmang</i> : Lourembam Birachandra (Con.)
4. <i>Churachandpur</i> : Paoneikhai (Ind.)	20. <i>Salam-Khumbong Konthoujam</i> : Akoijam Kulachandra (Ind.)
5. <i>Hiyanglam Soognu</i> : Naorem Kanhai (Con.)	21. <i>Sekmai-Lamsang</i> : Khwairakpam Chaoba (Con.)
6. <i>Irinbung-Yairipok-Top Chingtha</i> : Ashraf Ali (Ind.)	22. <i>Singjamei</i> : Thochom Chandrasekhor Singh (SP)
7. <i>Jiri</i> : Sinam Bijoy (Con.)	23. <i>Tamenglong</i> : Anaipa (Ind.)
8. <i>Kakching-Wangjing</i> : Mayanglambam Ibotombi (Con.)	24. <i>Tengnoupal</i> : Anal Khelsung (Ind.)
9. <i>Keisamthong</i> : Longjam Thambou Singh (Con.)	25. <i>Thanlon</i> : Goukhenpau (Ind.)
10. <i>Khurai</i> : K. Borthakur Sharma (SP)	26. <i>Thoubal-Chandra-Khong</i> : Waikhom Mani (Con.)
11. <i>Kumbi Thanga</i> : Mairembam Koireng (Con.)	27. <i>Ukhrul</i> : Solomon (SP)
12. <i>Lamlai-Keirao</i> : Seram Angouba (Con.)	28. <i>Uripok-Lalambung</i> : Khongbantabam Ibetombi Singh (Con.)
13. <i>Lilong</i> : Alimuddin (Con.)	29. <i>Wangkhei Kongba</i> : Laisram Achaw Singh (SP)
14. <i>Mao East</i> : Ng. Thoiso (Ind.)	30. <i>Wangoi-Mayang Imphal</i> : Thoudam Toyaima Singh (Con.)
15. <i>Mao West</i> : Daiho (Con.)	
16. <i>Nambol Kienou</i> : Yumnam Yaima Singh (Con.)	

AREA AND POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS †

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Hills Sub-Division ..		2,46,148	Manipur Plains Sub-Division ..		5,32,170
Churachandpur ..		63,276	Bishenpur ..		79,031
Mao and Sadar Hills		70,192	Imphal East ..		1,22,430
Tamenlong		36,554	Imphal West ..		1,77,433
Tengnoupal ..		27,651	Jiribam		18,143
Ukhrul		48,475	Thoubal		1,35,133

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Socialist Party (SP); Independent (Ind.).

† Figures furnished by the Administration of Territory.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANIPUR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14.50	20.17	20.17
State Excise Duties	0.10	0.17	0.17
Stamps	1.80	1.80	1.80
Forest	4.06	4.06	4.33
Registration	0.30	0.50	0.50
Taxes on Vehicles	3.50	3.50	3.50
Sales Tax	3.75	5.50	5.50
Other Taxes and Duties	2.10	2.10	2.10
Debt Services	0.04	0.36	0.36
Civil Administration	3.48	5.33	5.00
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements (net)	1.75	2.03	2.10
Electricity Schemes	(—) 0.93	(—) 2.52	5.74
Miscellaneous (net)	9.82	7.34	27.94
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	44.27	50.34	79.21
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	14.56	13.73	15.47
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1.68	3.65	8.64
General Administration	16.95	20.97	22.03
Administration of Justice	2.13	2.20	2.21
Jails	1.88	2.77	2.98
Police	71.11	79.04	77.39
Education	19.10	20.91	25.28
Public Health	14.39	11.84	15.09
Medical	5.91	6.17	8.80
Agriculture	9.96	10.40	10.41
Animal Husbandry	0.61	—	—
Co-operation	3.92	3.63	4.60
Industries	10.90	10.06	10.30
Miscellaneous Departments	2.23	2.72	5.58
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements	20.42	25.74	37.14
Miscellaneous	1,80.72	1,94.69	1,97.82
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES, and Local Development Works	22.99	22.93	25.06
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,99.46	4,31.45	4,68.80

TRIPURA

Area: 4,036 sq. miles :

Population: 11,41,492

Capital: Agartala

Chief Commissioner : N. M. Patnaik

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

1. <i>Agartala Sadar—I</i> : Sachindra Lal Singh (Con.)	16. <i>Kamalpur</i> : Sunil Chandra Dutta (Con.)
2. <i>Agartala Sadar —II</i> : Binod Behari Das (Con.)	17. <i>Kanchanpur</i> : Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con.)
3. <i>Agartala Sadar—III</i> : Sudhanwa Deb Barma (CPI)	18. <i>Khowai</i> : Nripendra Kumar Chakraborty (CPI)
4. <i>Agartala Town—I</i> : Krishnadas Bhat-tacharjee (Con.)	19. <i>Kulaihour</i> : Dinesh Deb Barma (CPI)
5. <i>Agartala Town—II</i> : Sukhamoy Sengupta (Con.)	20. <i>Kurti</i> : Mohammed Abul Wazid (Con.)
6. <i>Belonia</i> : Upendra Kumar Roy (Con.)	21. <i>Muharipur</i> : Hlura Aung Mag (CPI)
7. <i>Birganj</i> : Lareya Choudhury (Con.)	22. <i>Mohanpur</i> : Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (CPI)
8. <i>Bishalgarh</i> : Umesh Lal Singh (Con.)	23. <i>Old Agartala</i> : Hemanta Deb (CPI)
9. <i>Charilam</i> : Aghore Deb Barma (CPI)	24. <i>Radhakishorepur</i> : Nishi Kanta Sarkar (Con.)
10. <i>Dharmanagar North</i> : Karumamoy Nath Choudhury (Con.)	25. <i>Sabroom</i> : Sunil Kumar Choudhary (CPI)
11. <i>Dharmanagar South</i> : Manoranjan Nath (CPI)	26. <i>Salgarh</i> : Ershal Ali Choudhury (Con.)
12. <i>Dumbarnagar</i> : Bulu Kuki (CPI)	27. <i>Sonamura North</i> : Atiqul Islam (CPI)
13. <i>Fatikroy</i> : Gopesh Ranjan Deb (Con.)	28. <i>Sonamura South</i> : Munchor Ali (Con.)
14. <i>Kailashahar</i> : Manindra Lal Bhowmik (Con.)	29. <i>Takarajala</i> : Bir Chandra Deb Barma (CPI)
15. <i>Kalyanpur</i> : Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)	30. <i>Teliamura</i> : Prafulla Kumar Das (Con.)

AREA AND POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS**

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula-tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula-tion
Agartala	602	3,65,827	Kamalpur	240	61,737
Amarpur	527	56,289	Khowai	538	1,29,935
Belonia	394	84,880	Sabroom	238	43,361
Dharamanagar ..	662	1,27,615	Sonamura	205	77,932
Kailashahar.. ..	464	1,04,247	Udaipur	246	90,119

*As on June 1, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.);

**Figures furnished by the Administration of Territory.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIPURA
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14·00	14·50	14·50
State Excise Duties	1·75	2·20	2·25
Stamps	4·20	4·50	4·50
Forest	7·05	7·05	6·55
Registration	2·10	2·10	2·10
Taxes on Vehicles	1·20	1·50	1·50
Other Taxes and Duties	2·00	2·40	2·40
Debt Services	0·10	1·05	1·05
Civil Administration	5·99	15·57	7·05
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements (net)	2·00	2·00	2·00
Electricity Schemes	(—) 2·11	(—) 2·45	10·12
Miscellaneous (net)	1·10	1·80	1·80
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	39·38	52·22	55·82
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	56·79	54·90	57·82
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3·50	2·75	3·00
General Administration	24·79	29·46	28·26
Administration of Justice	2·77	3·06	3·12
Jails	4·05	4·81	4·34
Police	53·91	71·39	61·45
Education	56·00	60·65	59·32
Medical	15·78	18·84	21·85
Public Health	3·38	3·46	3·30
Agriculture	33·47	29·08	36·89
Co-operation	4·52	4·23	5·38
Industries	22·46	16·20	18·96
Miscellaneous Departments	12·53	14·73	16·16
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements	8·76	13·15	15·38
Miscellaneous	2,98·17	3,21·08	3,73·81
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES, and Local Development Works	25·97	24·06	24·10
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	6,26·85	6,71·85	7,33·14

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 3,215 sq. miles

Population: 63,438

Capital: Port Blair

Chief Commissioner : B. N. Maheshwari

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	3.11	4.40	4.40
Stamps	0.38	0.38	0.40
Forest	1,05.00	1,06.51	1,12.38
Registration	0.01	0.01	0.01
Taxes on Vehicles	0.12	0.12	0.12
Other Taxes and Duties	0.20	0.20	0.21
Debt Services	0.12	0.35	0.36
Civil Administration	34.19	34.76	35.43
Miscellaneous	5.44	5.80	12.60
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,48.57	1,52.52	1,66.10
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,20.24	1,12.23	1,13.79
General Administration	11.40	12.58	12.01
Administration of Justice	0.03	0.03	0.03
Jails	0.65	0.69	0.74
Police	23.49	24.13	24.83
Ports and Pilotage	57.52	60.18	61.73
Education	13.05	11.27	15.80
Medical	11.65	12.15	13.19
Public Health	3.44	3.26	3.63
Agriculture	13.33	12.56	18.28
Animal Husbandry	2.27	2.02	1.91
Co-operation	0.47	0.07	0.67
Industries and Supplies	2.80	2.03	2.12
Miscellaneous Departments	19.29	18.97	19.87
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4.93	7.38	7.85
Miscellaneous	8.03	5.22	9.23
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES, and Local Development Works	5.38	4.76	4.95
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,97.7	2,89.53	3,10.63

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 11 sq. miles

Population: 24,108

Headquarters: Kozhikode

Administrator : M. Ramunny

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT

Area: 31,436 sq. miles

Headquarters: Shillong

The North-East Frontier Tract is administered by the Governor of Assam acting as the agent of the President. The Governor is assisted by an Adviser in Shillong and the ultimate responsibility for the area vests in the Government of India. The Agency consists of the following five administrative divisions, each under a Political Officer: Kameng Frontier Division (headquarters: Bamdila) ; Subansiri Frontier Division (Ziro); Siang Frontier Division (Along); Lohit Frontier Division (Tezu); and Tirap Frontier Division (Khonsa).

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS		
Land Revenue	0.05	0.05
Forest	20.00	20.00
Civil Administration	1.10	1.10
Miscellaneous	12.00	12.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	33.15	33.15
REVENUE EXPENDITURE		
General Administration	2,04.56	1,15.58
Police	6,69.89	6,74.35
Education	19.60	23.51
Medical	27.80	35.82
Public Health	3.90	6.99
Agriculture	14.26	19.17
Co-operation	0.82	1.23
Industries	4.39	5.93
Miscellaneous Departments	2.35	3.09
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	0.70	0.80
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	35.61	—
Forest	55.78	77.54
Miscellaneous	0.73	1,09.02
Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	12.72	15.62
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	10,53.11	10,88.65

NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA (NAGALAND)

Area: 6,236 sq. miles

Headquarters: Kohima

Under the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulations, 1961, promulgated by the President on February 8, 1961, the areas comprised in Naga Hills-Tuensang Area are known by the name of Nagaland and have the status of a separate State of the Indian Union. An Interim Body has been established consisting of forty-five members chosen by election from the tribes in Nagaland. An Executive Council consisting of five members has been set up to assist and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to such matters (other than finance and the maintenance of public order) as may be specified by the Governor in this behalf. A village council for each village, a range council for each range and a tribal council for each tribe have also been constituted.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL*

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Shilu Ao—Chief Executive Councillor | 4. Jasokie Angami |
| 2. Akum Imlong | 5. Hokishe Sema |
| 3. Chetan Jamir | |

INTERIM BODY*

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Ao</i> | <i>Lotha</i> |
| 1. Chetan Jamir | 22. Etssorhomo Ezung |
| 2. Tekasosang | 23. M. Kithen |
| 3. Shilu Ao | 24. N.L. Odyuo |
| | 25. Tsenlamo Kikon |
| <i>Angami</i> | <i>Phom</i> |
| 4. T. N. Angami (Chairman) | 26. Hempong |
| 5. T. Ghulie | 27. Panting |
| 6. Jasokie | |
| 7. K. Khieya | <i>Rengma</i> |
| <i>Chakhesang</i> | 28. Lothi Rengma |
| 8. P. Demo | 29. Riga Thong |
| 9. Diss | |
| 10. K. Kachu | <i>Sangtam</i> |
| 11. Zachitso | 31. Litingse |
| | 32. Lipikyu |
| <i>Chang</i> | 33. Tsubongse |
| 12. Akum Imlong | |
| 13. Sangbu | <i>Sema</i> |
| <i>Dimapur</i> | 33. Jakhalu |
| 14. Debalal Mech | 34. Hokishe |
| 15. Vilhume Angami | 35. Khelhoshe |
| | 36. Kiyekhu |
| <i>Khumungam</i> | 37. Tsubongse |
| 16. Khameng | <i>Yinchunger</i> |
| 17. Phukao | 38. Kilongba |
| | 39. Khuban |
| <i>Konyak</i> | <i>Zeliang Kuki</i> |
| 18. Aluh | 40. Levi |
| 19. Lengua | 41. Lutjaki |
| 20. Temwang | 42. Silie Haralu |
| 21. Yaman Konyale | |

*As on June 1, 1962.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS		
Land Revenue	0.49	0.49
State Excise Duties	0.90	0.90
Stamps	1.00	1.00
Forest	3.00	3.00
Taxes on Vehicles	1.20	1.20
Sales Tax	0.12	0.12
Other Taxes and Duties	0.50	0.50
Civil Administration	1.35	1.35
Electricity Schemes	(—) 4.48	—
Miscellaneous	1.50	1.50
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	5.58	10.06
REVENUE EXPENDITURE		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	0.60	0.64
General Administration	68.56	77.01
Administration of Justice	0.08	0.27
Jails	1.31	2.27
Police	1,36.03	1,44.90
Education	45.75	62.00
Medical	25.95	29.50
Public Health	7.57	8.26
Agriculture	11.79	13.53
Animal Husbandry	3.05	3.40
Co-operation	0.65	0.88
Industries	2.34	3.87
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	4.93	7.67
Forest	9.04	11.24
Miscellaneous Departments	12.62	6.37
Miscellaneous	15.91	22.74
Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	14.80	27.87
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,60.98	4,22.42

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Area: 189 sq. miles

Dadra and Nagar Haveli were integrated with the Union of India with effect from August 11, 1961, at the request of the Varishta Panchayat and the people of Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The areas are now centrally administered as a Union Territory.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS		
Land Revenue	·79	1·04
State Excise Duties	2·16	3·87
Stamps	·07	·11
Forest	17·49	9·36
Debt Services	·02	·02
Civil Administration	·24	·31
Civil Works	·71	·62
Electricity Schemes	·07	·08
Miscellaneous (net)	1·22	·85
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	22·77	16·26
REVENUE EXPENDITURE		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2·05	3·35
General Administration	1·13	2·26
Administration of Justice	·19	·39
Jails	·05	·09
Police	1·61	2·08
Education	2·38	3·73
Medical	·39	·62
Public Health	·16	·23
Agriculture	·24	·20
Animal Husbandry	·09	·07
Industries	·06	·06
Miscellaneous Departments	·60	·95
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	·60	·65
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4·65	—
Forest	·87	1·40
Miscellaneous	·34	·25
Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	5·88	10·00
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	21·29	26·33

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area: 1,426 sq. miles

Capital: Panjim

These remnants of Portuguese colonial rule in India were united with India on December 20, 1961. The area is now centrally administered as a Union Territory.

Lt. Governor . T. Sivasankar

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS		
Direct Taxes	27.75	95.61
Indirect Taxes	25.09	62.00
Special Taxes	.04	4.09
State Undertakings	3.56	9.01
Investments	.01	.05
Contributions	2.55	10.87
Institute of Public Welfare	8.80	35.00
Posts and Telegraphs	7.92	32.00
River Navigation	2.48	10.00
Railway and Harbour	31.00	1,20.00
Water Works	1.88	7.50
Radio	.15	2.00
Miscellaneous	27.95	1,13.06
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,39.18	5,01.19
REVENUE EXPENDITURE		
Revenue Departments	9.75	38.70
General Administration	8.59	35.07
Administration of Justice	3.53	13.58
Jails	.41	1.65
Police	11.04	35.00
Education	11.06	44.37
Medical	5.60	22.34
Public Health	2.44	9.78
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	2.19	8.80
Broadcasting	1.84	10.00
Public Works	26.14	74.50
Ports and Pilotage	12.36	50.00
Lighthouses and Lightships	.23	.92
Aviation	.43	—
Posts and Telegraphs	9.75	39.00
Miscellaneous Departments	10.74	44.04
Institute of Public Welfare	13.16	52.50
Miscellaneous	28.39	47.46
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,57.65	5,27.71

PONDICHERRY

Area: 186 sq. miles

Population: 3,69,083

Capital: Pondicherry

Principal languages: French and Tamil

Following an agreement with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of the territories formerly known as the "French Establishments in India". The territories comprise Pondicherry and Karaikal on the Coromandal Coast; Yanam on the Andhra Coast; and Mahe on the Coast of Kerala. A Treaty ceding these territories to India was signed at New Delhi on May 28, 1956, between the representatives of the Governments of India and France. This Treaty is yet to be ratified formally by the French Parliament. Meanwhile, the administration of the State is being carried on by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner : S. K. Datta

COUNCILLORS*

V. Venkatasubba Reddiar	..	..	Public Works, Electricity, Fisheries, Port and Planning.
Edouard Goubert	..	..	Finance, Labour and Industries.
C. E. Bharathan	..	..	Local Administration, Education and Transport.
Gouroussamy Pillai	..	..	Revenue, Veterinary and Information.
P. Shanmugam	..	..	Agriculture, Rural Development and Harijan Welfare.
Mohammed Ismail Maricar	..	..	Health, Hygiene and Co-operation.

PONDICHERRY REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY*

President : A. S. Kangeyan

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Anagalappettai : Smt. Kami Chetty Savitri (Ind.) | 20. Muthialpet : P. Abraham (Con.) |
| 2. Andirapettai : Kamichetty Parasuram (Ind.) | 21. Nedungadu : P. Shanmugam (Con.) |
| 3. Archivak-Thavalakuppam : P. C. Purushottama Reddiar (Con.) | 22. Nellitope : N. Govindaraju (PF) |
| 4. Arianakuppam : K. Ramanujam (PF) | 23. Neravy : D. Rattinasabapathy Pillai (Con.) |
| 5. Bahour : R. Subramania Padayachi (Con.) | 24. Nettapakkam : V. Venkatasubba Reddiar (Con.) |
| 6. Bussy Street : M. M. Houssaine (PF) | 25. Olugarai : N. Guruswamy (PF) |
| 7. Embalam-Kalmandapam : Annamalai Naicker (Con.) | 26. Oopalam : R. Vaithilingam (PF) |
| 8. Kalapet : S. Somasundara Chettiar (Con.) | 27. Oossettery : R. Pakir Mohammed (PF) |
| 9. Karaikal North : Mohammed Ismail Maricar (Con.) | 28. Palloor : C. T. Raman (PSP) |
| 10. Karaikal South : K. V. Prosper (Con.) | 29. Panthakkal : T. N. Purushottam (Con.) |
| 11. Karaikal Central : K. E. M. Mohammed Ibrahim Maricar (Ind.) | 30. Pondicherry-Rajbhavan : A. S. Kangeyan (President) |
| 12. Karaikovilpathu : K. S. Govindraj (Con.) | 31. Reddiarpalayam : V. Narayanaswamy (PF) |
| 13. Kasikaadi : Smt. Saraswathi Subbiah (PF) | 32. Saram-Lawspet : P. Narayanaswami (PF) |
| 14. Kurichikuppam : P. C. Murugaswamy Clemenceau (PF) | 33. Sellipet-Suthukeny : S. Natarajan (PF) |
| 15. Kuruvinnattam-Carianbuttur : R. L. Purushothama Reddiar (Con.) | 34. Thirumeni Alagar : K. M. Guruswamy Pillai (Con.) |
| 16. Madhakovil : V. Ramassamy Pillai (Con.) | 35. Tirumalrayanpattinam North : V.M.C. Varada Pillai (Con.) |
| 17. Mahe : C. E. Bharathan (Con.) | 36. Tirumalrayanpattinam South : Naga-muthu Pillai (Con.) |
| 18. Mannadipet : Edourad Goubert (Con.) | 37. Tirunalar-Badrakaliamman Kovil: Sub-barayalu Naicker (Con.) |
| 19. Murugapakkam-Nainar Mandapam : V. Subbiah (PF) | 38. Tirunalar-Darbaraneyeswarar : Sound-arassamy (Ind.) |
| | 39. Villianur : M. Chidambaram (PF) |

*As on April 20, 1962. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Popular Front (PF); Independent (Ind.).

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1961-62	Revised Estimates 1961-62	Budget Estimates 1962-63
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income	7·00	7·00	7·00
Land Revenue (net)	4·90	4·90	4·90
State Excise Duties	38·14	40·95	39·59
Stamps	1·50	1·60	1·60
Registration	5·25	6·00	6·00
Other Taxes	12·87	12·24	12·04
Miscellaneous Departments	4·00	4·20	4·00
Customs and Central Excise	1,08·95	99·20	1,05·30
Civil Works	3·00	3·50	3·50
Electricity Schemes	34·77	33·95	40·10
Miscellaneous (net)	7·73	6·43	7·02
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,28·11	2,19·97	2,31·06
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Customs and Central Excise	3·93	4·34	4·18
Revenue Department	9·69	10·66	10·68
Debt Services	·01	·07	0·14
General Administration	13·77	14·84	13·23
Pay and Accounts Office	2·95	2·98	3·09
Administration of Justice	4·96	5·34	4·88
Jails	1·69	1·84	1·81
Police	20·21	20·49	20·01
Ports	·49	·53	·50
Education	29·37	31·67	32·59
Medical and Public Health	1,03·91	79·58	99·03
Agriculture and Fisheries	2·34	2·56	2·65
Co-operation	2·28	1·93	1·42
Industries and Supplies	5·24	4·73	3·81
Miscellaneous Departments	6·80	7·09	5·76
Civil Works	28·02	30·33	33·14
Electricity	41·13	44·48	67·94
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	24·37	23·71	23·70
Miscellaneous	8·19	8·13	4·43
Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	6·09	6·28	4·50
Development Schemes	1,04·49	84·24	1,01·50
Construction of a new Pier	11·86	7·93	6·21
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,31·79	3,93·75	4,45·32

CHAPTER XXXI

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The activities of the Government of India in the international sphere have been guided since independence by the ideals of conduct embodied in one of the directive principles of the Constitution. This directive requires the State to endeavour to promote international law and treaty obligations and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The role that India played in the deliberations of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and other international organisations since independence has been reviewed in the previous editions of this Annual. A brief review of India's role during 1961 is given below.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

POLITICAL

The Indian delegation to the sixteenth session of the UN General Assembly in 1961 was composed as follows:

<i>Representatives</i>	.. .. .	V. K. Krishna Menon (Chairman) B. N. Chakravarty R. Venkataraman C. S. Jha G. Parthasarathy.
<i>Alternate Representatives</i>	.. ..	N. C. Kasliwal Moinul Huq Chaudhury C. R. Pattabhi Raman J. N. Khosla J. N. Sahni
<i>Parliamentary Adviser</i>	.. .. .	N. M. Lingam
<i>Advisers</i>	.. .. .	A. B. Bhadkamkar V. A. Kidwai N. Rasgotra K. Natwar Singh S. S. Nath
<i>Secretary-General</i>	.. .. .	S. K. Roy

Colonialism

India has been appointed a member of a committee of 17 members to examine the situation regarding the implementation of the General Assembly's resolution for grant of independence to colonies. A resolution was co-sponsored by India in the General Assembly condemning Portugal's non-compliance and appointing a committee of seven members to obtain such information as it can on Portuguese non-self-governing territories. India's permanent representative in the UN, C. S. Jha, was elected chairman of the 17-nation Special Committee on Colonialism charged by the General Assembly with the task of supervising the liquidation of colonialism.

Disarmament

In August 1961, the General Assembly adopted a resolution, co-sponsored by India, recommending resumption of the tripartite talks on the banning of nuclear tests and urging all States to refrain from the tests. B. N. Ganguli was appointed a member of a 10-member group to study the economic and social consequences of disarmament. V. K. Krishna Menon led the Indian

delegation to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament which began its session on March 14, 1962.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

India was appointed to a visiting four-member mission to Nauru and New Guinea early in 1962 for a two-month study of conditions in the two territories.

Atomic Energy Agency

At the fifth general conference held in Vienna during September-October 1961, India was elected as one of the Vice-Presidents and re-designated for membership on the Board of Governors for 1961-62.

Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities

At the first International Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities called by the United Nations in Vienna on March 2, 1961, A. S. Lall was elected chairman of the 'Committee of the Whole'.

Appointments and Elections to UN Bodies

India continued to be a member of the 15-Nation Conciliation Commission for the Congo. Col. Guha was appointed as the Chief of Staff of the UN Military Command in the Congo and Brigadier K. A. Raja as the Military Commander of the UN Forces in Katanga.

C. S. Jha, India's permanent representative in the UN, was elected (i) chairman of the 15-member working group for examination of administrative and budgetary procedures of the UN, and (ii) chairman of the committee on contributions.

R. Venkataraman was re-elected to serve on the UN Administrative Tribunal for a further three-year term beginning January 1, 1962.

C. V. Narasimhan was appointed as (i) Under Secretary for General Assembly's Affairs and (ii) Chief of the Secretary-General's Cabinet. He was also appointed to serve on a seven-member Economic Policy Board to accelerate economic and social advance in the under-developed countries.

Vaidyanathan, Secretary of the UN Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary matters, was appointed as the UN Technical Assistance Board's regional representative for South-East Asia in Bangkok.

International Law Commission

At the thirteenth session of the Commission, held in Geneva in May-July 1961, India was represented by Radha Binod Pal. It discussed, *inter alia*, the following subjects : consular intercourse and immunities; law of treaties; planning of the future work of the Commission; and co-operation with other bodies. The UN General Assembly elected Radha Binod Pal as a member of the Commission for a five-year term.

The fourth and fifth sessions of the Afro-Asian Legal Consultative Committee were held in Tokyo and Rangoon during February 1961 and January 1962 respectively. During these sessions, the Committee had before it several subjects for consideration such as the status of aliens, extradition, dual nationality, legality of nuclear tests, arbitral procedure, reciprocal enforcement of judgements, etc. M. C. Setalwad was elected president of the Committee at its Rangoon session. The secretariat of the Committee is located at present in New Delhi.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

India is represented on the following functional Commissions of the UN Economic and Social Council: Commission on International Commodity Trade; Commission on Human Rights; Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Statistical Commission. During 1961 India was elected as a

member of the Economic and Social Council and the Population Commission and was re-elected to the Human Rights Commission. She was also represented at the ninth session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade held in New York in May 1961.

Human Rights Seminar On Freedom of Information

The First UN Human Rights Seminar on Freedom of Information was held in New Delhi in February-March 1962, and was attended by representatives of the ECAFE region countries, Australia and New Zealand and observers from ILO and UNESCO. The leader of the Indian delegation, Asoke K. Sen, was elected as chairman of the Seminar. Among the subjects discussed by the Seminar were the role of Government, press laws, the role of the publisher and the proprietor, the role of the professional journalist, standards of journalism and the role of the reader.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

G. L. Nanda was elected as the chairman of the first Conference of Asian Economic Planners which met in New Delhi from September 26 to October 3, 1961. The recommendations of the Conference aimed at ensuring that a simultaneous and steady economic development in individual countries should also stimulate greater mutual co-operation within the region. In September 1961, a three-man committee of experts was appointed by ECAFE to suggest measures for economic integration of the region. K. B. Lall was appointed chairman of the Committee. At the ECAFE Seminar on Road Passenger Transport which met in Madras beginning with October 9, 1961, the leader of the Indian delegation, H.P. Sinha, was elected chairman. The seminar considered statutory regulations regarding road passenger transport, their purpose, scope and nature, and the economic consequences of such regulatory measures. The Seminar on Industrial Estates in the ECAFE region which was held in Madras at about the same time discussed the role of industrial estates with reference to patterns, policies and programmes of industrial development. A Seminar on Trade Promotion was held at Jaipur in November-December 1961. India also participated in two regional seminars organised by the ECAFE at Bangkok in November-December 1961, and in the 18th session of the ECAFE held at Tokyo in March 1962.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India was represented at all the important meetings and conferences convened by the FAO during 1960-61. The 35th session of the FAO Council which met in Rome in June 1961, discussed freedom-from-hunger campaign, expanded programme of technical assistance, etc. India's delegation to the eleventh session of the FAO Conference held in Rome in November 1961 was led by S. K. Patil. The Conference discussed national and international price stabilization measures, utilisation of food surpluses for economic and social development, etc. The FAO group on coconut and coconut products met in Trivandrum in December 1961. India also took part in a FAO Conference held in Kuala Lumpur in January 1962 which discussed means of controlling cattle diseases.

India was also represented at the UN Sugar Conference held in Geneva in September 1961, the meetings of working parties of the International Rice Commission held in New Delhi in December 1961, the meetings of FAO's Consultative Sub-committee on Economic Aspects of Rice held in Rangoon in February 1962, and at the UN Wheat Conference held in Geneva in January-February 1962.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Twenty-six of the one hundred and sixteen ILO Conventions have so far been ratified by India. The main provisions of a number of the Conventions are also being followed in practice.

Besides attending the three meetings of the Governing Body and the 45th session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June 1961, Indian representatives participated in the meetings of several ILO Committees, viz., the seventh session of the Inland Transport Committee held in Geneva in May 1961, the second session of the Tripartite Subcommittee on Seafarers' Welfare held in Geneva in September 1961, the eleventh session of the Asian Advisory Committee held in Geneva in November 1961, and the fourth session of the Committee on Work on Plantations held in Geneva in December 1961. S. T. Merani was elected chairman of the governing body for 1961-62.

India secured the services of four experts in industrial engineering, productivity, management development and personnel management during 1961, under the ILO Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Nine trainees were sent abroad for training in productivity, workers' education, occupational health, industrial disputes, etc, while seven trainees from Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and Philippines came to India for training in vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, safety in mines, cottage industries, co-operation, etc.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

The 59th session of the UNESCO Executive Board held in Paris in June 1961, reviewed the programmes organised in different countries in connection with the Tagore Centenary. It also adopted a suggestion by Smt. Indira Gandhi that the Executive Board might formulate and adopt a declaration on the role of education in economic and social development for the guidance of member-states, UNESCO's Secretariat and other international organisations concerned. A consultative body called the Organisation of Asian News Agencies was set up in September 1961 by representatives of nine Asian news agencies to further their common interest and increase the flow of information among the countries of the region. K. N. Ramanathan was elected chairman of the Executive Board. The eighth session of the International Advisory Committee on Research in National Sciences Programme of UNESCO was held in New Delhi in October 1961. M. S. Thacker was a member of the Committee. An East-West cultural conference in Calcutta was organised by the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture in November 1961, with assistance from the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. An International Literary Seminar organised by the Sahitya Akademi in November 1961 as part of the Tagore Centenary celebrations was also assisted. A six-week UNESCO regional workshop on production of low-cost visual aids was held at New Delhi in January 1962.

A regional centre for training of educational administrators, planners and supervisors in Asia was established in New Delhi in furtherance of UNESCO's regional programme for primary education in Asia. India also played host to a regional symposium organised by UNESCO in New Delhi in January-February 1962 on overall educational planning in Asia.

UNESCO approved technical assistance amounting to \$1,587,800 to India during the two-year period of 1961-62 for the development of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay; the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur; and selected universities and research laboratories. It has also provided financial assistance for 1961-62 for the development of a programme of education for international understanding, science museums, Asian Theatre Institute and the gallery of western art in the national museum. India has offered a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs and five fellowships for training of African personnel in India. India's contribution to UNESCO for 1961-62 amounted to \$728,739. India also paid a sum of \$166,000 as its contribution for the year 1961 towards the maintenance and

operation of the UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, New Delhi.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During 1961, Indian representatives were appointed as members of several WHO expert committees and advisory panels. India played host to the 14th session of the WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia held at Ootacamund in September 1961. The leader of the Indian delegation was elected as chairman.

During 1961, WHO budgeted a sum of \$439,044 for the implementation of programmes in India under its regular budget and \$474,774 under Technical Assistance funds. A sum of \$224,890 was also sanctioned for the implementation of the Malaria Eradication Programme in India during 1961. The Government of India's contribution to WHO during 1961 amounted to Rs. 20,27,190, besides a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 to that organisation towards the Malaria Eradication special account.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

Assistance of the value of \$2,851,000 was provided to India during 1961 in the form of equipment and supplies for the following projects : basic M.C.H. continued assistance to paediatric training and services; national tuberculosis control programme; leprosy control; expanded nutrition project in Uttar Pradesh; milk conservation, Kanpur and Worli; B.C.G. campaign; trachoma control; applied nutrition; assistance to blind and departments of social and preventive medicine.

Total assistance from UNICEF till the end of 1961 amounted to \$32,235,257. India contributed Rs. 30,00,000 to UNICEF in 1961, besides a grant of Rs. 4,65,000 for the maintenance of the UNICEF local office.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

At the nineteenth session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which was held in Geneva from November 13 to December 9, 1961, India was represented by K. C. Reddy. At the meeting of Ministers for trade and economic affairs of member countries held simultaneously, it was resolved that every possible effort would be made to remove barriers in the shape of quota restrictions, high protective duties, fiscal and other internal charges which barred access to the markets of the industrialised countries.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme (UNTAP)

Upto December 1961, the programme provided India with 1,232 experts and awarded fellowships and scholarships to 1,133 Indian nationals for study abroad. During 1961, India contributed Rs. 35.71 lakhs to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Rs. 10 lakhs towards the living expenses of experts. About seven hundred and forty Indian experts are working in 23 different countries.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund. From the inception of the Fund upto December 31, 1961, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 262 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 143 crores was repaid.

The Indian delegation to the sixteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Vienna in September 1961, was led by the Union Finance Minister. A Mission from the Fund came to India in December 1961, to hold annual consultations with the Government of India on exchange restrictions, as provided under the Articles of Agreement of the Fund.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank to India upto December 31, 1961, amounted to Rs. 249 crores to the public sector and Rs. 131 crores for the private sector, totalling Rs. 380 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 20 crores were utilised before the First Plan, Rs. 14 crores during the First Plan, and Rs. 223 crores during the Second Plan. Of the balance of Rs. 123 crores, a sum of Rs. 26 crores was utilised upto December 31, 1961. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include : (i) purchase of locomotives and other equipment for Indian railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) irrigation and power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra, (vii) expansion programmes of Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power stations at Trombay near Bombay, (ix) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (x) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank was held in Vienna in September, 1961. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation.

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD, has granted six credits amounting to Rs. 51 crores to India for the following projects : (i) construction of National Highways; (ii) installation of 800 tubewells in Uttar Pradesh; (iii) completion of Salandi and Shetrunji Irrigation Projects in Orissa and Gujarat; (iv) Punjab Flood and Drainage Project; and (v) additions to the power plants of Damodar Valley Corporation.

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to the Fund during 1961 was \$ 1,75,000 (Rs. 83.3 lakhs) in non-convertible rupees.

During 1961, the United Nations Special Fund allocated to India assistance to the extent of \$3,417,300 (Rs. 162.73 lakhs) for purchase of equipment, expert services and fellowships for the following projects : Central Instructors' Training Institute, Madras; Training and Research Wing in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Institute for Petroleum Exploration), Dehra Dun; Central Instructors' Training Institute, Hyderabad; National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay; and Rajasthan Sheep and Wool Institute.

Other UN Specialised Agencies

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICA); the International Telecommunication Union (ITC); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The third session of the Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO) of the World Meteorological Organisation was held in New Delhi in January-February 1962. L.S. Mathur, Deputy Director-General of the Indian Meteorological Department, was elected as President of the Commission. K. R. Ramanathan, Director of the Ahmedabad Physical Research

Laboratory, was awarded the International Meteorological Organisation Prize, 1961.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Commonwealth

India participated in the conference of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science held in London in July-August 1961. The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference and the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council met in Accra in September 1961. The Indian delegation was led by Morarji Desai. The Council meeting provided an opportunity for discussing the effects on the Commonwealth arising out of the decision of the United Kingdom to become a member of the European Economic Community. The ninth quinquennial Conference of the Commonwealth Press Union was inaugurated in New Delhi on November 2, 1961. The Conference passed a resolution opposing any restrictions on the freedom of the press to seek and distribute news and information among the peoples of the world.

The second Commonwealth Education Conference was held in New Delhi from January 11 to 25, 1962. K. L. Shrimali was elected chairman of the Conference. The Conference reviewed progress in the activities sponsored by the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford and made further plans in the light of the experience gained.

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, India has provided training facilities for 1,694 nominees of various countries. Of these, 252 trainees were provided training facilities during 1960-61. These trainees came from Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, cultivation of cashewnuts and irrigation projects. India received the services of 244 foreign experts and training facilities for 2,418 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, banking, printing etc.

The total contribution to India under the economic development programme amounted to £12 million (Rs. 12·8 crores) from Australia, \$248·3 million (Rs. 118·2 crores) including a loan of \$ 33 million (Rs. 15·71 crores) from Canada, and £ 2·6 million (Rs. 3·4 crores) from New Zealand. India was represented by Smt. Tarakeshwari Sinha at the thirteenth session of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, in November 1961.

India's assistance to Nepal during 1960-61 was over Rs. 2·1 crores.

Asian Railways Conference

The Third Asian Railways Conference was inaugurated in New Delhi on November 13, 1961. Delegates representing the railway systems of 15 Asian and African countries and observers from the UK, France and the ECAFE attended the Conference. The Conference elected Karnail Singh, chairman of the Indian Railway Board, as its chairman.

World Confederation of Organisations of Teaching Profession

The tenth Conference of the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession was held in New Delhi in July-August 1961. The Organisation's programme for 1961-62, as adopted, laid emphasis on the strengthening of professional organisation of teachers in various countries on a national basis.

General Assembly of the World Council of Churches

The 17-day session of the third General Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) was held in New Delhi in November-December 1961. David G. Moses of India was elected as one of the six Presidents of the World Council of Churches.

CHAPTER XXXII

LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1961

No.	Bill	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of Assent by the President	Initiating Chamber*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	The Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill, 1961.	23-12-60	20-2-61	2-3-61	9-3-61	L.S.
2	The Appropriation Bill, 1961.	28-2-61	1-3-61	6-3-61	16-3-61	L.S.
3	The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1961.	13-3-61	14-3-61	16-3-61	20-3-61	L.S.
4	The U. P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961.	21-2-61	6-3-61	14-3-61	21-3-61	L.S.
5	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1961.	9-3-61	10-3-61	16-3-61	23-3-61	L.S.
6	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1961.	13-3-61	14-3-61	16-3-61	23-3-61	L.S.
7	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	21-2-61	6-3-61	16-3-61	24-3-61	L.S.
8	The Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill, 1961.	28-2-61	15-3-61	18-3-61	24-3-61	L.S.
9	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961.	28-3-61	28-3-61	30-3-61	30-3-61	L.S.
10	The Orissa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961.	17-3-61	17-3-61	18-3-61	24-3-61	L.S.
11	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	14-2-61	20-3-61	30-3-61	1-4-61	L.S.
12	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961.	19-4-61	20-4-61	26-4-61	28-4-61	L.S.
13	The Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1961.	29-3-61	25-4-61	30-3-61	29-4-61	R.S.
14	The Finance Bill, 1961.	28-2-61	22-4-61	28-4-61	29-4-61	L.S.
15	The Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	19-12-60	23-12-60	27-3-61	2-5-61	L.S.
16	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	22-11-60	24-4-61 14-12-60	18-3-61	2-5-61	L.S.
17	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	28-3-61	26-4-61	2-5-61	10-5-61	L.S.
18	The Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961.	27-4-61	28-4-61	4-5-61	11-5-61	L.S.
19	The Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill, 1961.	8-3-61	25-4-61	1-5-61	14-5-61	L.S.
20	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1961.	2-5-61	2-5-61	4-5-61	14-5-61	L.S.
21	The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	19-12-60	3-5-61	27-2-61	14-5-61	R.S.
22	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1961.	2-5-61	2-5-61	4-5-61	15-5-61	L.S.
23	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	23-12-60	24-4-61	3-5-61	17-5-61	L.S.

*L.S.—Lok Sabha; R.S.—Rajya Sabha.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
24	The Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Bill, 1961.	28-4-61	3-5-61	4-5-61	17-5-61	L.S.
25	The Advocates Bill, 1961.	19-11-59	27-4-61	4-5-61	19-5-61	L.S.
26	The Salar Jung Museum Bill, 1961.	5-12-60	4-5-61	15-12-60 5-5-61	19-5-61	R.S.
27	The Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1961.	29-4-60	15-12-60 4-5-61	28-3-61	20-5-61	L.S.
28	The Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961.	24-4-59	9-12-59 23-2-60	16-12-59 30-11-60	20-5-61	L.S.
29	The Marking of Heavy Packages (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	21-12-60	2-5-61	14-8-61	25-8-61	L.S.
30	The Delhi (Urban Areas) Tenants' Relief Bill, 1961.	28-3-61	2-5-61	16-8-61	28-8-61	L.S.
31	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	9-3-61	10-8-61	30-3-61 17-8-61	28-8-61	R.S.
32	The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	28-2-61	9-8-61	17-8-61	28-8-61	L.S.
33	The Union Territories (Stamp and Court-Fees Laws) Bill, 1961.	5-5-61	10-8-61	17-8-61	29-8-61	L.S.
34	The Salt Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	16-3-61	10-8-61	17-8-61	29-8-61	L.S.
35	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill, 1961.	11-8-61	17-8-61	23-8-61	2-9-61	L.S.
36	The Newspaper (Price and Page) Continuance Bill, 1961.	28-8-61	31-8-61	4-9-61	5-9-61	L.S.
37	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1961.	31-8-61	1-9-61	4-9-61	8-9-61	L.S.
38	The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961.	1-9-61	5-9-61	7-9-61	11-9-61	L.S.
39	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	2-5-61	5-9-61	7-9-61	12-9-61	L.S.
40	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	10-8-61	4-9-61	6-9-61	12-9-61	L.S.
41	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	10-8-61	31-8-61	6-9-61	12-9-61	L.S.
42	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	23-8-61	6-9-61	8-9-61	12-9-61	L.S.
43	The Income-tax Bill, 1961.	24-4-61	28-8-61 8-9-61	4-9-61	13-9-61	L.S.
44	The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961.	1-5-61	14-8-61	23-11-61	30-11-61	R.S.
45	The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961.	19-4-61	14-8-61	23-11-61	30-11-61	R.S.
46	The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Bill, 1961.	17-8-61	21-11-61	29-11-61	6-12-61	L.S.
47	The Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill, 1961.	31-8-61	8-9-61	27-11-61	7-12-61	L.S.
48	The Coffee (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	5-5-61	21-11-61	29-11-61	7-12-61	L.S.
49	The Assam Municipal (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1961.	16-8-61	23-11-61	29-11-61	7-12-61	L.S.
50	The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1961.	29-8-61	21-11-61	5-12-61	8-12-61	L.S.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
51	The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1961.	28-8-61	21-11-61	30-11-61	11-12-61	L.S.
52	The Apprentices Bill, 1961.	19-8-61	21-11-61	29-11-61	12-12-61	L.S.
53	The Maternity Benefit Bill, 1961.	6-12-60	20-11-61	29-11-61	12-12-61	L.S.
54	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1961.	4-12-61	5-12-61	7-12-61	13-12-61	L.S.
55	The Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill, 1961.	20-11-61	28-11-61	7-12-61	17-12-61	L.S.
56	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	30-11-61	6-12-61	14-12-61	17-12-61	L.S.
57	The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1961.	6-12-61	6-12-61	14-12-61	17-12-61	L.S.
58	The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill, 1961.	28-11-61	8-12-61	14-12-61	19-12-61	L.S.
59	The Institutes of Technology Bill, 1961.	21-11-61	25-11-61	4-12-61	19-12-61	L.S.
60	The Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	4-12-61	6-12-61	13-12-61	19-12-61	L.S.
61	The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1961.	2-12-61	6-12-61	14-12-61	19-12-61	L.S.
62	The Constitution (Tenth Amendment). Bill, 1961.	11-8-61	14-8-61	16-8-61	16-8-61	L.S.
63	The Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 1961.	30-11-61	5-12-61	12-12-61	19-12-61	L.S.

CHAPTER XXXIII

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1961

JANUARY

- 1 The 36th session of the All-India Bengali Literary Conference is inaugurated in Bombay.
- Four new Ministers of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are sworn in in Jammu.
- The three-day session of the National General Council of the Praja Socialist Party ends in Bhubaneswar.
- Railways regain the national championship in volley-ball.
- 2 The appointment of V. S. Krishna as Chairman of the University Grants Commission is announced.
- The All Asian Congress of Paediatrics is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The Akola-Amla-Khurd railway link, integrating the northern and southern metre-gauge systems, is declared open to passenger traffic.
- Krishnan retains the singles title in the National Lawn Tennis Championships in Calcutta.
- 3 The 48th session of the Indian Science Congress is inaugurated in Roorkee.
- The Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislatures concludes in Bangalore.
- The annual meeting of the Advertising Council of India is inaugurated in Bombay.
- 4 Master Tara Singh is released from detention.
- The third cricket test match between India and Pakistan ends in a draw in Calcutta.
- The 25th session of the Indian Roads Congress is inaugurated in Bhopal.
- India's first railway museum is opened in Amritsar.
- 5 The 26th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress is inaugurated in Coimbatore.
- 6 The 66th session of the Indian National Congress begins in Sardarnagar (Bhavnagar).
- 7 The Action Council of the All-party Hill Leaders' Conference meeting in Shillong rejects the Government of India proposal for greater autonomy to the hill districts.
- General A.H. Nasution, Minister of Security, Indonesia, and Chief of Staff of the Indonesian National Army, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit.
- 8 The first National Agricultural Fair is inaugurated in Calcutta.
- 9 Sant Fateh Singh breaks his fast undertaken as part of the Punjabi Suba agitation.
- 10 A radio teletype circuit linking New Delhi with Tokyo for exchange of meteorological data is inaugurated.
- 12 The instruments of ratification of the Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan are exchanged in New Delhi.
- The Reserve Bank of India announces the withdrawal of its earlier order for maintenance of additional statutory reserves of 25% by scheduled banks.
- The All-India Council for Secondary Education is inaugurated in New Delhi.

- 13 The President recognises Her Highness Mehr Taj Sajida Sultana Begum as the Ruler of Bhopal.
- The National Development Council meets in New Delhi.
- The fifth session of the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on the economic aspects of rice is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 14 The three-day All-India Primary Education Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- India lodges a protest with the Governments of Burma and China against the delineation of the western Sino-Burmese border in the map appended to the Sino-Burmese border treaty.
- The Eastern Zonal Council meets in New Delhi.
- 15 The Canadian Government allocate a grant of 25 million dollars for capital assistance to India under the Colombo Plan.
- Canadian Minister Gordon Churchill arrives in Bombay.
- Leela Ram of the Services retains the heavy-weight title in the National Wrestling Championships in Guntur.
- 16 The exchange of territories between India and Pakistan under the Indo-Pakistan Border Agreement begins.
- The Rs. 10-crore Canada-India Reactor is inaugurated in Trombay.
- The 28th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education is held in New Delhi.
- 17 The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (UNSAC) meets in Bombay.
- 18 The second phase of the Kundah Project, an Indo-Canadian venture, is inaugurated.
- The first Asian-African Conference on Rural Reconstruction is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The fourth cricket test match between India and Pakistan in Madras ends in a draw.
- An Indian Goodwill Mission headed by the Punjab Governor leaves for Pakistan.
- The All-India Council of Sports meets in New Delhi.
- The Indian Airlines' weekly service between Calcutta and Port Blair is inaugurated.
- 19 Tulsi Giri, Nepal's Minister for Defence, Foreign Affairs and Palace Affairs arrives in New Delhi.
- Mohun Bagan and East Bengal are declared joint winners of the Durand Cup.
- A goodwill delegation from West Pakistan arrives in Amritsar.
- 20 The fiftieth industrial estate is inaugurated in Bhopal.
- Government of India reconstitute the Technical Advisory Committee in the Department of Company Law Administration.
- 21 Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive in New Delhi.
- 23 The Maharaja of Sikkim arrives in New Delhi.
- 24 A summary of the recommendations of the working group appointed by the University Grants Commission to go into the question of medium of instruction in universities is published.
- E.V.K. Sampath, M.P., submits his resignation from the Chairmanship of the General Council of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
- The Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation is promulgated.
- Wilson Jones retains the national billiards championship in Bombay.
- 25 The first volume of the "History of the Freedom Movement in India" is released in New Delhi.
- Government of India accept the unanimous recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Jute Industry regarding the grant of interim relief to workers.

- 26 Special stamps dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi in the "Champion of Liberty" series are issued by the United States Postal Department.
- Air-India's Boeing 707 jet service between Bombay and Tokyo is inaugurated.
- 27 The Aligarh Muslim University Inquiry Committee's report is released.
- The Bombay University win the Rohinton Baria cricket trophy.
- 28 The foundation stone is laid in Bangalore of India's first watch factory.
- 29 The fourth All-India Conference on Family Planning is held in Hyderabad.
- The Federation of All-India Tamil Writers is inaugurated in Madras.
- 31 Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, passes away in Patna.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Dip Narain Sinha is appointed Chief Minister of Bihar.
- New postal rates, re-fixed by the Government of India in terms of metric weights, come into force.
- 2 The second blast furnace of the Durgapur Steel Works is commissioned.
- The fourth rolling mill of the Bhilai Steel Plant is commissioned.
- The 36th annual meeting of the Inter-University Board of India begins in Dharwar.
- The World Health Organisation's Executive Board ends a three-day meeting in New Delhi.
- 3 Srinivasan Parthasarathi, publisher of 'The Hindu', passes away in Madras.
- The 30th annual session of the National Academy of Sciences is inaugurated in Allahabad.
- 4 Government of India promulgate the Banking Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1961, to facilitate the speedy amalgamation of smaller banks with bigger ones.
- Communal clashes occur in Jabalpur.
- R. Krishnan retains the men's singles title of the All-India Hard Court Tennis Championship in Bombay.
- Dr. Josef Plojhar, Minister of Health of Czechoslovakia, arrives in New Delhi.
- The 41st annual convention of the Institution of Engineers is inaugurated in Bombay.
- 5 The All-India Convention of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Legislators is inaugurated in Secunderabad.
- A Rs. 6-crore project for the construction of a dam on the river Bagh at Lohara in Bhandara district of Maharashtra is inaugurated.
- The Central Council of Health meets in New Delhi.
- 6 A revised wage structure for the employees of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited is announced.
- 7 The 14th World Health Assembly is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Kerala and Assam share the Sampangi Trophy in the National Football Championship at Calicut.
- The All-India Police Athletic Meet concludes in Hyderabad, with Punjab winning the team championship.
- The Official Committee appointed by the Mysore Government to go into the question of revision of pay scales of Government employees, submits its report to the Government.
- The Bihar budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.

- Air Marshal M. Sidky Mahmoud, Commander-in-Chief of the UAR Air Force, arrives in New Delhi.
- 8 The Maharaja of Bhutan arrives in New Delhi.
- T. N. Swaminatha Pillai, flutist and Professor of Vocal Music, Central College of Karnatak Music, Madras, passes away in Madras.
- S.A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Foreign Economic Relations, arrives in New Delhi.
- 9 The eighteenth meeting of the All-India Small Scale Industries Board is inaugurated in Trivandrum.
- The 'Atoms for Health' Exhibition is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The 22nd All-India Ophthalmological Conference is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
- Services win the National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy in Calicut.
- 10 Census operations commence.
- 11 The All-India Manufacturers' Organisation meets for its annual session in Bombay.
- The Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Birla Education Trust are inaugurated in Pilani.
- 12 The President withdraws recognition of Maharaja Pravinchandra Bhanj Deo as the ruler of Bastar.
- 13 The fifth cricket test match between India and Pakistan ends in a draw in New Delhi.
- 14 The budget session of Parliament begins.
- The report of the Indian and Chinese officials on the border dispute between the two countries is presented to the Lok Sabha.
- 15 The Railway budget is presented in the Lok Sabha.
- The Maharashtra budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- 16 V. S. Krishna, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, passes away in New Delhi.
- The India Investment Centre is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The 26th National Athletic Meet begins in Jullundur.
- The 7th National Convention of Farmers is inaugurated in Calcutta.
- The Interim Advisory Body for Nagaland is sworn in at Kohima.
- 18 A new Ministry for Bihar, headed by Binodanand Jha, is sworn in in Patna.
- Uma Charan Patnaik, Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
- The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian airmail system are inaugurated.
- 19 The publication of the Delhi 'Hindusthan Standard' ceases.
- 20 The Andhra Pradesh budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- The West Bengal budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- The Soviet Deputy Premier A. N. Kosygin arrives in New Delhi.
- 21 The resignation of the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Ministry in Orissa is accepted by the Governor.
- An agreement is signed in New Delhi between the Governments of India and U.S.S.R. providing Soviet credit of Rs. 60 crores for industrial projects under the Third Plan.
- 22 C.R. Attlee delivers the first of the two 'Azad Memorial Lectures' in New Delhi.
- The President accords recognition to Maharaja Vijayachandra Bhanj Deo as the new ruler of Bastar.

- The Nangal Chemicals and Fertilizer Factory goes into production.
- 23 The Government of India announce the acceptance of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry subject to certain considerations.
- 24 The Government of Madras decide that Madras State be referred to in Tamil by the name "Tamizh Nadu", the English equivalent of the State's name remaining "Madras".
- D. S. Kothari is appointed as Chairman of the University Grants Commission.
- 25 The President issues a proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution taking over the administration of Orissa.
- The Madras budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- The 15th session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The Punjab budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- The Jammu and Kashmir budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- The meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Implementation Committee on movable property and banking agreements between the two countries ends in Rawalpindi.
- 26 An International Newspapers' Exhibition is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 27 Four new ministers of the Government of Mysore are sworn in in Bangalore.
- Govind Malaviya, Member of Parliament, passes away in New Delhi.
- The All-India Council of Elementary Education meets in New Delhi.
- 28 The Union Government's budget for 1961-62 is presented to the Lok Sabha.

MARCH

- 1 Girdhari Lal is sworn in as Minister of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.
- 2 Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh leave New Delhi for Teheran.
- The Kerala budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- 4 The first Indian alarm clock watch factory with Japanese collaboration is inaugurated in Ghaziabad.
- The Indian Navy's first aircraft carrier INS Vikrant is commissioned in Belfast.
- 6 Shivdayal Shrivastava of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is appointed to inquire into the recent disturbances in Jabalpur.
- Prime Minister Nehru leaves New Delhi for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.
- The Import Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
- The Madhya Pradesh budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- 7 Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Minister for Home Affairs, passes away in New Delhi.
- 8 The 17th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The Export Promotion Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
- 9 The Assam budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.

- The Rajasthan budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- K. Rama Rao, well-known journalist and former editor of 'National Herald' and 'Searchlight', passes away.
- 10 The Damle Committee on large-sized farms submits its first report to the Government of India.
- Master Tara Singh is elected President of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.
- Bombay win the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship in Udaipur.
- 11 Government of India appoint a Press and Registration Appellate Board.
- 12 The decision to institute a deposit insurance scheme for strengthening confidence in the country's banking business is announced.
- 13 Talks between a Technical Mission from the World Bank and the Railway Board begin in New Delhi on the aid to be given by the Bank to the Indian Railways in the Third Plan.
- 14 The first batch of Indian combat troops leaves New Delhi for the Congo.
- Ram Kripal Singh, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
- A Bulgarian Parliamentary delegation led by Ferdinand Kozovsky, arrives in Bombay.
- 15 The Mysore budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- Averell Harriman, Special Representative of President Kennedy, arrives in New Delhi.
- The Railways secure the Rangaswamy Trophy beating Punjab in the National Hockey Championship at Secunderabad.
- A delegation of the Bhutan National Assembly arrives in New Delhi.
- 16 The Nagaland Executive Committee headed by Shilu Ao is sworn in in Shillong.
- Government of India approve a scheme for the manufacture of watches at Coonoor in collaboration with a West German firm.
- President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Prime Minister Nehru meet in London.
- 17 The Uttar Pradesh budget for 1961-62 is presented to the State Legislative Assembly.
- The annual meeting of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce begins in Calcutta.
- 18 Construction work on the Sabarigiri Hydel Project in Kerala is inaugurated.
- 21 The Supreme Court dismisses a writ petition challenging the constitutional validity of the Acquired Territories (Merger) Act, 1960, and the Constitution (9th Amendment) Act, 1960, purporting to implement the agreement regarding the transfer of a part of Berubari Union to Pakistan.
- A three-day conference of the Chief Justices of High Courts begins in New Delhi.
- 22 The United News of India, a new news agency, starts functioning.
- The first annual review of the working of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of 1960 begins in New Delhi.
- Prince Souvanna Phouma, former Prime Minister of Laos, meets Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi.

- 24 The World Council of Peace begins its five-day session in New Delhi.
- An agreement is signed in New Delhi between the Swiss Foundation for Technical Assistance of Zurich and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the establishment and operation of an Indo-Swiss Centre for training precision mechanics in the field of instrumentation.
- The 7th annual conference of the Chairmen of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards meets in New Delhi.
- 25 The 34th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 27 A two-day conference on advertising and export promotion organised by the Indian Society of Advertisers is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The Orissa budget for 1961-62 is presented to both Houses of Parliament.
- 29 The report of the working group for the modernisation of the cotton textile industry, set up in 1959 by the National Industrial Development Corporation, and the Government's resolution thereon, are released.
- 30 Dean Rusk, American Secretary of State, arrives in New Delhi.
- The 18th annual session of the All-India Kisan Sabha is held in Trichur.
- 31 A three-day Indo-Pakistan Cultural Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.

APRIL

- 1 The import policy for the half year April-September 1961 is announced.
- Digvijay Nath is elected President of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha.
- The Silver Jubilee celebrations of Orissa as a separate province are celebrated.
- 2 M. Couve de Murville, the French Foreign Minister, arrives in New Delhi.
- The new steel foundry at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is inaugurated.
- 3 Governmental measures to progressively introduce Hindi in addition to English for official purposes of the Union are announced.
- 4 The appointment of a wage board for the steel industry is announced.
- One Minister, four Deputy Ministers and ten Parliamentary Secretaries to the Government of Bihar are sworn in in Patna.
- A re-distribution of portfolios in the Central Cabinet is announced.
- Zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat are abolished.
- The 18th All-India Textile Conference is inaugurated in Ahmedabad.
- 5 A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by M. Suslov arrives in New Delhi.
- The Narmada river project is inaugurated at Navagam.
- 6 Government of India's decision to go ahead with the construction of the Farakka Barrage is announced.
- Government of India's decision to amalgamate the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations is announced.
- The Motilal Nehru Birth Centenary celebrations are inaugurated at Agra.
- 7 The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of India begins in Vijayawada.

- 8 The first India-built gas turbine jet engine is switched on in Kanpur.
- An eight-day South-East Asian Seminar on the role of Governments in industrial relations, organised by the Asian Trade Union College of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The annual meeting of the Indian Tea Planters' Association is held in Jalpaiguri.
- The All-India Convention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 9 The first All-India V. D. and Yaws Conference begins in Simla.
- 10 The first tennis test match between India and Australia ends in a draw in Calcutta.
- Mangaldas Pakvasa is sworn in as the acting Governor of Mysore.
- 11 The signing of an agreement between the Government of India and Bauchet, a French concern, for the construction of a plant at Ootacamund for the manufacture of film stock and photographic paper is announced.
- 13 V. B. Worlikar is elected Mayor of Bombay.
- Australia win the second tennis test match against India in New Delhi.
- 14 The United States Government announce the execution of a loan agreement by which the Development Loan Fund agree to lend the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., a sum upto 5 million dollars or its equivalent.
- 16 The twelfth annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress begins in Yamunanagar.
- The Madras Engineering Group (Bangalore) win the final of the Gold Cup Hockey tournament in Bombay.
- 17 The first new type diesel locomotive with the Suri Transmission arrives in Bombay.
- K. M. Seethi Sahib, Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly, passes away in Trivandrum.
- B.C. Sinha, Revenue Minister of West Bengal, passes away in Calcutta.
- Australia win the third tennis test match and the rubber against India in Madras.
- 18 The 13th Sarvodaya Sammelan begins its three-day session at Sarvodayapuram.
- 19 One new Minister and four Deputy Ministers to the Government of Bihar are sworn in in Patna.
- Seceders from the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam form a new party, the Tamil National Party, in Madras.
- 22 The 21st annual conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation begins in New Delhi.
- The 28th annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers is inaugurated in Ahmedabad.
- 23 The 46th annual session of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha is inaugurated in Gwalior.
- The Indian Hockey Federation President's Eleven win the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay.
- 24 A six-day seminar on tourism sponsored by the UN Economic Council for Asia and the Far East is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 25 R. P. Sethu Pillai, Professor of Madras University and well-known Tamil scholar, passes away in Madras.
- The 39th annual conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association (India) is held in Bangalore.

- 25 Financial experts from five nations and the World Bank meet in Washington to consider assistance to India for the Third Five Year Plan.
- 26 Maharaja Hari Singh, former ruler of Jammu and Kashmir, passes away in Bombay.
- 28 The tripartite Standing Labour Committee meets in New Delhi.
- R. N. Majumdar is elected Mayor of Calcutta.
- The International Control Commission on Laos meets in New Delhi.
- 29 An agreement is signed in Bonn for a loan of 330 million marks to India for the Third Five Year Plan.
- H. C. Dasappa is appointed Chairman of the Estimates Committee.
- 30 A five-day session of the Junior Chamber International is inaugurated in Calcutta.
- A three-day conference of water resources experts of India and Pakistan concludes in Calcutta.

MAY

- 1 Two agreements for a credit of Rs. 53 crores from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of India are signed in New Delhi.
- 2 Dhirendranath Sen, Surendranath Professor of Political Science and well-known journalist, passes away in Calcutta.
- The Tagore Birth Centenary celebrations begin in New Delhi.
- 3 A Commission is appointed to review the availability of supplies in the Krishna and Godavari rivers.
- Air-India's weekly Boeing jet service to New York is inaugurated.
- The All-India Sports Council is reconstituted.
- 4 Air-India's Boeing jet service on the Bombay-Nairobi route is inaugurated.
- 5 The All-India Backward Communities Convention commences at Calicut.
- 6 Birth centenaries of Rabindranath Tagore and Motilal Nehru are celebrated.
- The members of the Indian expedition scale the 24,858 ft.-high Annapurna III.
- 7 Busniak, Vice-Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, arrives in New Delhi.
- 8 The National Shipping Board is reconstituted.
- India win the Eastern Zone final of the Davis Cup in New Delhi.
- 9 The Central Railway hockey team wins the Beighton Cup in Calcutta.
- A radio-telephone link between India and Afghanistan is inaugurated.
- 10 The Ford Foundation announce a 600,000 dollars grant to the Government of India for the establishment of a Central Industrial Extension Training Institute.
- The third meeting of the National Council for Women's Education begins in New Delhi.
- 12 The annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce begins in Calcutta.
- 14 R. Krishnan wins the men's singles title of the International Tennis Tournament in Wiesbaden.
- 15 The fifth annual convention of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen meets in Puri.
- 16 Zain Yar Jung, a former Minister of Hyderabad and renowned architect, passes away in Hyderabad.
- The Indian Council for Child Welfare concludes its two-day annual meeting in New Delhi.

- 17 Leaders of the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference of Assam submit a memorandum to Prime Minister Nehru.
- The first session of the Interim Body of Nagaland is inaugurated in Kohima.
- Mysore Vasudevacharya, well-known composer and musician, passes away in Madras.
- 18 The U. S. Vice-President, Lyndon Johnson, arrives in New Delhi.
- Government of India set up a ten-member committee under the chairmanship of Sampurnanand to examine the role of education in promoting emotional integration in national life and to suggest programmes for the purpose.
- 19 The Cachar Zila Sangram Parishad begins an agitation for recognition of Bengali as an additional State language in Assam.
- 20 The ninth annual session of the All-India Working Journalists' Federation begins in Trivandrum.
- 22 Mysore retain the Women's National Hockey Championship in Bhopal.
- 24 A. S. De Mello, former President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, passes away in New Delhi.
- 27 K. R. Ramanathan of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is awarded the 1961 prize of the International Meteorological Organisation.
- 28 The All-India Congress Committee meets in Durgapur.
- 29 The report of the Committee on Low Cost Car Manufacture is submitted to Government.
- Master Tara Singh is re-elected President of the Shiromani Akali Dal in Amritsar.
- 31 The National Development Council begins a two-day session in New Delhi.
- An agreement is signed in New Delhi between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company for further oil prospecting in north-east Assam.

JUNE

- 1 The National Development Council approves the draft of the Third Five Year Plan.
- The United States Government authorise the purchase of 2,25,000 short tons of sugar from India.
- The Central Family Planning Board meets in Nainital.
- 2 The World Bank announces in Washington that six nations and the Bank have agreed to give India more than 2,200 million dollars as aid over the next two years.
- Polling commences in the mid-term elections in Orissa.
- The second session of the Central Council of Indian Medicine is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
- 4 Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh resigns from the Chairmanship of the National Council for Women's Education.
- 5 The Indian hockey team beat New Zealand in the first test match in Auckland.
- 6 The Union Home Minister announces in Shillong his proposals for the solution of the language problem in Assam.
- The Second Five Year Plan for Sikkim, drawn up by a team of technical experts of the Indian Planning Commission, is accepted by the Government of India and the Sikkim Durbar.
- A. K. Gopalan begins a fast at Amaravathi in Kerala in protest against the government policy regarding the families evicted from the Udumbancholai reservoir area.

- 7 Agreements are signed in New Delhi between the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., and Messrs. Technoexport of Czechoslovakia for the preparation of detailed project reports for the heavy power equipment plant and the high pressure boiler plant.
- Surjit Chandra Lahiri is sworn in as the acting Governor of West Bengal.
- 8 The Silver Jubilee of All India Radio is celebrated.
- Prominent Akali workers are arrested in the Punjab State.
- 9 C. H. Mohammed Koya is elected Speaker of the Kerala Assembly.
- 10 A Muslim Convention commences in New Delhi.
- 11 The discovery of a new oil field at Kalol near Ahmedabad is announced.
- Results of the mid-term elections in Orissa are announced.
- 13 Government of India constitute a standing commission of legal experts for the proper planning and implementation of the work relating to the preparation of a standard legal terminology for use in all Indian languages and the translation of statutes into Hindi.
- Government of India announce the procedure for the supply of newsprint for new publications.
- A series of television classroom teachers' workshops is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The hitherto unclimbed 21,640 foot-high peak of Nilkantha is scaled by an Indian expedition team.
- 14 K. S. Krishnan, National Professor and Director of the National Physical Laboratory, passes away in New Delhi.
- 16 Bijoyananda Patnaik is elected Leader of the Orissa Legislative Congress Party in Cuttack.
- The Cachar Zila Sangram Parishad decides to suspend satyagraha activities throughout the district.
- Khasa Subba Rao, veteran journalist and editor of "Swarajya", passes away in Madras.
- 17 A. K. Gopalan ends his fast in Kottayam.
- The contract for setting up a public sector oil refinery at Barauni is signed in New Delhi between the Indian Refineries Ltd. and a Soviet Organisation.
- 19 Disturbances occur in Assam over the language problem.
- The United States government announce approval of a loan of Rs. 4 crores to Air-India International.
- 20 The Praja Socialist Party releases its draft election manifesto in Madras.
- An agreement is signed in Bangalore for the manufacture of high quality tape recorders at the Bharat Electronics in collaboration with the Nippon Electric Company of Japan.
- 21 The International Development Association grants a 60 million dollar interest-free loan for highway development in India.
- 22 India and the United States sign in New Delhi two agreements under which America will offer financial and technical assistance for increasing coal production and training of Indian steel engineers.
- 23 A Congress Ministry in Orissa headed by Bijoyanand Patnaik is sworn in at Bhubaneswar.
- The Governor of Assam declares Cachar district a "disturbed area" for a period of 3 months.
- The Central Committee on Community Development meets in New Delhi.

- Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar resumes charge as Governor of Mysore.
- The Development Loan Fund announces in Washington approval of a 20 million dollar U.S. Government loan to the Indian Government for the procurement of aluminium, copper and zinc in the United States.
- 24 The Hindustan Fighter (HF-24) supersonic aircraft makes its inaugural flight in Bangalore.
- The foundation stone of the Swiss-India-French collaboration (SIFCO) factory for the manufacture of alarm clocks is laid near Hyderabad.
- A Nigerian economic mission arrives in New Delhi.
- 25 A gist of the report of the Committee on Consumers' Co-operatives is published.
- Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad, arrives in New Delhi.
- 26 Smt. Raksha Saran is appointed Chairman of the National Council for Women's Education.
- A. B. Nair is elected President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.
- 29 Sardar Baldev Singh, Member of Parliament and a former Defence Minister, passes away in New Delhi.
- The Golden Jubilee celebrations of "Hitavada" are inaugurated in Nagpur.
- 30 Government of India decide to extend the cement control order, 1958, for a further period of three years with effect from July 1.

JULY

- 1 Lingaraj Panigrahi is elected Speaker of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.
- The fifth All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference concludes its session at Tura, Assam.
- 2 The 26th session of the All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan is inaugurated in Calcutta.
- Government of India appoint a 19-member committee, headed by M. S. Thacker, to consider and recommend measures to be taken to encourage the development of research in industries, as well as the promotion of consultancy firms.
- 3 The Cachar Sangram Parishad accepts the Shastri Formula.
- The State Trading Corporation of India enters into an agreement with the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, S. A., Amman, providing for the import of rock phosphate from Jordan against the export of Indian goods.
- M. I. Okpara, Premier of Eastern Region of Nigeria, arrives in New Delhi.
- 4 Purshotamdas Thakurdas, well-known industrialist, passes away in Bombay.
- The fourteenth session of the All-India Council for Technical Education meets in New Delhi.
- 5 The 23,360 foot-high summit of Trisul is scaled by members of an Indian expedition.
- The first refractory and foundry shop at the technical institute of the Rourkela Steel Plant is commissioned.
- 6 The U.S. Government announce their approval of loans totalling Rs. 47.5 lakhs to three joint Indo-American private ventures.
- A joint press communique is issued in Calcutta on the conclusion of the two-day conference of the Ministers of Rehabilitation Pakistan and India, on Indo-Pakistan Movable Property and Banking Agreements.

- 7 Government of India constitute two central wage boards, one for the coffee plantation industry and the other for the rubber plantation industry.
- The executive directors of the World Bank approve a loan equivalent to 21 million dollars to the commissioners of the port of Calcutta.
- Floods in Malabar, Tiruchirapalli and Tanjore districts result in heavy losses.
- 8 K. M. Sheikh, Pakistan Minister for Rehabilitation, meets the Prime Minister in New Delhi.
- V. S. Huzurbazar, Professor of Mathematics, University of Poona, is awarded the 'Adams' Prize' for research in Mathematics by the Cambridge University.
- Yuvaraj Karan Singh of Jammu and Kashmir is recognised by the President of India as the successor to the late Maharaja Hari Singh with effect from April 26, 1961.
- 10 The Northern Zonal Council meets in Srinagar.
- A conference of State road transport undertakings is inaugurated in Srinagar.
- Chandigarh is awarded the 1961 Grand Prix of Architecture by the Association for Architectural Studies, Paris.
- 12 The Panshet dam breaches and the flood waters of the swollen Mutha river inundate parts of Poona city.
- The British Aviation Minister, Peter Thorneycroft, arrives in New Delhi and holds talks with representatives of Government of India on the European Common Market issue.
- A three-member delegation from Morocco arrives in New Delhi to discuss ways of improving trade between India and Morocco.
- 14 The Union Defence Minister presents a 15-point proposal on Lao-tion neutrality to the 35th plenary session of the Conference on Laos in Geneva.
- The third annual general conference of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam begins in Tiruparangunram.
- 15 The International Monetary Fund announces an agreement under which the Government of India would be able to draw 250 million dollars from the Fund.
- Government of India appoint a Standing Committee for the Steel Industry.
- An Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands is constituted.
- 16 Maharaja Jiwajirao of Gwalior passes away in Bombay.
- 17 A two-day conference of the Community Development Ministers begins in Hyderabad.
- 18 The inter-state ministerial conference of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh reaches agreement on the work of the Guntawada weir of the Upper Sileru project.
- 19 Murli Manohar Prasad, former editor of the daily 'Searchlight' of Patna, passes away in Patna.
- President Rajendra Prasad is taken seriously ill in New Delhi.
- 20 Oil is discovered at Umarwada village, near Ankleshwar.
- 21 The Indo-Pakistan boundary demarcation talks end in Dacca.
- 22 The Central Advisory Board for Anthropology is reconstituted.
- 23 An All-India Punjabi conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.

- 24 The Maharashtra Government appoint a one-man commission to enquire into the causes that led to the breaching of Panshet and Khadakvasla dams.
- Five new Ministers of State and three Deputy Ministers of the Government of Uttar Pradesh are sworn in in Lucknow.
- 25 Delhi is upgraded as an 'A' class city on the basis of the provisional census-figures, 1961.
- S. Radhakrishnan is sworn in to perform the functions of the President of India.
- 27 A formal agreement covering the grant of approximately 1,800 square miles for further oil prospecting to Oil India (Private) Limited in north-east Assam is signed in New Delhi.
- 28 The second plant of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory is inaugurated in Bangalore.
- The first batch of 800 watches assembled at the H.M.T. Citizens Watch Company in Bangalore is released.
- The International Conference on Adult Education is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 29 The Ford Foundation announces grants totalling 1,400,000 dollars to help carry out a master development plan for the city of Calcutta.
- 30 Government of India appoint a medical education committee for post-graduate studies.
- Government of India set up a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology in Hindi.

AUGUST

- 1 The General Assembly of the World Confederation of Organisations of Teaching Profession is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The two-day convention of the Hills District Congress Committees meeting in Shillong unanimously endorses the proposals for a Scottish pattern of administration for the Hills Districts of Assam.
- 2 Japan and India begin talks on an 80-million dollar loan from Japan to India.
- Amitab Chowdhury, assistant editor of 'Jugantar', Calcutta, gets the 1961 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism.
- The birth centenary of Acharya P. C. Ray is celebrated.
- 3 U. Krishna Rao, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, passes away in Madras.
- Bholi Sardar, member of Lok Sabha, passes away in Patna.
- India's memorandum to the U. N. General Assembly on problem of Indians in South Africa is published.
- 4 Bimal Coomar Ghose, member of Lok Sabha, passes away in Calcutta.
- 5 Chester Bowles, United States Under-Secretary of State, arrives in New Delhi.
- Government of India constitute a Direct Taxes Advisory Committee.
- 6 Government of India approve the proposal for the setting up of its second large-scale mechanised farm in Rajasthan.
- 7 Copies of notes exchanged between India and China are placed before the Lok Sabha.
- New York city honours poet Rabindranath Tagore by changing the name of 'Times Square' to 'Tagore Square' for a day.
- 8 A Committee on Administration is set up by the Government of India.

- 9 The 18th report of the Law Commission is presented to the Lok Sabha.
- 10 A conference of the State Chief Ministers meets in New Delhi.
- The 34th annual general meeting of the Indian Institute of Bankers begins in Bombay.
- Government of India announce that the World Bank has made a loan equivalent to 35 million dollars to India to assist the private coal mining industry to expand production.
- 11 A formal protest to the Government of Pakistan for kidnapping Col. Bhattacharya is lodged.
- 12 A conference of Chief Ministers of States and Union Ministers meeting in New Delhi approves the proposal that there should be a common script for all Indian languages and that it should be Devanagari.
- The trial of Col. Bhattacharya by a special military court begins in Dacca.
- The Committee on Post-Graduate Engineering Education and Research submits its report.
- 13 The National Integration Committee meets in New Delhi.
- A two-day meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board concludes in New Delhi.
- 14 The All-India Council of Sports meets in New Delhi.
- A six-member technical delegation from Hungary arrives in New Delhi.
- 15 Master Tara Singh begins his 'fast unto death' at Amritsar.
- 16 Swami Rameshwaranand, President of the Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti, begins his counter-fast in Delhi to oppose the Akali demand for Punjabi Suba.
- Agreements for loans from the United States totalling 62·9 million dollars (Rs. 30 crores) for three power projects are signed in New Delhi.
- The Maharajakumar of Bhutan arrives in New Delhi.
- Kurt Hager, Special Envoy of the German Democratic Republic, arrives in New Delhi.
- 17 The Punjab Governor dismisses Rao Birendra Singh, Minister for Revenue, from the Punjab Ministry.
- A College of Engineering and Technology is opened in New Delhi.
- 18 Government of India accept the Thacker Committee's recommendation that an Institute for Machine Tool Technology should be established in Bangalore.
- The National Railway Users' Consultative Council meets in New Delhi.
- The signing of an agreement in Tokyo by the representatives of India and Japan for the grant of Japanese yen credit worth 80 million dollars for the first two years of India's Third Five-Year Plan is announced simultaneously in New Delhi and Tokyo.
- 19 The Lok Sabha resolves that the editor of *Blitz* be called to the bar of the House for being reprimanded in accordance with the recommendation of the Privileges Committee.
- A two-day seminar on the evolution of a code of conduct for political parties concludes in Lucknow.
- 22 The Indo-Pakistan conference for revision of the Punjab-West Pakistan border begins in New Delhi.
- A statement on implementation of the President's order on official language is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.
- 24 Imkongliba Ao, President of the Naga People's Convention and Chairman of the Interim Council for Nagaland, passes away in Shillong.

- 26 The seventh annual general body meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration begins in New Delhi.
- Charuchandra Bhattacharya, an eminent educationist, passes away in Calcutta.
- The National Co-operation Development and Warehousing Board holds its 12th meeting in New Delhi.
- 27 The Import Advisory Council and the Export Advisory Council are reconstituted.
- 28 The Burmese Premier U Nu arrives in New Delhi on his way to Belgrade.
- The Supreme Court dismisses a writ petition filed by the editor of *Blitz* challenging the decision of the Lok Sabha on the breach of privilege issue.
- King Mahendra of Nepal accompanied by Queen Ratna arrives in New Delhi.
- Ghana's High Commissioner in Delhi, Nana Kwabena Kena II, passes away in New Delhi.
- The Prime Minister makes a statement in the Lok Sabha on Government of India's policy in regard to the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State.
- 29 Before the bar of the Lok Sabha the editor of *Blitz* receives the reprimand from the Speaker for committing breach of privilege and contempt of the House.
- An agreement providing for Indo-Italian co-operation in the establishment of petroleum industries in India is signed in New Delhi.
- 30 The State Ministers of Agriculture meet in New Delhi.
- The Prime Minister leaves New Delhi for Bombay *en route* to Belgrade to attend the non-aligned nations' summit conference.
- The annual meeting of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research begins in New Delhi.
- Swami Rameshwaranand, President of the Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti, breaks his fast in New Delhi.
- The first all-Indian integral third class railcoach built by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited is delivered to the Indian Railways.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 The ninth annual session of the Indian Society of Advertisers is inaugurated in Bombay.
- The President recognises Maharaja Madha Rao Jiawaji Rao Scindia as the Ruler of Gwalior.
- A special commemoration stamp to honour the late Vishnu Narayan Bhatkande is issued.
- A new registered society with an *ad hoc* executive of eight members takes over the functions of the Sangeet Natak Akademi.
- 2 The Prime Minister addresses the summit conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade.
- The first consignment of 100 tons of crude oil from the public sector Ankleshwar wells in Gujarat for refining at the Burmah Shell Refineries, Trombay, arrives in Bombay.
- The first all-India convention of prohibition workers is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 3 A National Institute of Education is set up by the Government of India to conduct educational research and train educational personnel.
- 4 The Central Prohibition Committee meets in New Delhi.

- 5 Subodh Mitra, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, passes away in Vienna.
- 7 The Prime Ministers of India and the U.S.S.R. hold talks on the international situation in Moscow.
- 9 The 9th meeting of the Central Council of Health begins in Hyderabad.
- 10 In a joint communique, the Prime Ministers of India and the U.S.S.R. declare general and complete disarmament as the most important question facing the world at present.
- Lord Pethick-Lawrence, former Secretary of State for India, passes away in London.
- 11 The 18th annual conference of the United Planters' Association of South India is inaugurated in Coonoor.
- The Import Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
- 12 The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference begins in Accra.
- An agreement is signed in New Delhi between the State-owned oil organisations of India and France for carrying out oil exploration in the Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan.
- The Export Promotion Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
- 13 A two-day conference of producers and consumers of coal meets in New Delhi.
- The U. S. Government conclude an agreement with the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 45 crores for river valley projects.
- Sardar Sant Singh, former Indian Ambassador to Ethiopia, passes away in New Delhi.
- An agreement is signed between the Governments of India and Bhutan in New Delhi for the utilisation of the waters of Jaldhaka river.
- 14 An agreement is signed in Bonn for further assistance from West Germany for the Third Five year Plan.
- The election manifesto of the Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh is released in Varanasi.
- 15 Maham Singh is sworn in as Minister of the Government of Assam in Shillong.
- 16 The Central Committee on Community Development meets in New Delhi.
- The sixth annual general meeting of the Fertilizers Association of India begins in New Delhi.
- 17 The 8th volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia brought out by the Tamil Academy is formally released in Madras.
- 18 Tom Mboya, Secretary-General of the Kenya African National Union, meets the Prime Minister in New Delhi.
- 19 The election manifesto of the Indian National Congress is released.
- The 14th session of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organisation for South-East Asia is inaugurated in Ootacamund.
- 20 The location of seven major heavy industrial projects to be taken up in the public sector during the Third Plan period is announced.
- A four-member delegation leaves for the USA for negotiating loan assistance from the International Development Association for irrigation projects in Gujarat and Orissa.
- The Union Finance Minister addresses the meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Vienna.
- 21 The second session of the Interim Body for Nagaland elects T. N. Angami as its Chairman.
- Averell Harriman, Special Representative of President Kennedy, arrives in New Delhi.

- 22 The Election Commission announce recognition of 16 parties whose candidates will be allotted reserved symbols at Parliamentary and Assembly elections.
- The National Harbour Board meets at Ernakulam.
- Charu Sarkar, former manager of the United Press of India, passes away in New Delhi.
- 24 The Southern Zonal Council meets in Bangalore.
- 25 The Supreme Court declares the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act and the Order issued under the Act as unconstitutional and void.
- A Productivity Centres' Conference sponsored by the Asian Productivity Organisation meets in New Delhi.
- A three-day symposium on housing co-operatives is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 26 The first session of the Asian Economic Planners Conference begins in New Delhi.
- Talks between India and Pakistan on the division of Berubari begin in Calcutta.
- The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce begin in Madras.
- 27 A five-member official trade delegation from the UAR arrives in New Delhi.
- Government of India accept the Oil Price Enquiry Committee's recommendations.
- 28 The National Integration Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 30 The import policy for the half-year commencing from October 1, 1961, is announced.

OCTOBER

- 1 The National Integration Conference adopts a draft statement embodying a code of conduct for political parties.
- The appointment of a commission to go into the general question of discrimination and examine any charge of alleged differential treatment or grievances of the Sikhs is announced.
- Master Tara Singh breaks his 48-day-old fast.
- The fourth All-India Hotels and Restaurants Convention begins in Madras.
- D. P. Shikhare, Judge of the Maharashtra High Court at Nagpur, passes away in Nagpur.
- 2 The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., a Government of India undertaking, is formed by the merger of the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations in Bombay.
- 4 The All-India Congress Committee meeting in Madurai adopts the Party's election manifesto.
- The Punjab Government decide to release all Akali prisoners, excepting those involved in cases of violence.
- The All-India Forward Bloc releases its election manifesto.
- 5 Morarji Desai meets President Kennedy in Washington.
- 6 A three-day Hindu Convention begins in New Delhi.
- The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society holds its general body meeting in Bombay.
- 7 The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project is inaugurated.
- The Assam Official Language Act 1960 is amended deleting the controversial Mahakuma Parishad provision.
- 8 The National General Council of the Praja Socialist Party meeting in Sarnath adopts the Party's election manifesto.
- A conference of State Labour Ministers meets in Bangalore.
- The Western Zonal Council meets in Bombay.

- 9 The All-India Conference of Social Work concludes in New Delhi.
- 11 The President of Poland, Alexander Zawadzki, arrives in New Delhi.
- 12 The Communist Party of India releases its election manifesto.
- The seventh meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government begins in Trivandrum.
- Suresh Chandra Bannerji, well-known Labour Leader, passes away in Calcutta.
- 13 A 50-million-dollar loan from the World Bank for the development programme of Indian Railways is announced.
- 14 The Vice-President leaves New Delhi on a 11-day official goodwill visit to Hungary, the Netherlands and West Germany.
- A joint communique is issued in New Delhi on the conclusion of talks between the Polish President and the Prime Minister.
- The 21st session of the All-India Oriental Conference begins in Srinagar.
- The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha are inaugurated in Tiruchi.
- 15 Surya Kant Tripathi ('Nirala'), well-known Hindi poet, passes away in Allahabad.
- The report of the Study Group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Village Community is released.
- 16 Trade talks between India and Ceylon begin in New Delhi.
- 17 Orville Freeman, United States Secretary for Agriculture, addresses a press conference in New Delhi.
- The President approves the institution of a new award, 'Jeevan Raksha Padak'.
- Atindra Nath Bose, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in London.
- The All-India Council of Christians meets in New Delhi.
- 18 A fresh protocol extending the trade agreement of 1953 between India and the United Arab Republic is signed in New Delhi.
- 19 R. S. Bavdekar, a retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, passes away in Bombay.
- 20 A seminar on the problems of Portuguese colonies is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The summit of the 21,690 ft.-high Nandakhat in the Kumaon Hills, is scaled by an Indian team.
- 22 The School Television Programme is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The report of the Working Group on Panchayats and Co-operatives is released.
- Government of India decide to set up a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Tirupati for training Sanskrit teachers.
- 23 L. A. N. Aiyar, well-known geologist, passes away in Calcutta.
- 24 The Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 25 The seventh Inter-University Youth Festival is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The Transport Development Council meets in New Delhi.
- 26 The Governments of India and the United States sign an agreement covering an American loan of 20 million dollars to India for the import of non-ferrous metals.
- 27 The Second International Film Festival is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Trade talks between the Government of India and an official trade delegation from Poland begin in New Delhi.

- 28 The two-day annual conference of State Governors is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The two-day annual conference of Vice-Chancellors begins in New Delhi.
- The Central Advisory Council of Industries meets in New Delhi.
- V. A. Naik, Judge of the Maharashtra High Court, is appointed one-man commission to enquire into and report on the failure of the Panshet and the Khadakvasla dams near Poona in July last.
- A trade agreement between India and Ceylon is signed in New Delhi.
- 29 The 36th session of the Indian Philosophical Congress begins at Shantiniketan.
- 30 State Ministers of Co-operation meet in a conference in New Delhi.
- The third annual conference of the National Productivity Council begins in New Delhi.
- 31 The appointment of a Commission with S. R. Das, former Chief Justice of India, as Chairman to enquire into the general question of discrimination against the Sikhs is announced.
- The National Integration Council is formed.
- A Naga delegation led by Shilu Ao meets the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

NOVEMBER

- 1 A seminar on Industrial Estates begins in Madras.
- The ninth All-India Conference of Moral and Social Hygiene is inaugurated in Madras.
- 2 The ninth quinquennial conference of the Commonwealth Press Union is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The draft election manifesto of the Swatantra Party is released in Bombay.
- The ninth meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education begins in New Delhi.
- 3 The Prime Minister leaves New Delhi for Bombay *en route* to London and Washington.
- A seminar on privileges of Parliament and the press convened by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists meets in New Delhi.
- Government of India reconstitute the Iron and Steel Advisory Council.
- 5 Government of India accord *de jure* recognition to the Syrian Government.
- 6 B. S. Hiray, a Minister in the former Bombay Government, passes away in Bombay.
- 7 The Indian Prime Minister and the President of the United States of America meet in Washington.
- 9 The Executive Committee of the Kerala State Muslim League, at its meeting at Calicut, decides to break off the League's alliance with the Congress and the Praja Socialist Party in the State Legislature.
- A joint communique is issued in Washington on the conclusion of talks between the Prime Minister of India and the President of the USA.
- 10 The Prime Minister addresses the U.N. General Assembly.
- An agreement for a credit of Rs. 6.67 crores from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of India to enable India to pay for a broad range of imports from the UK is signed in New Delhi.

- India and Afghanistan sign in New Delhi a one-year trade agreement.
- C. H. Mohammed Koya tenders resignation of his office of Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly.
- The formation of United States 'Educational Consortium' to help the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur is announced in Washington.
- 11 Lt. Col. G. Bhattacharya, Indian Army Officer, is convicted and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment in Dacca.
- An International Literary Seminar and an exhibition on "Tagore in India and Abroad" is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- M. H. Slocum, the American dam expert and chief consultant at the Bhakra Dam, passes away in Nangal.
- The Gantantra Parishad of Orissa at its annual meeting in Sundargarh decides to merge with the Swatantra Party.
- 12 The General Council of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh commences its four-day session in Varanasi.
- 13 The 33rd annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power begins in New Delhi.
- India and Hungary agree to collaborate in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- 14 The Indian Industries Fair is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 15 G. Parthasarathy is appointed Chairman of the International Control Commission for Viet Nam.
- 16 The Committee of Zonal Councils for National Integration meets in New Delhi.
- The first cricket test match between India and the MCC ends in a draw in Bombay.
- The sixth conference of the State Housing Ministers meets in Bhubaneswar.
- 17 The Indo-Japanese prototype production and training centre is inaugurated in Howrah.
- The Central Flood Control Board meets in New Delhi.
- The Fourth All-India Writers' Conference begins in Bombay.
- A joint communique is issued at the conclusion of talks between the Indian Prime Minister and the Mexican President.
- 18 The election manifesto of the Shiromani Akali Dal is released.
- The Good-Year tyre manufacturing plant is inaugurated in Ballabhgarh.
- 19 The third International Assembly of the World Council of Churches begins in New Delhi.
- 20 Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan, arrives in New Delhi.
- A joint statement is issued in Cairo on the conclusion of talks among the Presidents of the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India.
- The Prime Minister makes a statement to the Lok Sabha giving details of China's fresh attacks on Indian territory.
- 21 W. J. Von Markatz, Minister of the West German Government, meets the Prime Minister in New Delhi.
- 22 The Andhra Police win the Durand Football Cup in New Delhi.
- 23 A joint communique is issued by the Prime Ministers of India and Japan.
- The election manifesto of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is released.

- Dharam Kumar Sharda, editor of the *Searchlight*, Patna, passes away in Patna.
- 24 Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, well-known industrialist, passes away in Calcutta.
- An Indian fishing craft is fired at from the Portuguese island of Anjadev, near Karwar.
- 26 The AVRO-748 aircraft makes its inaugural flight in New Delhi.
- 27 A tripartite agreement is signed in New Delhi between the U.N. the Government of Norway and the Government of India on development of fisheries in India.
- 28 The fifth white paper on the exchanges between the Governments of India and China is placed before the Lok Sabha.
- 29 Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet Cosmonaut, arrives in New Delhi.
- Jitendra Nath Sarkar, a veteran journalist, passes away in Calcutta.
- 30 Master Tara Singh is re-elected President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.
- Col. Guha is appointed Chief of Staff, United Nations Military Command in the Congo.
- Lala Achint Ram, Member of Lok Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
- Officials of India and Pakistan exchange bank notes and accounts on the occasion of exchange of safe-deposits, lockers and bank accounts of evacuees between the two countries in New Delhi under the Indo-Pakistan movable property agreement.

DECEMBER

- 2 The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India commences in Calcutta.
- The tenth meeting of the National Shipping Board begins in Madras.
- 4 Arturo Frondizi, President of Argentina, arrives in New Delhi.
- 5 Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar of Indore passes away in Bombay.
- 6 The second test cricket match between India and MCC ends in a draw in Kanpur.
- 7 The Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaya, accompanied by his Queen, arrives in Bombay.
- A joint statement is issued in New Delhi on the conclusion of talks between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Argentina.
- The appointment of a committee to study changes in the set-up of Union Territories is announced.
- 8 The Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaya, accompanied by his Queen, arrives in New Delhi.
- Dinesh Dutt Jha, eminent Hindi journalist and former Chief Editor of *Aryavart*, Patna, passes away in Varanasi.
- 10 Portuguese soldiers enter the Indian border and open fire on the unarmed people of Talwadi.
- The left bank unit of the Bhakra power house is inaugurated at Nangal.
- A seven-member committee to consider the organisational structure of the universities in India is set up.
- 11 The conference of the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Pham Ngoc Thach, Special Envoy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government, meets the Prime Minister in New Delhi.
- 12 The All-India Council of Sports meets in New Delhi.
- 13 Alexander Parambithara is elected Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly.
- The first Asian History Congress concludes its five-day session in New Delhi.

- Salvador de Madariaga, the Spanish philosopher, arrives in Calcutta.
- The All-India Akali conference meets in New Delhi.
- 14 The report of the Third Finance Commission is presented to the President.
- The centenary celebrations of the Archaeological Survey of India and the International Conference on Asian Archaeology begin in New Delhi.
- 15 The Soviet President, L. I. Brezhnev, arrives in New Delhi.
- 17 Indian defence forces move into Daman.
- The National Council for Women's Education is reconstituted.
- 18 India's defence forces move into Goa.
- The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Council of Medical Research are inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 19 Panjim, capital of Goa, surrenders to Indian troops.
- The Indian forces are in full command of Diu and Daman.
- The Prime Minister announces the completion of military operations in Goa.
- Major-General K. P. Candeth is appointed Military Governor of all territories which were formerly Portuguese colonial possessions.
- The International Youth Conference begins in New Delhi.
- N. K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, passes away in Bhubaneswar.
- The third cricket test match between India and MCC ends in a draw in Delhi.
- 20 Rajendra Prasad resumes charge of his duties as President.
- The first conference of the Central Technical Advisory Council on Statistics meets in New Delhi.
- 22 An eight-day international symposium on plant tissue and organ culture sponsored by the UNESCO begins in New Delhi.
- 23 The Indo-Pakistan trade agreement is extended for another year.
- 25 The Madan Mohan Malaviya birth centenary celebrations begin.
- Bhupendra Nath Dutta, well-known revolutionary leader and the youngest brother of Swami Vivekanand, passes away in Calcutta.
- 26 The 27th session of the Indian Academy of Sciences meets in Mysore.
- The Emotional Integration Committee headed by Sampurnanand releases its preliminary report.
- A Natural Resources Committee is set up by the Planning Commission.
- The 24th conference of the Indian Political Association begins in Cuttack.
- 27 The annual conference of Presiding Officers of Legislatures begins in Lucknow.
- 28 India's action in Goa is explained by the Prime Minister at a press conference in New Delhi.
- The 24th session of the Indian History Congress begins in New Delhi.
- The 36th All-India Educational Conference begins in Trivandrum.
- 29 The foundation stone of a Heavy Vehicles factory is laid in Avadi near Madras.

CHAPTER XXXIV

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(December 23, 1960)

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Prime Minister.
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges.
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General.
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges.
7. Chief Justice of India.
Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union.
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations.
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States.
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges.
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges.
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States.
15. Chief Ministers of States.
16. Ministers of State of the Union.
Members of the Planning Commission.
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns.
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
19. Judges of the Supreme Court.
20. Secretary-General in the Ministry of External Affairs.
Cabinet Secretary.
Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India*.
Foreign Ambassadors visiting India.
Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India.*
21. Charge d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*.
22. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
23. Chief Justices of High Courts.
Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States.
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States.
24. Cabinet Ministers in States.
Deputy Ministers of the Union.
Attorney-General.
Comptroller and Auditor-General.
Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
25. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank.
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns.
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission.
Chief Election Commissioner.
Ministers of State in States.
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts.
29. Deputy Ministers in States.
Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures.
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges.

*Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

30. Members of Parliament.
31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
 Secretary to the President.
 Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal
 Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
 Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India*.
 Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
 Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India.
 Chairman of the Railway Board.
 Financial Commissioner for Railways.
 Solicitor-General.
 Political Officer in Sikkim.
 Members of the Railway Board.
32. Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions, other than Ministers Plenipotentiary.
 Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank.
33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.
 Chairman, Tariff Commission.
 Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission.
 Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
 Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence).
 P.S.O.s. of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
 Visiting Class III Ambassadors of India and visiting Class III High Commissioners of India.
34. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State.
 Chief Secretaries to State Governments.
 Financial Commissioners.
 Members of the Union Public Service Commission.
 Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet.
 Members of a Board of Revenue.
35. Director-General, Health Services.
 Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
 Director, Intelligence Bureau.
 General Managers of Railways.
 Establishment Officer to the Government of India.
 Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet).
 Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India.
 Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
 Surveyor-General.
 Members of the Tariff Commission.
 Inspectors-General of Police in States.
 Commissioners of Divisions.
 Director-General of Civil Aviation.
 Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.
 Director-General of Ordnance Factories.
 Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas.
 Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore.
 P.S.O.s of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore.
 Chief Commissioners of Union Territories outside their respective charges.
 Director-General, All India Radio.
 Military Secretary to the President.
 Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India.
 Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General.

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

*Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

The decoration is in the form of a *peepal* leaf, $2 \frac{5}{16}$ inches long, $1 \frac{7}{8}$ inches wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

Recipient of the Award in 1962 :

Rajendra Prasad.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inch and the thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1962 :

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

Padmaja Naidu.

Haravu Venkatanarasingha Varada Raja Iengar, Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan"; on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. This inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1962 :

Asaf Ali Asghar Fyzee, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Jammu and Kashmir University.

Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Musician, Bombay.

Daulat Singh Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

Dukhan Ram, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Patna.

Gyanesh Chandra Chatterji, Chairman, National Book Trust of India.

Jafar Ali Khan (Asar Lucknavi), Urdu Poet, Lucknow.

Jal R. Patel, Physician, Bombay.

Mahankali Seetharama Rao, Consultant in Medicine and Senior Staff Surgeon, Safdar-jang Hospital, New Delhi.

Mithan J. Lam, President, All-India Women's Council.

Moturi Satyanarayana, M.P., Adyar, Madras.

Narayan Sitaram Phadke, Marathi Novelist, Poona.

Niaz Mohammad Khan (Niaz Fatehpuri), Urdu poet, Lucknow.

Prem Chandra Dhandra, Physician, New Delhi.

Radha Kamal Mukerjee, Economist, Lucknow.

Radhika Raman Prasad Sinha, Hindi Writer, Bihar.

Raghunath Saran, Physician, Patna.

Ramaswamy Duraiswamy Ayyar, Consultant in Surgery and Medical Superintendent, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

Ramchandra Narayan Dandekar, Professor of Sanskrit and Head of the Department of Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages, Poona University.

Santosh Kumar Sen, Surgeon, New Delhi.

Saundaram Ramachandran, Social Worker, Gandhi Gram, Madurai, Madras.

Sisir Kumar Mitra, Professor Emeritus, Calcutta University.

Sitaram Seksaria, Social Worker, Calcutta.

Sudhansu Sobhan Maitra, Surgeon to the President.

Sudhindra Nath Mukerjee, Secretary, Rajya Sabha.

Tarabai Modak, Social Worker, Bardi, Maharashtra.

Tarlok Singh, Additional Secretary, Planning Commission.

Venkatarama Raghavan, Professor of Sanskrit, Madras University.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award in 1962 :

Amalananda Ghosh, Director-General of Archaeology.
 Ashok Kumar Ganguly, Film Artist, Bombay.
 Bishnupada Mukerji, Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
 Bojaxhiu Mary Teresa, Social Worker, Calcutta.
 Challagalla Narasimham, Additional Development Commissioner and Secretary to the Andhra Pradesh Government.
 Channapatna Krishnappa Venkataramayya, Kannada Scholar, Mysore.
 Dula Bhaya Kag, Folk Poet, Gujarat.
 Gostha Behari Paul, Football Player, Calcutta.
 Joseph Durai Raj, Superintending Engineer, Central Public Works Department.
 Krishnarao S. Mhaskar, Social Worker, Bombay.
 Nari J. Contractor, Cricketer.
 Natesan Ganabadigal Ramaswami Iyer, Social Worker, Madras.
 Natthi Singh, Agriculturist, Uttar Pradesh.
 P.R. Umrigar, Cricketer.
 Ramanathan Krishnan, Tennis Player.
 Santosh Kumar Mukerji, Physician, Madhya Pradesh.
 Santu Jouharmal Shahaney, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta.
 Sarda Nand Singh, General Manager, Gauhati Refinery Project.
 Shanti Kumar Tribhuvandas Raja, Managing Director, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri.
 Shridher Sharma, Ayurvedic Physician.
 Sochi Raut Roy, Oriya Writer.
 Sonam Gyatso, Mountaineer, Gangtok, Sikkim.
 Tarashankar Bandyopadhyay, Bengali Writer.
 Vellore Pandurangam Appadurai, Chief Engineer, Electricity, Madras Government.
 Vyankatesh Ramchandra Vajramushti, Additional Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Electrification, Calcutta.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State emblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width.

Recipient of Award in 1962 :

Capt. Gurbachan Singh Salaria.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and in English, on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1962.

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an inch and quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1962.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, in both Hindi and in English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange verticle line.

Recipients of Award in 1962 :

1. Capt. Man Bahadur Rai
2. Sub. Major Kharka Bahadur Limbu (Posthumous)

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width and divided into three equal segments by the two orange vertical lines.

Recipients of Award in 1962 :

1. F/Lt. Balkrishan Desoares
2. F/Lt. Rajkumar Mehta (Posthumous)
3. F/O Vaidyanathan Ganesan (Posthumous)
4. Subedar Mangal Bahadur Limbu
5. Jemadar Dal Bahadur Thapa
6. Jemadar Dal Bahadur Rana

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1962 :

1. L/Naik Tirath Singh (Posthumous)
2. Sepoy Dara Singh (Posthumous)
3. L/Naik Kalu Rai (Posthumous)
4. L/Naik Alby D'Cruz
5. Rifleman Bevela Lushai
6. Jagdish Lal
7. Lt. Col. Robin Joseph Solomon
8. Major Balwant Singh
9. Capt. Bhola Nath
10. Jemadar Bhim Bahadur Gurung
11. Havildar Nar Bahadur Gurung
12. Naik Ram Prasad Limbu
13. L/Naik Risal Singh Pathania
14. Havildar Gopal Singh Gurung
15. Rifleman Kehr Singh Domai
16. Rifleman Tara Dutt Jaisi

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Scholars have been constituted since 1958.

Recipients of the Awards in 1961 :

Sanskrit :

Haridas Siddhanta Vagish
Kollengoda P. Gopalan Nair
Datta Vaman Potdar
Sukhlalji Sanghavi

Arabic

Abdus Sattar Siddiqi

ARJUNA AWARDS

The Arjuna Awards to the "Sportsmen of the Year" were instituted in 1961. The Awards are made on the basis of outstanding contribution made to enhance the glory of the game during the year.

Recipients of the Awards in 1962 :

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. N. Ghosh | (Weight Lifting) |
| 2. Ann Lumsden | (Women Hockey) |
| 3. Bajrangi Prasad | (Swimming) |
| 4. Gurbachan Singh | (Athletics) |
| 5. Jayant C. Vora | (Table Tennis) |
| 6. Karni Singhji | (Rifle Shooting) |
| 7. K. S. Jain | (Squash) |
| 8. L. "Buddy" D'Souza | (Boxing) |
| 9. Nandu M. Natekar | (Badminton) |
| 10. P. G. Sethi | (Golf) |
| 11. Pradip Kumar Banerjee | (Football) |
| 12. Prithipal Singh | (Hockey) |
| 13. R. Krishnan | (Lawn Tennis) |
| 14. Sarabjit Singh | (Basketball) |
| 15. Sham Lal | (Gymnastics) |
| 16. Saleem Durrani | (Cricket) |
| 17. Udey Chand | (Wrestling) |
| 18. A. Palanichamy | (Volley-ball) |
| 19. Manuel Aaron | (Chess) |
| 20. Prem Singh | (Polo) |

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA
(As on April 1, 1962)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
EMBASSIES				
Afghanistan	J.N. Dhamija	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Nau, Kabul.	
Argentina	Tara Singh Bal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalle-2 (5th floor), Buenos Aires.	Concurrently Ambassador to Paraguay and Minister to Uruguay.
Austria	A.S. I all	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Vienna 1.	
Belgium	K.B. Lall	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Square du Bois, Brussels.	Concurrently Ambassador to Luxembourg.
Bolivia	P. Ratnam	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Brazil	S. Sen*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao-do Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802, Rio-de-Janeiro.	Concurrently Minister to Venezuela.
Bulgaria	J.N. Khosla	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Burma	R.S. Mani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Buildings, 545-547, Merchant Street, P.O. Box No. 751, Rangoon.	
Cambodia	R.R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Phnom-Penh.	
Chile	P. Ratnam	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Santiago.	Concurrently Ambassador to Bolivia and Columbia.
China	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Colombia	P. Ratnam	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Congo	M.A. Rahman	Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of India, P.O. Box No. 1026, Leopoldville.	
Cuba	P. L. Bhandari	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Mexico City.
Czechoslovakia	M.P. Mathur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Valdstejska-6, Prague-7.	Concurrently Ambassador to Rumania.
Denmark	Kewal Singh	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Stockholm.

* Designate

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Ethiopia	R.G. Rajwade	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa.	Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
Finland	Kewal Singh	Ambassador		
France	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodencq, Paris.	
Germany, Federal Republic of	P.A. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzstrasse, Bonn.	
Greece	J.N. Khosla	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Guinea	Khub Chand	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Hungary	S. Dutt	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Indonesia	Apa B. Pant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 14, Buzavirag Utea VII, Budapest-II.	
Iran	M.R.A. Baig	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P.B. No. 118-44, Kebon Serih, Djakarta.	
Iraq	Sadat Ali Khan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Teheran.	
Ireland	M.C. Chagla*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 22/12 Al Tabari Street, Waziriah, Baghdad.	
Italy	S.N. Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 60 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.	Ambassador resident in London.
Japan	Lalji Mehrotra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, via Francisco Denze, 36, Rome.	Concurrently Minister to Albania.
Jordan	I.S. Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 1, 2-Chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Ambassador resident in Beirut.
Laos	M. S. Sait*	Ambassador		
Lebanon	I.S. Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India in Laos, Vientiane.	
Liberia	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sabamarani Building, Rue Kantri, Beirut.	Concurrently Ambassador to Jordan and Commissioner to Cyprus.
Libya	M.A. Hussain	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Accra.
Luxemburg	K.B. Lall	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Malagasy	S. G. Ramachandran	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Brussels.
Mali	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 14, Rue Percambone, P. O. Box No. 1108, Tananarive.	Ambassador resident in Accra.

*Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Mexico	P. L. Bhandari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Juarez No. 97, D.P. Mexico City.	Concurrently Ambassador to Cuba.
Mongolia (Ulan Bator)	Vacant	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Peking.
Morocco	B.K. Acharya*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 10, Place Mohammed V., Rabat.	Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia.
Nepal	Hareshwar Dayal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu.	
Netherlands	R.K. Tandon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buiterstraat 2, The Hague.	
Norway	V.M.M. Nair	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 1, Colbjørnsens Gate, Oslo.	
Paraguay	Tara Singh Bal	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
Philippines	S.N. Maitra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Nebraska Malate, Manila.	
Poland	L.R.S. Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 3 Aleje Roz, Warsaw.	
Rumania	M.P. Mathur	Ambassador	Allea Alexandru, No. 41, Bucharest.	Ambassador resident in Prague.
Saudi Arabia	M.N. Masud	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Jedda.	
Senegal	N.V. Rajkumar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Dakar.	
Somalia	M. K. Kidwai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Mogadiscio.	Ambassador resident Port Louis.
Spain	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Alfonso XII, 46 (1st floor), Madrid.	Ambassador resident in London.
Sudan	S.S. Ansari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ismail Pasha Avenue, P.O. Box 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	Kewal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgatan 15 (Ground floor), Stockholm.	Concurrently Ambassador to Denmark and Finland.
Switzerland	M.A. Rauf	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg, Berne.	Concurrently Minister to the Vatican.
Syria	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 27 Chare-al-Fala, Damascus.	
Thailand	Niranjan Singh Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 139, Pan Road, Bangkok.	
Tunisia	R. Goburdhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 50, Kizilirmak Sokak, Koctepe, Ankara.	Ambassador resident in Rabat.
Turkey	J.K. Atal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 5, Sharia Maahad El Swisri, Post Box 718, Zamalak, Cairo.	Concurrently Ambassador to Libya.
United Arab Republic	M.A. Hussain	Ambassador		

* Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
United States of America	B.K. Nehru	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C.	
U.S.S.R.	S. Dutt	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6-8, Ulitisa Obuka, Moscow.	Concurrently Ambassador to Hungary.
Yugoslavia	J.N. Khosla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskeh, Brigade, 9, Belgrade.	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece and Bulgaria.
HIGH COMMISSIONS				
Australia	S. Sen	High Commissioner	63, Mugga Way, Red Hill, Canberra.	Concurrently High Commissioner to New Zealand.
Canada	B.N. Chakravarty	High Commissioner	200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.	
Ceylon	B.K. Kapur	High Commissioner	7, Station Road, Kollupitiya, Colombo 3.	Concurrently Ambassador to Guinea, Mali and Liberia and High Commissioner to Sierra Leone.
Ghana	Khush Chand	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 3040, Accra.	Concurrently Commissioner to Singapore.
Malaya	Y.K. Puri	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 59, 4, Gin Lek Road, Kuala Lumpur.	Concurrently Commissioner to High Commissioner resident in Canberra.
New Zealand	S. Sen	High Commissioner	49, Willis Street, Wellington.	
Nigeria	P.N. Haksar	High Commissioner	Private Mail Bag 2322, Lagos.	High Commissioner resident in Accra.
Pakistan	Rajeshwar Dayal	High Commissioner	3, Bonus Road, Karachi.	
Sierra Leone	Khush Chand	High Commissioner		
Tanganyika	M.A. Vellodi	High Commissioner	2, Ingles Street, Dar-es-Salaam.	Concurrently Ambassador to Ireland.
United Kingdom	M.C. Chagla*	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W.C.2	
LEGATIONS				
Albania	S.N. Haksar	Minister		Minister resident in Rome.
Uruguay	Tara Singh Bal	Minister		Minister resident in Buenos Aires.
Vatican	M.A. Rauf	Minister		Minister resident in Berne.
Venezuela	S. Sen*	Minister		Minister resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
SPECIAL MISSION				
United Nations	C.S. Jha	Permanent Representative for India to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador).	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3 East 64 Street, New York.	
COMMISSIONS				
Aden	Jagat Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden.	
British West Indies (including British Guiana)	K. C. Nair	Commissioner	P. O. Box No. 530, Port of Spain, Trinidad.	
Central African Federation (British)	K. R. F. Khilnani	Commissioner	St. Barbara House, 115, Maffat St., Baker Avenue, P. O. 391, Salisbury.	Concurrently Consul General, Surnam.
East Africa (British)	K. R. F. Khilnani	Commissioner (personal rank of Minister)	Jeevan Bharti, Coronation Avenue, Post Box No. 30074, Nairobi.	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.
Fiji	J. K. Ganju	Commissioner	Nina Street, G.P.O. Box 405, Suva.	Concurrently Commissioner to Central African Federation and Consul General to Ruanda-Urundi.
Hong Kong	F. M. De Mello Kamath	Commissioner	Tower Court, 11th Floor, Hyaa Avenue, Hong Kong.	
Mauritius	M. K. Kidwai	Commissioner	Frere Felix de Valios Street, Port Louis.	
Singapore	Y. K. Puri	Commissioner	India House, 31, Grange Road, Singapore.	Commissioner resident in Kuala Lumpur.
Uganda	K. R. F. Khilnani	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for India, P.O. Box 3265, Kampala.	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.
CONSULATES GENERAL				
Berlin	Mahboob Ahmed	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Joachimstaler Strasse. 28 (1st floor), Berlin-15.	
Copenhagen	Victor B. Strand	Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, C/o Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	
Frankfurt	R. D. Sathé	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Frankfurt.	
Geneva	A. S. Mehta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 2, Place de Baux-Vives, Geneva.	
Hamburg	D. S. Kamtekar	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Burchardstrasse, Hamburg.	

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Hanoi	S. Krishnamurthy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi.	
Lhasa	A. R. Deo	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Lhasa, C/o Political Officer, Sikkim, Gangtok.	
Munich	P. H. V. Mitterwallner	Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, Munich.	
Muscat	W. E. Eling	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Muscat.	
New York	S. K. Roy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64 Street, New York.	Consul General resident in Nairobi.
Ruanda Urundi	K. R. F. Khilnani	Consul General		
Saigon	M. S. Sait	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 213 Rue Catinant, Saigon.	
San Francisco	A. G. Meneses	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.	
Shanghai	S. Krishnaswamy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 810, Yen-an Lu, Central Shanghai 9.	
Stuttgart	R. Kissel	Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, Stuttgart.	
Surinam	K. C. Nair	Consul General		Consul General resident in Trinidad.
Athens	L. E. Vafiadis	CONSULATES Honorary Consul	Consulate of India, Athens.	
Basra	M. P. Srivastava	Consul	Consulate of India, Basra.	
Kobe	Narinder Nath	Consul	No. 1/2 Yamamoto-dori, 3, Chome, Ikutu-Ku, Kobe.	
Khorramshahr	D. Sareen	Consul	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr.	
Medan	S. L. Kaul Kilam	Consul	Consulate of India, D. J. Tijokroamite 19, Medan.	
Surabaya	Sampuran Singh	Consul	Djalan Raja Gubeng, 32 Surabaya.	
Jalalabad	H. L. Kashyap	VICE CONSULATES Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad.	
Kandahar	S. Prakash	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar.	
Mandalay	S. Banerjee	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Mandalay.	
Zahidan	V. P. Singh	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran), Via Tehran.	
Gartok	A. K. Bakshi	AGENCIES Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet).	
Gyantse	K. L. S. Pandit	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse, via Siliguri.	
Yatung	L. S. Jangpangi	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet).	

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA
(As on April 1, 1962)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
EMBASSIES			
Afghanistan	H.E. Sardar Ala General Mohamad Omer	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Argentina	H.E. Dr. Ricardo Mosquera Eastman	Ambassador	137-A, Jor Bagh Nursery, New Delhi.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Georg Schlunmberger	Ambassador	37/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Belgium	H.E. Mr. Andre Wendelen	Ambassador	7, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Brazil	H.E. Senhor Mario da Costa Guimaraev	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Bulgaria	H.E. Mr. Lubomir Popov	Ambassador	198, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Burma	H.E. Maha Thiri Thudhamma Daw Khin Kyi	Ambassador	109/48, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Var Kamel	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Senor Luis Melo Lecaros*	Ambassador	27, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
China	Mr. Yeh Cheng-chang	Charge d' Affaires	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.
Colombia	H.E. Dr. Miguel Lopez Pumarejo	Ambassador	3/39, Sardar Patel Road, New Delhi.
Cuba	H.E. Mr. Manuel Stolic Novygrad	Ambassador	40, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Dr. Ladislav Simovic	Ambassador	45-46, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
Denmark	H.E. Mr. Arne Bogh Andersen	Ambassador	6, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Ethiopia	Mr. Menghistu Lemma	Charge d' Affaires	29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Finland	H.E. Mr. Veli Helenius	Ambassador	43-A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
France	H.E. Mr. Jean Paul Garnier	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Germany (Federal Republic of)	H.E. Mr. Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz	Ambassador	6, Block 50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Greece	H.E. Mr. Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, Room No. 114, 123 and 124, New Delhi.
Hungary	H.E. Dr. Laszlo Reczei	Ambassador	10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11, N.E.A., New Delhi.
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. Moekarto Notowidigdo	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Iran	H.E. Mr. A. Massoud Ansari	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi.
Iraq	H.E. Mr. Nuri Jamil	Ambassador	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Italy	H.E. Dr. Justo Giusti Del Giardino	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Japan	H.E. Dr. Koto Matsudaira	Ambassador	Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Jordan	H.E. Mr. Ishau Hashim	Ambassador	149/48, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Laos	Mr. Say Vongsouthi	Charge d' Affaires	4, S. W. Extension, Chanakypuri, New Delhi.

*Designate.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Lebanon	H.E. Mr. Albert Nassif	Ambassador	23/48, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Mexico	Mr. Rodolfo Jurago Gurman	Charge d' Affaires	136, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Mongolia (People's Republic of)	Mr. Ludevordjyn Khashbat	Charge d' Affaires	21, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Morocco	H.E. Dr. Ahmed Benabud	Ambassador	208, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Nepal	H.E. Mr. Narapratap Thapa	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
Netherlands	H.E. Mr. Jonkheer Gerard Beelaerts Van Blokland	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Hans Olav	Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Philippines	Dr. Roman V. Ubaldo	Charge d' Affaires	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi.
Poland	H.E. Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy	Ambassador	22, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Horatiu Iancu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Mr. Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan	Ambassador	6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
Spain	H.E. Senor Don Pelaye Garcia	Ambassador	12, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Sudan	H.E. Sayed Abdel Karim Mirghani	Ambassador	147, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.
Sweden	H.E. Mr. Klas Book	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Switzerland	H.E. Dr. Jacques Albert Cuttat	Ambassador	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Syria	H.E. Dr. Adib Daoudy	Ambassador	D-335, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Sukich Nimmanheminda	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Turkey	H.E. Mr. Necdet H. Kent	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
UAR	H.E. Mr. Ahmad Hassan El-Feki	Ambassador	26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
USA	H.E. John Kenneth Galbraith	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
USSR	H.E. Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Venezuela	Miss Jeanny Serizier	Charge d' Affaires	51/48, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. Dusan Kveder	Ambassador	13, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Australia	H.E. Mr. K.T. Kelly	Ag. High Commissioner	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Canada	H.E. Mr. Chester Ronning	A. High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

*Designate.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Ceylon	H.E. Sir Richard Aluwihare	High Commissioner	224, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Ghana	H.E. Majer S.K. Anthong	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Malaya	H.E. Dato S. Chelvasingam MacIntyre	High Commissioner	"Malaya House", 15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
New Zealand	H.E. Sir G.R. Guy Powles	High Commissioner	39, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. Agha Hilaly	High Commissioner	Sher Shah Road, New Delhi.
Tanganyika	H.E. Mr. Daniel Mfinanga	High Commissioner	22, Friends Colony, New Delhi.
United Kingdom	H.E. Sir Paul Gore-Booth	High Commissioner	8, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

LEGATIONS

Albania	H.E. Mr. Ulvi Iulo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Stationed in Baghdad.
Holy See	H.E. The Most Rev. James R. Knox	Apostolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

CONSULATES GENERAL

<i>Country</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr. Jalal-ud-Din Tarzi	Consul General	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.
Argentina	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	
Belgium	Bombay	Mr. Albert Alsteens	Consul General	'Morena', 11, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Leon Olivier	Consul General	6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora*	In-charge of Consulate General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Burma	Calcutta	U Maung Maung Toe	Consul General	12, Dalhousie Sq. East, Calcutta-1.
China	Bombay	Mr. Peng Tao	Consul General	10, Bomanji Petit Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Li Chung-ho	Consul General	237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-20.
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr. Ibrahim Abdulla Makani*	Consul General	346, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Standard Building, Bombay-1.
	Madras	Mr. Roy E. Chambers*	In-charge of Consulate General	334, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1.
Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Dr. Jaroslav Pivonka	Consul General	'Marcopia', 5, Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Ladislav Haban	Consul General	127, Southern Avenue, Calcutta-29.
Denmark	Bombay	Mr. E. B. Mogensen*	Consul General	Eros Cinema Building, 124-D, Queen's Road, Bombay.

*Honorary.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail*	Consul General	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
France	Bombay	Mr. George Meunier	Consul General	Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Francois Genardi	Consul General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Bombay	Dr. Heinrich Kohler	Consul General	'Dugal House', 5th floor, Road No. 3, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Dr. Hans Ruete	Consul General	'Ilaco House', 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
Greece	Bombay	Mr. Gerassimos Loucatos*	Consul General	Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora*	Consul General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Iran	Bombay	Mr. Fereydoun Movassaghi	Consul General	"Baldota Bhavan", 117, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	
Iraq	Bombay	Mr. Ali Jamil Saib	Consul General	203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
Japan	Bombay	Mr. Toshio Yoshioka	Consul General	Kashmir House, 19, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Fumihiko Togo	Consul General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-16.
Kuwait	Bombay	Mr. Faisal Essa Yousuf	Consul General	Vaswari Mansion, Ground Floor, Flat No. 1 & 2, 120, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr. R. Chattaram*	Consul General	14-15 F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Nepal	Calcutta	Major General Gehandra Shamsheer Thapa	Consul General	19, 'Woodlands' Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. Jacob van der Gaag	Consul General	298, Bazargate Street, P.O. Box. No. 260, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Ph. H. Rogaar*	Consul General	5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
Norway	Bombay	Mr. Odd Barstad	Consul General	Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 294, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Sverre Gylseth*	Consul General	P.B. No. 2211, 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

*Honorary.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Panama	Bombay	Mr. Rofael Richard	In-charge of Consulate General	No. 9, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
Peru	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	8/6 Alipore Park Road, Calcutta. Mr. Antonio Viegas of Brazilian Consulate is in-charge.
Philippines	Bombay	Mr. K. M. Modi*	Consul General	Central Studios, 74-94, Tardeo Road, Bombay-7.
Saudi Arabia	Bombay	Vacant	Consul General	
Spain	Bombay	Mr. Jose Paniego Ecay	Consul General	'Oceana', 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.
Sudan	Bombay	Mr. Kamal Merghani Hamza	Consul General	Mistry Court, 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
Sweden	Bombay	Mr. Sven Gosta Gothberg*	Counsul General	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr. Francois P. Chatelain	Consul General	Mancekjee Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
Syria	Bombay	Mr. Sobhi Elejel	Consul General	Belha Court, Strand Road, Fort, Bombay.
Thailand	Calcutta	Mr. Apichai Plasai	In-charge of the Consulate General.	1, Moore Avenue, Tollygunge, Calcutta-40.
Turkey	Bombay	Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry*	Consul General	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. S. Fazal Ellahi*	Consul General	4, Kanai Seal Street, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. M. Mustafa Hussain, J.P.*	Consul General	"Nowshad" 115, Lloyds Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras-6.
UAR	Bombay	Mr. Mohamed Hanafi Mahmoud	In-charge of the Consulate General	5, Mistry Court, 208, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Abdalla Abdelhay Mostafa	In-charge of Consulate General	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta-27.
USA	Bombay	Mr. Robert M. Carr	Consul General	'Lincoln House', 78, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Gordon H. Mattison	Consul General	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. Thomas W. Simons	Consul General	150-B. Mount Road, Madras-2.
USSR	Bombay	Mr. Ivan M. Kharchenko	Consul General	'Palm Beach'. 42, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Mikhail F. Tcherkasov	Consul General	31, Theatre Road, Calcutta-16.

Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Yugoslavia	Bombay	Mr. Rafo Ivancevic	Consul General	Vaswani Mansion, 4/120, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay-1. 6, London Street, Calcutta-16.
	Calcutta	Mr. Branko Japundzic	Consul General	
CONSULATES				
Austria	Bombay	Mr. Murarji Jadavji Vaidya*	Consul	United Bank of India Building, 2nd floor, Sir P.M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
	Calcutta	L.R. Patel*	Consul	16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	A.N. Sattanathan*	Consul	Spencers' Building, Mount Road, Madras-2.
Belgium	Madras	Mr. Marcel Nevens*	Consul	1-E, Spurtank Road, Chetput, Madras-31.
Brazil	Bombay	Vacant	Consul	8/6, Alipore Park Road, (Ground Floor) Calcutta-27.
	Calcutta	Mr. Jose Raul Antonio Viegas	In-charge of Consulate	
Colombia	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul	18-G, Park Street, Calcutta. Norway House, 70, Fleet Road, Erana-kulam. Mercantile Bank Buildings, First Line Beach Road, Madras. 104, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta-5. 10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20. 12, P.K. Tagore Street, Calcutta-6. Crescent Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1. C/o M/s. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Post Box 209. 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1. 7. Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18. Bombay Mutual Building, 378, Netaji Bose Road, P.O. Box 102, Madras-1. Vellard View, Pedder Road, Bombay-26. 2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr. Nils Goran Erikson*	Consul	
	Cochin	Mr. Ola Haaland	In-charge of Consulate	
	Madras	Mr. Finn Korner*	Consul	
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Mr. R.N. Roy*	Consul	
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Sen*	Consul	
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr. Karanjaksha Bonerjee*	Consul	
Ethiopia	Bombay	Mr. Ismail M. Kanga*	Consul	
Finland	Bombay	Mr. Cochrane Highet Campbell*	Consul	
	Calcutta	Mr. Alister Ian Murison*	Consul	
France	Madras	Mr. Andre Houdart	Consul	
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Madras	Mr. Gerhard Fischer	Consul	
Haiti	Bombay	Mr. Ranbir Singh*	Consul	
	Calcutta	Mr. Murari Churn Law*	Consul	

*Honorary.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr. Imam Sutarjo	Consul	Lincoln Annexe, 17, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Tjipto Budjono	Consul	13/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1.
Israel	Bombay	Mr. Michael Th. Michael	Consul	'Kailas', 50, Pedder, Road, Bombay-26.
Italy	Bombay	Dr. Armando Albini	Consul	Post Box No. 1521, 'Vaswani Mansion', Dinshaw Watcha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Dr. Rodolfo Goglia	Consul	3, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Japan	Madras	Vacant	Consul	2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.
Jordan	Bombay	Vacant	Consul	
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr. Pronit Kumar Bonerjee*	In-charge of Consulate	7-2, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.
	Bombay	Vacant	Consul	
Monaco	Cochin	Vacant	Consul	
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. J. K. Rege*	Consul	Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Nao- roji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Krishna Chandra Dey*	In-charge of Consulate	6/1, Bright St., Ballygunge, Calcutta- 19.
Norway	Madras	Mr. Benjamin Dodd*	Consul	C/o Gordon Wood- roffe & Company (Madras) Private Limited, 1/21, North Beach Road, Post Box No. 42, Madras-1.
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul	C/o Air India Inter- national House, Agurchand Mansion, Mount Road, Madras.
Poland	Bombay	Mr. Tadeusz Kaminski	Consul	40/A Pedder Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Roman Ka- winski	Consul	28, Stephen Court, 18/A Park Street, Calcutta.
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr. Henry Wilhelm Sebastian Tham*	Consul	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mr. Kamaljit Singh*	Consul	38C, Mount Road, Madras-6.
Switzerland	Calcutta	Mr. Ernest Joseph Breuleux	Consul	16, Old Court House Street, P.O. Box 47, Calcutta-1.
VICE-CONSULATES				
Burma	Madras	U Pe Than	Vice-Consul	No. 6, Rutland Gate, (1st Street), Nungambakam, Madras-6.

*Honorary.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Luxemburg	Bombay	Mr. R. C. L. Van Damme*	Vice-Consul	Taj Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
Norway	Cochin	Mr. Ola Haaland	In-charge of Vice-consulate	Indo-Norwegian Project, Post Box No. 137, Ernakulam.
Panama	Calcutta	Mrs. Hellen Peck de Puran	Vice-Consul	3926 Block, New Alipore, Flat No. 7, Calcutta-7.
Spain	Calcutta	Mr. P. N. Ray Chowdhury*	Vice-Consul	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. Chevalier G. A. Pais*	Vice-Consul	Lawdale, 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Mylapore, Madras-4.
AGENCIES				
Cuba	Calcutta	Vacant	Consular Agent	
France	Cochin	Mr. C. J. Revel*	Consular Agent	VI/75, Calvethy, Cochin-1.
Switzerland	Cochin	Mr. Robert Nievergelt*	Consular Agent	C/o P.O. Box No. 3, Cochin-1.
	Madras	Mr. Reginald D. Walter*	Consular Agent	C/o Messrs Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 66, Madras-1.

*Honorary

APPENDICES

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1962*

While it took nearly four months to complete the poll in the first general elections and over 19 days in the second, the bulk of the polling in the 1962 elections was completed in about 10 days (February 16 to 25). About 21·6 crore eligible voters, compared to 17·3 crores in 1952 and 19·4 crores in 1957, were called upon to elect 494 members to the House of the People and 3,031 representatives to the 13 State Legislative Assemblies (the States of Kerala and Orissa having had mid-term elections) and the three Territorial Councils of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. In the earlier elections, there used to be double-member constituencies, in which every voter had two votes, one for the general seat and the other for the seat reserved for a scheduled caste/tribe candidate. At the time of the 1962 elections, 91 such constituencies for the House of the People and 584 for the State Assemblies were bifurcated into single-member constituencies, without affecting the number of reserved seats.

House of the People

The present strength of the House of the People is 509. Of these, 494 members are directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (excluding Jammu and Kashmir, from where six members are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of that State) and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Compared to 12 uncontested returns in 1957, there were only three such returns in 1962, and all the three went to the Indian National Congress. Thus, for the 491 seats for which contests were held, the major political parties set up candidates as follows: Indian National Congress 488; Praja Socialist Party 166; Communist Party of India 137; Socialist Party 107; Jan Sangh 198; Swatantra Party 172; and other parties and independents 715.

The table below shows the State-wise allocation of seats and the strength of political parties (on the basis of party affiliations at the time of elections) in the House of the People, as on May 15, 1962.

State/Union Territory	No. of seats	Congress	Praja Socialist	Communist	Socialist	Jan Sangh	Swatantra	Other Parties †	Independents
Andhra Pradesh	43	34	—	7	—	—	1	—	1
Assam	12	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bihar	53	39	2	1	1	—	7	3	—
Gujarat	22	16	1	—	—	—	4	—	1
Kerala	18	6	—	6	—	—	—	2	4
Madhya Pradesh	36	24	3	—	1	3	—	1	4
Madras	41	31	—	2	—	—	—	8	—
Maharashtra	44	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mysore	26	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orissa	20	14	1	—	(1)*	—	—	4	—
Punjab	22	14	—	—	(1)	3	—	3	1
Rajasthan	22	14	—	—	—	1	(3)	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	86	62	2	2	1	7	3	(4)	5
West Bengal	36	22	—	9	—	—	—	1	4
Delhi	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	494	361	12	29	6	14	18	27	27

*Appendix to Chapter IV.

* Figures in brackets indicate the strength of parties in States and Union Territories where they have not been recognised by the Election Commission, India, for the purpose of the allotment of a reserved symbol.

† The column 'Other Parties' includes:—*Bihar*: Jharkhand 3; *Kerala*: Muslim League 2; *Madhya Pradesh*: Ram Rajya Parishad 1; *Madras*: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 7, Forward Bloc 1; *Orissa*: Ganatantra Parishad 4; *Punjab*: Akali Dal 3; *Rajasthan*: Ram Rajya Parishad 1; *Uttar Pradesh*: Republican Party of India 3, Hindu Mahasabha 1; and *West Bengal*: Forward Bloc 1.

State Legislative Assemblies and Union Territories Councils

The table below shows the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties (on the basis of party affiliations at the time of elections) as on May 15, 1962.

State/Union Territory	No. of seats	Congress	Swatantra	Communist	Praja Socialist	Jan Sangh	Socialist	Other Parties*	Independents	Total
Andhra Pradesh	300	178	19	51	—	—	2	—	50	300
Assam	105	79	—	—	6	—	—	—	20	105
Bihar	318	185	50	12	29	3	7	20	12	318
Gujarat	154	113	26	—	7	—	—	—	8	154
Jammu and Kashmir ..	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	1	71†
Kerala	126	63	—	27	19	—	—	11	5	125@
Madhya Pradesh	288	143	(2)‡	(1)	33	41	14	16	38	288
Madras	206	139	6	2	—	—	(1)	53	5	206
Maharashtra	264	215	—	6	9	—	(1)	18	15	264
Mysore	208	138	(9)	(3)	20	—	(1)	—	37	208
Orissa	140	83	—	4	11	—	—	35	7	140
Punjab	154	90	(3)	9	—	8	(4)	19	21	154
Rajasthan	176	88	(36)	5	2	15	5	3	22	176
Uttar Pradesh	430	249	15	14	38	49	24	10	31	430
West Bengal	252	157	—	50	5	—	—	13	27	252
Himachal Pradesh	41	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	39**
Manipur	30	15	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	30
Tripura	30	17	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	30

*Other Parties include : *Bihar* : Jharkhand 20; *Jammu and Kashmir* : National Conference 67; *Praja Parishad* 3; *Kerala* : Muslim League 11; *Madhya Pradesh* : Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad 10, Hindu Maharashtra 6; *Madras* : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 50, Forward Bloc 3; *Maharashtra* : Peasants' and Workers' Party 15, Republican 3; *Orissa* : Ganatantra Parishad 37; *Punjab* : Akali Dal 19; *Rajasthan* : Ram Rajya Parishad 3; *Uttar Pradesh* : Hindu Mahasabha 2; Republican 8; *West Bengal* : Forward Bloc 13.

† There are four vacancies still to be filled.

@ There is a vacancy to be filled.

‡ Figures in brackets indicate the strength of parties in States and Union Territories where they have not been recognised by the Election Commission, India, for the purpose of allotment of a reserved symbol.

**Two results are yet to be known.

Elections to the House of the People

The details of the elections—electorate, valid votes cast, contestants, votes polled by each—for the 494 seats in the House of the People are given in the following pages. The abbreviations used are Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Socialist Party (SP); Swatantra Party (SWA); Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Republican Party of India (RPI); Jharkhand Party (JP); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP); Ganatantra Parishad (GP); Akali Dal (AD); All-India Forward Bloc (FB); and Independent (Ind.).

Constituency, Electorate and Valid Votes Cast	Names of Candidates	Party	Votes polled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ANDHRA PRADESH (43)			
Adilabad (4,04,151) (2,10,032)	G. NARAYAN REDDY	Con.	1,29,068
	V. G. Doraswami	Ind.	39,983
	Mohd. Fakruddin	Ind.	31,494
	Ramarao Deshpande	Ind.	9,487
Adoni (4,19,074) (2,40,004)	PENDEKANTI VENKATASUB- BAIAH	Con.	1,36,513
	Nayakanti Sankara Reddi	SWA	1,03,491
Amalapuram (R) (4,78,247) (3,25,773)	BAYYA SURYANARAYANA MURTY	Con.	1,51,439
	Kaneti Mohan Rao	CPI	1,38,869
	Ganta Arunakumar	RPI	35,465
Anakapalli (4,27,863) (2,55,307)	MISSULA SURYANARAYANA- MURTY	Con.	96,895
	Villuri Venkataramana	SWA	80,885
	J.V.K. Vallabha Rao	CPI	77,527
Anantapur (4,67,558) (2,90,409)	OSMAN ALI KHAN	Con.	1,20,826
	I. Sadasivan	CPI	95,958
	D. Aswarthappa	SWA	51,131
	Vedantam Laxmiah	Ind.	22,494
Cheepurupalli (4,10,151) (2,60,106)	R.V. GOPALKRISHNA RANGA- RAO	Con.	1,35,315
	Karri Narayana Rao	SWA	1,10,351
	Setty Subbinaidu	Ind.	14,440
Chittoor* (4,37,865) (2,87,214)	M. ANANTHASAYANAM AYYANGAR	Con.	1,30,026
	C.V.L. Narayan	SWA	1,06,062
	K. Siddiah Naidu	Ind.	51,126
Cuddapah (4,97,180) (3,60,955)	YEDDULA ESWARA REDDY	CPI	1,58,877
	Vutukuru Rami Reddy	Con.	1,38,010
	Naru Ranga Reddy	SWA	48,325
	Syed Abdul Sattar	Ind.	15,743
Eluru (4,70,098) (3,35,961)	SMT. V. VIMALA DEVI	CPI	1,59,379
	Km. Mothey Veda Kumari	Con.	1,57,910
	Kommareddi Bapayya	SWA	18,672
Gadwal (4,47,030) (2,59,503)	J. RAMESHWAR RAO	Con.	1,16,150
	D.K. Satya Reddy	Ind.	1,00,316
	Venkatarami Reddy	Ind.	33,759
	Sathi Reddy	Ind.	6,106
	Sadasiva Reddy	SWA	3,136
Gudivada (4,93,231)	MAGANTI ANKINEEDU	Con.	1,86,452
	Y.V. Krishna Rao	CPI	1,69,718

*Seat since rendered vacant.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(3,80,787)	K.D. Prasada Rao Peyyeti Venkata Rao	SWA JS	16,718 7,899
Guntur (5,17,649) (3,55,572)	KOTHA RAGHURAMAIAH S.V.L. Narasimham Kolli Basivireddi K. Venkateswara Rao	Con. Ind. JS Ind.	2,04,533 1,04,599 24,782 21,685
Hindupur (4,21,024) (2,50,973)	K.V. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY Erukappa Shankara Reddy R. Siddana Gowd Giriraju Narayana Swamy Pabbathi Venkataramaiah	Con. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	89,521 60,479 46,415 22,158 21,477 10,923
Hyderabad (3,14,342) (1,69,631)	GOPAL S. MELKOTE Abdul Wahed Owasi Mir Farkhunda Ali Khan L. V. S. Sarma B. S. Ratnalikar	Con. Ind. Ind. JS Ind.	94,447 53,378 9,908 6,724 5,174
Kakinada (4,46,295) (3,16,290)	M. THIRUMALA RAO C.V. Rama Rao Y. Seshagiri Rao	Con. CPI SWA	1,43,575 1,24,891 47,824
Karimnagar (4,37,969) (2,37,421)	J. RAMAPATI RAO Gunam Madhava Reddy C. Rajeshwara Rao Sangayya	Con. Ind. CPI Ind.	1,20,472 53,069 51,247 12,633
Kavali (4,78,746) (3,21,496)	B. GOPALA REDDI B. Ramachandra Reddy Pochiraju Nagabhushanarao	Con. SWA JS	1,67,031 1,39,068 15,397
Khammam (4,50,611) (3,29,081)	SMT. T. LAKSHMIKANTAMMA T.B. Vittal Rao Golla Venkateswarlu	Con. CPI Ind.	1,63,806 1,51,746 13,529
Kurnool (4,63,773) (2,86,002)	SMT. YASHODA REDDY Mukkamala Venkatasubba Reddy D.V. Subba Sastry Shaik Kamal Ahmed K. Basi Reddy	Con. Ind. Ind. SWA Ind.	1,21,999 85,085 50,005 23,788 5,125
Mahbubabad (4,26,305) (2,77,969)	ETIKALA MADHUSUDAN RAO Teegala Satyanarayana Rao Katanguri Narasimha Reddy	Con. CPI SWA	1,26,100 1,12,524 39,345
Mahbubnagar (R) (4,14,021) (1,91,012)	J.B. MUTHYAL RAO K.R. Veeraswamy K. Kiran Kumar	Con. Ind. Ind.	1,17,573 51,253 22,186
Markapur (4,74,604) (2,99,620)	GUJJULA YALLAMANDA REDDY Chegireddy Balireddy M. Edward	CPI Con. Ind.	1,46,909 1,20,082 32,629
Masulipatnam (4,73,521) (3,48,302)	MANDALA VENKATASWAMY Mandali Venkatakrishna Rao Gaddireddi Hanumantharao Lanka Sathyam	Ind. Con. SWA Ind.	1,53,720 1,49,508 39,989 5,085
Medak (4,14,479) (1,94,870)	P. HANMANTH RAO Molgu Jagannathreddy D. Narahari Goud	Con. Ind. SWA	88,098 68,966 37,806
Miryalguda (R) (4,53,834) (2,78,793)	LAXMI DAS Vaddepalli Kasiram Matangi Peddaiah	CPI Con. RPI	1,40,884 1,14,319 23,590

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nalgonda (4,46,641) (2,84,894)	RAVI NARAYAN REDDY K.P. Venkata Rama Rao	CPI Con.	1,59,145 1,25,749
Narasapur (4,77,566) (3,63,473)	DATLA BALARAMA RAJU Uddaraju Ramam Mekala Rangayya	Con. CPI SWA	1,81,878 1,67,209 14,386
Narasipatnam (R) (4,07,242) (1,92,986)	MATCHARASA MATCHARAJU Karam Bapanna Dora Pujari Balaraju	Con. SWA CPI	73,518 72,171 47,297
Nellore (R) (4,79,787) (3,36,089)	B. ANJANAPPA Meriga Rama Krishnaiah E.V. Chinnaiah Govada Nirikshana Rao	Con. SWA RPI Ind.	1,65,206 93,301 55,817 21,765
Nizamabad (4,45,196) (2,34,011)	H.C. HEDA M. Narayana Reddy S. Rajyalakshmi Devi S.B. Giri Radha Krishna Rao	Con. Ind. SWA Ind. Ind.	1,06,570 79,550 18,130 16,221 13,540
Ongole (5,18,978) (3,20,319)	MADALA NARAYANA SWAMY T. S. Paulus Nadipati Veerachari	CPI Con. SWA	1,27,120 1,24,777 68,422
Parvathipuram (R) (4,20,807) (2,23,878)	BIDDIKA SATYANARAYANA Viswasarayi Narasimha Rao	Con. SWA	1,31,625 92,253
Peddapalli (R) (4,12,740) (2,15,101)	M.R. KRISHNA Palani Velu	Con. CPI	1,49,561 65,540
Rajahmundry (4,50,040) (3,18,487)	DATLA SATYANARAYANA RAJU Nalla Reddi Naidu Allaka China Veerabhadram Avasarala Rama Rao	Con. Ind. Ind. JS	1,75,602 52,228 49,868 40,789
Rajampet (4,41,547) (2,92,769)	C.L. NARASIMHA REDDY T.N. Viswanatha Reddy	SWA Con.	1,55,017 1,37,752
Secunderabad (3,80,083) (1,91,764)	AHMED MOHIUDDIN V. Ramachandra Rao A. Laxminarayan J. Venkatesham I.L.N. Sastry Puli Ramaswamy	Con. Ind. JS PSP SWA Ind.	92,459 67,889 9,489 8,287 7,330 6,310
Srikakulam (4,43,674) 2,63,343)	B. RAJAGOPALA RAO Suggu Srinivasa Reddy Kappagantula Subbarao Smt. Gunda Appannamma Sardar Sreepada	Con. SWA Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,12,172 80,357 37,439 17,640 15,753
Tenali (4,67,030) (3,55,537)	KOLLA VENKAIAH Nadimpalli Venkata Lakshmi Narasimha Rao Gogineni Ranganayakulu	CPI Con. SWA	1,43,396 1,19,469 92,672
Tirupati (R) (3,83,042) (2,22,030)	C. DASS C.V. Siddaiah Murty	Con. SWA	1,19,539 1,02,491

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Vicarabad (4,19,552) (2,08,107)	SMT. SANGAM LAXMI BAI Ramuloo Bapu Rao Deshpande	Con. SWA Ind.	1,23,193 44,093 40,821
Vijayawada (4,48,966) (3,48,802)	K.L. RAO Nandury Durga Mallikarjuna Prasadarao Bonu Venkateswararao	Con. CPI JS	1,77,794 1,54,811 16,197
Visakhapatnam (3,97,451) (2,27,704)	VIJAYA ANAND (VIZZY) M. Pattabhirama Reddy	Con. SWA	1,59,423 68,281
Warangal (3,99,592) (2,43,446)	BAKAR ALI MIRZA S. Ramanathan Lolabattu Somasekar Raju	Con. CPI JS	1,13,308 1,12,572 17,566
ASSAM (12)			
Autonomous Districts (R) (3,19,280) (1,48,551)	G. GILBERT SWELL Jerlie Tariang	Ind. Con.	91,850 56,701
Barpeta (4,47,314) (2,32,351)	SMT. RENUKA DEVI BARKA- TAKI Biswa Goswami Syed Maboobullah Hitesh Deka Raza Ali B.B. Tarafdar	Con. PSP Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	86,691 64,100 26,015 18,196 18,092 8,504
Cachar (3,83,726) (1,96,100)	SMT. JYOTSNA CHANDA Sena Dhirendra Mohan Deb Desha Ranjan Nath	Con. SWA Ind. PSP	72,086 66,646 52,700 15,668
Darrang (3,78,754) (2,02,548)	BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI Prasanta Barua Chunilal Baraik	Con. PSP Ind.	1,37,990 42,194 22,364
Dhubri (3,90,411) (2,09,435)	GHYASUDDIN AHMAD Williamson Sangma Amjad Ali	Con. Ind. PSP	89,407 61,891 58,137
Dibrugarh (3,89,890) (1,75,871)	JOGENDRA NATH HAZARIKA Ajit Kumar Sarma Rohit Chandra Bhattacharya	Con. SP CPI	1,00,321 42,208 33,342
Gauhati (4,67,175) (2,68,162)	HEM BARUA Tirath Nath Sarma Nandeshwar Talukdar	PSP Con. CPI	1,33,812 1,01,750 32,600
Goalpara (R) (4,27,204) (2,18,280)	DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI Bishnu Prasad Rabha Satish Chandra Basumatarai	Con. CPI PSP	94,209 63,775 60,296
Jorhat (4,04,220) (1,85,615)	RAJENDRA NATH BARUAH Smt. Mafida Ahmed Hem Chandra Sah	PSP Con. Ind.	78,091 77,184 30,340
Karimganj (R) (3,97,585) (2,24,574)	NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR Mukteswar Choudhury Nitai Chand Patni	Con. Ind. Ind.	1,12,584 62,059 49,931

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nowgong (4,60,039) (2,39,138)	LILADHAR KOTOKI Sukhdev Goswami Binoy Bhushan Sircar Lal Mahmad	Con. Ind. Ind. SP	97,942 72,967 38,080 30,149
Sibsagar (4,57,386) (2,08,317)	PRAFULLA CHANDRA BORO- OAH Bhadrakrishana Goswami Rajani Phukan Tazuddin Ahmed	Con. CPI Ind. PSP	1,01,746 47,282 33,488 25,801
BIHAR (53)			
Aurangabad (4,09,666) (1,64,709)	SMT. LALITA RAJYA LAXMI Ramesh Prasad Sinha Padarath Singh Akhileswar Prasad Singh Gupteswar	SWA Con. PSP JS SP	64,552 54,791 26,633 9,546 9,277
Bagaha (3,85,005) (1,82,190)	KAMAL NATH TIWARI Shattrumardan Sahai	Con. SWA	99,680 82,510
Banka (4,12,008) (1,58,567)	SMT. SHUKUNTALA DEVI S. A. Matin Rajendra Prasad Choudhary	Con. SWA JP	87,359 49,965 21,243
Barh (3,79,260) (1,85,783)	SMT. TARKESHWARI SINHA Nand Kishore Prasad Singh Vasudeo Singh Bodhnarain Prasad Ram Nandan Singh	Con. SWA SP HM Ind.	1,03,802 65,581 7,161 4,631 4,608
Begusarai (4,04,740) (2,08,012)	MATHURA PRASAD MISHRA Akhtar Hashmi Rudra Narain Jha Chandra Mauli Deva Ghulam Mustafa	Con. CPI PSP SWA SP	1,05,883 51,163 26,405 14,228 10,333
Bettiah (R) (3,80,043) (1,41,707)	BHOLA RAUT Sheo Prasad Shatrudhan Ram	Con. SWA PSP	79,043 37,253 25,411
Bhagalpur (4,36,725) (2,03,756)	BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Chhabinath Singh Abdul Rehman Kamleshwari Sahay Jhotir Nath Mishra	Con. CPI PSP SWA JS	1,00,657 39,528 30,859 17,582 15,130
Bikramganj (4,24,879) (2,27,180)	RAM SUBHAG SINGH Sheopujan Singh Lakshman Singh Sant Prasad Singh Harihar Tiwary Ram Rasayan Singh	Con. PSP SP CPI Ind. Ind.	98,649 87,985 21,508 9,403 6,470 3,165
Buxar (4,53,018) (2,27,391)	ANANT PRASAD SHARMA Kamal Singh Tribeni Singh	Con. Ind. SP	97,962 92,446 36,983
Chapra (4,59,344) (2,21,420)	RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH Rajendra Singh Harinandan Pd. Yadav Bhikhari Nath Ram Subhag Singh Smt. Ratna Devi	Con. PSP Ind. Ind. SP RRP	85,952 64,748 34,637 22,460 8,593 5,030

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chatra (3,79,768) (1,40,828)	SMT. VIJAYA RAJE Trbhuan Nath	SWA Con.	88,066 52,762
Darbhanga (R) (4,87,780) (1,93,341)	SHREE NARAIN DAS Harishchandra Mishra Mohd. Yaqub	Con. SWA PSP	1,06,979 46,642 39,720
Dhanbad (4,54,686) (1,98,805)	P. R. CHAKRAVERTI Sachidanand Trigunait Arjun Agarwal Chinmay Mukerjee Kameshwar Prasad Kamta Prasad Mahto Babu Lal Sultania	Con. SWA Ind. CPI SP Ind. JS	75,170 50,964 34,405 22,748 8,378 4,600 2,540
Dumka (R) (3,99,218) (1,33,643)	SATYA CHARAN BESRA Debi Soren Satrugan Besra	Con. JP Ind.	50,430 49,345 33,868
Gaya (3,39,900) (1,60,806)	BRAJESHWAR PRASAD Brijkishore Prasad Narain Singh Madan Mohan Singh Parsu Ram Singh Akhileshwar Pd. Singh	Con. SWA PSP SP JS	69,933 51,135 16,963 14,423 8,352
Giridih (3,74,463) (1,24,309)	BATESHWAR SINGH Chapalendu Bhattacharya Mian Alijan Rewat Mahto Braj Mohan Prasad	SWA Con. CPI PSP Ind.	50,469 47,011 13,378 7,031 6,420
Godda (3,95,091) (1,83,932)	PRABHU DAYAL HIMATSINGKA Mohan Singh Oberoi Ram Nandan Prasad Ajoy Chandra Choudhry Kanhua Kisku	Con. JP SWA CPI Ind.	78,558 58,973 20,964 18,608 7,099
Gopalganj (4,22,101) (1,98,590)	DWARKA NATH TIWARI Siya Bihari Saran Ramchandra Tiwary	Con. PSP SWA	96,753 58,130 43,716
Hajipur (4,21,299) (2,50,636)	RAJESHWAR PATEL Achhaibat Rai Parduman Pd. Singh Shamsher Bahadur Singh	Con. SP SWA PSP	1,04,351 82,501 38,263 25,521
Hazaribagh (3,95,311) (1,21,273)	BASANT NARAIN SINGH Mohd. Alimuddin Ansari Anamul Haque	SWA Con. JP	81,029 34,418 5,826
Jahanabad (4,35,633) (2,15,555)	SMT. SATYABHAMA DEVI Chandrashekhar Singh Sheobhajan Singh Keshav Pd. Sharma Jadunandan Pd. Azad Chandrabhushan Pd. Singh Razak Mian Rajnandan Singh	Con. CPI PSP Ind. SP SWA Ind. Ind.	73,893 39,064 28,758 26,626 18,442 14,143 11,460 3,169
Jainagar (4,71,450) (2,05,781)	YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Bhogendra Jha Mohd. Abdul Ghafoor	Con. CPI SWA	1,01,002 71,810 32,969
Jamui (R) (4,08,414) (2,04,865)	NAYANTARA DAS Rameshwar Pd. Verma Baldeo Paswan	Con. PSP CPI	1,01,440 55,644 47,781

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jamshedpur (4,35,297) (1,74,488)	UDAI KAR MISRA N. C. Mukherji Sitaram Jagatramka Manek Homi Modi A. L. Narasingham	CPI Con. JP Ind. SWA	75,000 55,195 29,585 7,968 6,740
Katihar (5,30,090) (1,80,609)	PRIYA GUPTA Bhola Nath Biswas Nidhi Nath Jha Nazir Ahmad Punya Nand Jha	PSP Con. JS CPI SWA	82,531 64,994 11,980 10,961 10,143
Kesaria (3,89,388) (1,65,370)	BHISHMA PRASAD YADAVA Raghunandan Pd. Narain Sinha Tahir Ali Mian	Con. SWA CPI	88,307 38,769 38,294
Khagaria (4,27,082) (2,20,033)	JIALAL MANDAL Bidyanand Mishri Singh	Con. SWA SP	1,18,385 57,316 44,332
Kishanganj (4,86,140) (1,80,163)	MOHAMMED TAHIR Bokai Mandal Lakhan Lal Kapoor Bishwanath Mishra Mahboob Rehman	Con. SWA PSP JS Ind.	64,522 49,167 44,649 13,385 8,440
Lohardaga (R) (3,68,021) (1,31,722)	DAVID MUNZNI Oraon Kartick Beck Ignes	SWA Con. JP	58,174 41,804 31,744
Madhubani (4,28,804) (1,99,301)	YOGENDRA JHA Anirudh Sinha Yogeshwar Ghosh Siaran Yadav Chandra Kishore Jha	PSP Con. SWA JS Ind.	67,832 65,920 29,910 21,056 14,583
Maharajganj (4,01,613) (1,64,537)	KRISHNA KANT SINGH Yamuna Prasad Singh Jadunandan Pande	Con. PSP SWA	73,670 60,143 30,724
Mahua (R) (4,47,831) (2,13,073)	CHANDRAMANI LAL CHAU- DHARY Satyadeo Bachchulal Azad Sitaram Rajak	Con. PSP SWA SP	85,825 75,863 34,338 17,047
Monghyr (3,74,820) (1,93,402)	BANARSI PRASAD SINHA Rameshwar Yadav Bhagwan Dass Keshri Umashanker Sarsogi	Con. PSP SP SWA	91,861 41,960 41,063 18,518
Motihari (3,79,579) (1,76,141)	BIBHUTI MISHRA Abdul Rehman Prasidh Narain Gajadhar Singh	Con. SWA PSP Ind.	99,170 40,178 26,718 10,075
Muzaffarpur (4,64,433) (2,11,774)	DIGVIJAY NARAIN SINGH Kanti Kumar Sinha Magfoor Ahmed Azazi Awadhesh Narain Ram Autar Tikmani Smt. Ratna Devi Ram Chalitar Sahani Krishna Prasad Chowdhary	Con. PSP SWA SP JS RRP Ind. Ind.	92,393 42,393 27,116 15,662 12,852 9,743 9,366 2,249
Nalanda (4,58,260)	SIDHESHWAR PRASAD Vijoy Kumar Yadav	Con. CPI	95,883 58,969

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(2,20,425)	Harihar Prasad Bodh Narain Prasad Moqtazib Shah Badri Parshad Singh	JS HM Ind. Ind.	40,921 13,089 6,622 4,941
Nawada (R) (4,20,779) (2,02,342)	RAM DHANI DAS Aklu Manjhi Naurang Musahar Bundi Ram Pasi Lal Ram Barho Rajwar	Con. JS CPI SWA PSP RRP	99,106 27,712 26,733 19,256 15,231 14,304
Palamau (3,86,104) (1,40,145)	SMT. SHASHANK MANJARI Gajendra Prasad Sinha Fuzail Ahmad Vakil Rajkumar Mahto	SWA Con. PSP JP	82,170 37,561 10,519 9,895
Patna (4,02,536) (2,26,536)	SMT. RAMDULARI DEVI Ramavatar Shastri Mahtablal Singh Gopi Ram Reyazur Rehman Rajendra Prasad Gupta	Con. CPI JS Ind. Ind. HM	1,01,687 76,605 14,731 13,705 13,423 6,385
Pupri (4,15,483) (2,22,657)	SASHI RANJAN PRASAD SAH Harikishore Singh Nasiruddin Haidar Khan Thakur Prasad Singh Yogendra Prasad Singh	Con. PSP SWA Ind. SP	74,653 55,881 53,360 26,521 12,242
Purnea (5,03,090) (2,23,997)	PHANI GOPAL SEN Biseshwar Narain Sharma Dasrath Pd. Chaudhry Rishi Kant Jha	Con. SWA PSP SP	1,17,705 47,914 32,078 26,300
Rajmahal (R) (3,88,972) (1,41,371)	ISWAR MARDI Paika Murmu Sabua Dehari	JP Con. Ind.	74,666 55,990 10,721
Ranchi East (3,73,768) (1,32,959)	PRASHANTA KUMAR GHOSH Ibrahim Ansari Arjun Agarwala Gopal Mahato Anang Mohan Mukherjee Shoshi Rai Singh M. H. Bazray Munda Chaman Singh	SWA Con. JP Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	43,256 38,233 29,482 10,234 7,118 1,865 1,790 981
Ranchi West (R) (4,21,249) (1,96,570)	JAIPAL SINGH Joseph Tigga Lal Singh Munri	JP SWA Con.	1,03,310 52,432 40,828
Rosera (R) (4,31,938) (1,77,997)	RAMESHWAR SAHU Kedar Paswan	Con. SP	1,22,921 55,076
Saharsa (4,26,757) (1,96,156)	BHUPENDRA NARAYAN MANDAL Lalit Narayan Mishra Ram Anuragh Jha	SP Con. SWA	97,038 91,900 18,218
Samastipur (3,83,699) (1,98,946)	SATYA NARAYAN SINHA Rajendra Mahto Ramashray Prasad Choudhary Banarsi Prasad Sah	Con. PSP SWA SP	82,572 60,972 45,411 9,991

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sasaram (R) (4,16,753) (2,52,531)	JAGJIVAN RAM Rameshwar Agnibhoj Prakash Lal Sahdeo Ram Ram Veyas Prasad	Con. SWA PSP JS SP	1,37,060 83,665 15,074 11,738 5,594
Shahabad (4,13,344) (2,17,628)	BALIRAM BHAGAT Dipnarain Singh Ram Kailas Pandey	Con. SWA PSP	1,33,373 49,046 35,209
Singhbhum (R) (4,13,797) (1,25,343)	HARI CHARAN SOY Lakho Bari Binu Singh Sinku Lanka Bari Shivanath Chater	JP Con. Ind. PSP SP	53,269 35,631 21,505 8,777 6,161
Sitamarhi (4,54,913) (2,38,273)	NAGENDRA PRASAD YADAV Yugal Kishore Singh Alisher Ansari Satyanarain Prashad Rambahadoor Lal Satyanarain Sharma	Con. PSP Ind. Ind. SWA SP	90,910 57,395 27,325 22,896 20,492 19,255
Siwan (4,24,128) (1,91,902)	MOHD. YUSUF Nagendra Nath Pathak Praduman Singh Rajendra Prasad Inder Mani	Con. JS PSP SWA SP	78,030 42,301 36,234 23,445 11,892
Sonbarsa (R) (4,02,626) (1,86,360)	TULMOHAN RAM Keshava Rishideo Kerai Mushar Bateshwar Sada Bikhan Rajak	Con. CPI SP SWA PSP	92,632 34,399 29,031 21,466 8,832
GUJARAT (22)			
Ahmedabad (4,44,416) (2,55,169)	INDULAL KANAIYALAL YAJ- NIK S. Rupshanker Vasavda Purshottam Vithaldas Patel	Ind. Con. Ind.	1,34,323 1,12,731 8,115
Amreli (4,18,838) (2,13,900)	SMT. JAYABEN VAJUBHAI SHAH Mathradas H. Mehta	Con. PSP	1,39,459 74,441
Anand (4,69,662) (3,15,503)	NARENDRASINH R. MAHIDA Km. Maniben V. Patel	SWA Con.	1,69,116 1,46,387
Banaskantha (4,40,970) (2,02,556)	SMT. ZOHARABEN A. CHAVDA Kanhaiyalal B. Mehta Motisinh B. Thakore Maganlal Hiraji Vyas	Con. SWA JS HM	1,15,931 60,975 13,364 12,286
Baroda (4,45,988) (2,59,409)	FATESINHRAO PRATAPSINH- RAO GAEKWAD Mithabhai Jorabhai Patel Kikubhai Pranshanker Bhatt Bachubhai Girdharilal Arya	Con. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,89,562 45,590 16,590 7,667

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhavnagar (4,48,886) (2,01,098)	JASHVANTRAI NANUBHAI MEHTA Jadavji Keshavji Modi Smt. Bhanumatiben D. Patel	PSP Con. SWA	98,099 88,225 14,774
Broach (4,45,826) (2,80,661)	CHHOTUBHAI MAKANBHAI PATEL Smt. Lilavati Kanhaiyalal Munshi Asadali Mohmedali	Con. SWA Ind.	1,30,060 1,02,023 48,578
Bulsar (R) (4,71,424) (2,95,719)	NANUBHAI N. PATEL Narottambhai B. Patel	Con. PSP	1,49,689 1,46,030
Dohad (R) (4,43,236) (2,33,560)	HIRABHAI KUNVERABHAI BARIA Narsinhbhai Kanjibhai Hathila Laxmanbhai Koyabhai Singada	SWA Con. Ind.	1,07,348 1,02,935 23,277
Jamnagar (4,26,789) (1,71,104)	MANUBHAI M. SHAH Maganlal B. Joshi	Con. SWA	1,22,628 48,476
Junagadh (4,29,051) (2,06,497)	CHITRANJAN RUGNATH RAJA Venibhai P. Arya Naraindas Vithaldas Paun	Con. Ind. JS	1,23,288 55,668 27,541
Kaira (4,34,821) (2,71,356)	PRAVINSINH N. SOLANKI Fatehsinghji R. Dabhi Thakor Natvarsinh K. Solanki	SWA Con. Ind.	1,34,112 1,21,479 15,765
Kutch (4,08,731) (2,43,047)	HIMATSINGHJI VIJAYARAJJI Arjan Khimji Bhawanji Nanchand P. Shah	SWA Con. Ind.	1,45,947 84,189 12,911
Mandvi (R) (4,58,565) (2,59,793)	CHHAGANBHAI M. KEDARIA Abraham Dongar Singh Chaudhari Kumar Singh Lalsingh Valvi	Con. SWA Ind.	1,35,651 74,220 49,922
Mehsana (4,47,877) (3,02,324)	MANSINGH PRITHVIRAJ PATEL Ramchandra Jamnadas Amin	Con. SWA	1,54,631 1,47,693
Panchmahals (4,08,423) (1,89,726)	DAHYABHAI JIVANJI NAIK Pratapsinh Hirabhai Patel Amu Maganlal Desai Chaturbhai Somabhai Patel	Con. SWA PSP HM	85,380 69,147 27,226 7,973
Patan (3,89,652) (2,17,521)	PURUSHOTAMDAS R. PATEL Kantiprasad J. Yajnik Motisinh B. Thakore Purshottamdas R. Barot Vasarambhai Amaram Joshi	Con. SWA JS Ind. Ind.	1,25,797 57,784 17,486 9,249 7,205
Rajkot (3,90,228) (1,85,214)	U. N. DHEBAR N. L. Shah H. A. Mankad	Con. Ind. Ind.	1,02,315 61,301 21,598
Sabarkantha (4,17,575) (2,52,158)	GULZARI LAL NANDA Pashabhai C. Patel G. Purshottam Hutheesingh	Con. SP PSP	1,29,468 1,04,859 17,837
Sabarmati (R) (4,52,640) (2,59,581)	MULDAS BHUDARDAS VAISH- YA Gulabray Hiralal Maraya Karshandas Ukabhai Parmar	Con. SWA RPI	1,28,242 84,031 47,308

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Surat (4,16,216) (2,40,559)	MORARJI R. DESAI Jasvantsinh D. Chauhan Chopara Mangalsen Bodhraj Rampyare Shivratan Sharma	Con. Ind. JS Ind.	1,65,225 66,194 6,559 2,581
Surendranagar (4,37,983) (2,26,267)	GHANSHYAM BHAI C. OZA Smt. Bhanumatiben D. Patel Jagannath Jagjiva Trivedi Amritlal Liladhar Kotak	Con. SWA PSP JS	1,23,006 80,995 11,183 11,083
KERALA (18)			
Ambalapuzha (4,45,802) (3,29,107)	P. K. VASUDEVAN NAIR Baby John	CPI PSP	1,70,170 1,58,937
Badagara (4,63,498) (3,35,723)	A. V. RAGHAVAN K. B. Menon	Ind. PSP	2,04,315 1,31,408
Chirayinkil (4,37,189) (3,04,635)	M. K. KUMARAN Shahul Hameed	CPI Con.	1,68,927 1,35,708
Ernakulam (4,55,280) (3,56,879)	A. M. THOMAS M. M. Abdul Kadar S. P. Luiz	Con. CPI Ind.	1,81,105 1,57,706 18,068
Kasergod (4,60,353) (3,03,027)	A. K. GOPALAN K. R. Karant I. G. Menoki C. V. Ebrayan	CPI PSP JS Ind.	1,88,384 1,05,021 6,816 2,806
Kottayam (4,09,662) (2,90,336)	MATHEW MANIYANGADAN E. M. George	Con. CPI	1,77,811 1,12,525
Kozhikode (4,34,064) (3,06,957)	C. H. MOHAMED KOYA H. Manjunath Rao K. P. Kuttykrishna Nair T. N. Bharathan	ML CPI Con. JS	1,04,277 1,03,514 89,332 9,834
Manjeri (4,32,015) (2,40,229)	MUHAMMAD ISMAIL Muhammad Kanju P. Shoukathali	ML CPI Con.	97,290 92,962 49,977
Mavelikkara (R) (4,22,829) (3,00,871)	R. ACHUTHAN Kodiyan Krishna Sastry	Con. CPI Ind.	1,49,244 1,41,956 9,671
Muvattupuzha (4,67,654) (2,90,822)	J. K. CHERIAN K. T. Jacob	Con. CPI	1,57,735 1,33,087
Mukundapuram (4,57,333) (3,60,491)	P. GOVINDA MENON T. C. Narayanan Kutty Menon E. P. Verghese	Con. CPI Ind.	1,95,038 1,56,587 8,866
Palghat (R) (4,17,640) (2,00,691)	P. V. KUNHAN V. Eacharan K. Krishnan Kutty	CPI Con. JS	1,31,688 59,353 9,650
Ponnani (4,11,076) (2,56,433)	E. IMBICHIBAVA K. S. Achuthan Kolliyil Alikunhi	CPI Con. ML	1,28,288 70,489 46,471

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	K. Hari Govind	JS	11,185
Quilon (4,42,109) (3,33,799)	N. SREEKANTAN NAIR Sarojini	Ind. Con.	1,99,377 1,34,422
Tellicherry (5,01,672) (3,68,722)	S. K. POTTEKKATT K. T. Sukumaran	Ind. Con.	2,16,836 1,51,886
Thiruvalla (4,36,674) (3,03,647)	RAVINDRA VARMA P. T. Punnoose Kuriakose P. Joseph K. T. Thomas	Con. CPI Ind. Ind.	1,84,054 1,09,990 5,563 4,040
Trichur (4,38,212) (3,23,971)	K. K. WARIOR Seetha Raman	CPI Con.	1,64,899 1,59,072
Trivandrum (4,70,222) (3,22,643)	P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI Krishna Pillai Herman D'Cruz	Ind. PSP SWA	1,61,713 1,51,255 9,675
MADHYA PRADESH (36)			
Balaghat (4,15,790) (1,75,366)	BHOLARAM PARADHI Shankarlal Rajaram Tiwari Munnalal Dhiwruji Fadaram Dewaji	PSP Con. RPI Ind.	69,786 66,894 22,865 15,821
Baloda Bazar (R) (4,27,546) (1,28,764)	SMT. MINIMATA A. GURU Itwari Jodhrai Hariram	Con. PSP RPI JS	68,063 35,057 16,337 9,307
Bastar (R) (4,21,443) (1,87,656)	LAKHMU BHAWANI Boda Dada Surti Kistayya Sadhu Laikhan	Ind. Ind. Con. Ind.	87,557 61,348 24,057 14,694
Bhind (R) (4,67,535) (2,27,623)	SURYA PRASAD Atam Das Tej Singh Pralhad Das Haripal Bhojraj Kasedia Suraj Prashad	Con. PSP JS RPI SP SWA RRP	75,730 72,943 22,320 20,941 16,230 9,833 9,626
Bhopal (4,07,570) (2,27,292)	SMT. MAIMOONA SULTAN Om Prakash Mahipal Mohini Shiv Charan	Con. HM JS CPI Ind.	83,204 63,898 38,211 34,010 7,969
Bilaspur (4,39,048) (1,53,765)	SATYA PRAKASH Jamunaprasad Satyanarayan Kemriwal Nandkishore	Ind. JS RRP SWA	54,845 52,674 29,254 16,992
Chhindwara (4,63,275) (1,69,158)	B. L. CHANDAK Sanatkumar Navgopal Mukherji Ramkant Keshorao Haldulkar	Con. JS Ind.	81,716 52,021 35,421

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Damoh (R) (4,19,223) (1,87,113)	SMT. SAHODRA BAI RAI Raja Ram Pancham Kadorelal	Con. JS RPI Ind.	77,710 49,735 33,095 26,573
Dewas (R) (4,39,054) (2,29,503)	HUKAM CHAND Kanhaiya Lal Ramlal	JS Con. RRP	1,06,706 99,557 23,240
Durg (5,19,966) (2,12,181)	MOHANLAL BAKLIWAL Vishwanath Yadava Tamasker Nand Lal Sharma Namdass	Con. PSP RRP RPI	88,539 59,671 39,798 24,173
Guna (4,81,460) (2,13,679)	RAMSAHAI SHIVPRASAD PANDEY V. G. Deshpande Nathulal Mantri Krishna Gopal	Con. HM JS Ind.	1,00,135 80,409 20,646 12,489
Gwalior (4,31,269) (2,28,154)	SMT. VIJAYA RAJE SCINDIA Manik Chandra Narsingh Sukho	Con. JS HM SP	1,73,171 24,351 20,825 9,807
Hoshangabad (3,85,815) (1,74,191)	H. V. KAMATH Raghunath Singh Killedar Prabhavati Raj Bani Vilas Sastri	PSP Con. RRP JS	72,649 53,878 40,038 7,626
Indore (4,05,348) (2,29,546)	HOMI F. DAJI Ramsinghbhai Karansingh T. R. Bhargava Baleshwar Dayal Narayan Singh Albela	Ind. Con. JS SP HM	95,682 89,389 19,923 17,538 7,014
Jabalpur (3,96,079) (1,95,892)	GOVIND DAS Jagannath Prasad Dwivedi Krishnachandra Raj Mahadeo Prasad Shambhoo Prasad	Con. JS SP Ind. RRP	1,05,185 49,400 21,973 9,716 9,618
Janjgir (4,43,074) (1,47,108)	AMAR SINGH SAIGAL Balbir Singh Netram	Con. JS RRP	79,822 48,551 18,735
Jhabua (R) (4,20,956) (1,55,224)	SMT. JAMUNA DEVI Gattu Nathulal	Con. JS SP	68,024 45,640 41,560
Khajuraho (4,69,766) (1,93,432)	RAM SAHAI TIWARI R. D. Misra Ras Behari Goswami Madan Mohan Lal	Con. JS PSP SP	89,722 73,092 23,435 7,183
Khandwa (4,50,704) (2,29,722)	MAHESH DATTA MISRA Krishnarao Anokhelal Amribai	Con. JS PSP RPI	1,05,889 56,753 47,941 19,139
Khargone (4,56,670) (1,98,290)	RAMCHANDRA BADE Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Chhagalal Gangram	JS Con. SP	1,05,386 69,472 23,432
Mahasamund (4,70,198)	VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA Khoob Chand Baghel	Con. PSP	56,664 53,872

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1,57,995)	Dharmjit Singh Ram Singh Indradeo	RRP JS RPI	23,789 14,532 9,138
Mandla (R) (4,11,585) (1,14,763)	MANGRU GANU UIKE Ganga Ram Dhoukal Singh Gokul Singh	Con. RRP PSP Ind.	47,789 26,962 26,161 13,851
Mandsaur (4,19,582) (2,31,826)	UMASHANKAR TRIVEDI Raghubeer Singh Virendra Singh	JS Con. SWA	1,17,850 1,06,995 6,981
Raigarh (4,38,535) (1,83,031)	VIJAYA BHUSHAN SINGH DEO Chandrachud Prasad Singh S. Ladka Harishchandra Manoharlal Laxmichand	RRP Con. Ind. PSP Ind. Ind.	56,991 47,874 33,617 23,377 11,249 9,930
Raipur (R) (4,58,201) (2,38,795)	SMT. KESAR KUMARI DEVI* Prayag Singh Jadhu Ram Rawat Diwan Singh	Con. JS PSP Ind.	93,807 78,416 38,936 27,636
Rajgarh (4,25,916) (1,70,303)	BHANU PRAKASH SINGH Liladhar Joshi Mohd. Ibrahim Khan Madan Lal Agarwal Nawal Kishore Sharma Ramdayal Singh	Ind. Con. SP Ind. Ind. RRP	77,355 51,269 15,323 10,742 8,098 7,516
Rajnandgaon (4,40,331) (1,69,886)	BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGH Shyamnarayan Kashmiri Ganga Choube Shiv Kumar Shastri Harishchandra Rish	Con. PSP CPI JS RPI	76,012 52,044 19,662 11,643 10,525
Rewa (4,53,671) (2,00,232)	SHIVA DATT UPADHYAYA Achhelal Singh Mani Raj Singh Tej B. Singh Ram Sajiwan Singh Braj Kishore Pannalal Vishwanath Prasad Shamsher Singh	Con. SP JS Ind. PSP RPI RRP Ind. CPI	56,616 42,441 19,775 19,732 17,184 15,004 11,787 11,169 6,524
Sagar (4,28,909) (1,89,212)	JWALA PRASAD JYOTISHI V. S. P. Sharma Balram Rewaram Murlidhar R. K. Shastri]	Con. JS PSP HM	92,387 58,380 28,053 10,392
Seoni (R) (4,18,700) (1,51,731)	N. M. WADIWA Murawat Shah Gendlal	Con. PSP Ind.	63,909 47,244 40,578
Shahdol (R) (4,58,324) (1,34,079)	BUDDHU SINGH UTIYA Smt. Jhalken Kumari Dhanshah Ram Milan	SP Con. JS PSP	53,218 49,551 21,515 9,795
Shivpuri (4,41,893)	VEDEHI CHARAN PARASHAR Brij Narain	Con. HM	76,181 66,242

*Since dead.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1,78,019)	Prasanna Kumar Chhotelal Hari Shankar	JS SP SWA	15,888 11,881 7,827
Sidhi (3,35,809) (1,60,486)	ANAND CHANDRA JOSHI Ramakant Singh Keshav Prasad Singh Lal Bahadur Singh Ramphal Dal Pratap Singh	Con. SP PSP JS RRP Ind.	46,580 38,596 27,776 19,735 14,025 13,774
Surguja (R) (4,27,701) (1,20,838)	BABUNATH SINGH Asanram Thakur Prasanath Jagbandhan Prasad Lalit Kumar	Con. JS Ind. PSP RRP	43,505 22,228 21,268 21,133 12,704
Tikamgarh (R) (4,54,501) (2,21,561)	KURE MATE Kammoda Rilli	PSP Ind. Con.	97,647 66,359 57,555
Ujjain (4,43,195) (2,17,946)	RADHELAL VYAS Mahendra Bhatnagar Nandkishore Purshottam Shantilal Palanjee Naserwanje Mehta Diwakar Deshpande	Con. Ind. JS SP SWA HM	84,976 56,305 35,662 27,777 7,231 5,995
MADRAS (41)			
Aruppukkottai (4,96,604) (3,39,839)	U. M. THEVAR Arumugasami Lakshmana Subba Rajulu	FB Con. Ind.	1,75,772 1,55,919 8,148
Chidambaram (4,57,089) (3,15,338)	R. KANAKASABAI R. Thillaivillalan Govindasami Kachirayar Subramaniam Rathinam	Con. DMK SWA Ind. Ind.	1,40,731 1,36,671 18,021 10,249 9,666
Chingleput (4,29,415) (3,20,098)	O. V. ALAGESAN A. Krishnaswamy	Con. Ind.	1,69,988 1,50,110
Coimbatore (5,09,869) (3,86,626)	P. R. RAMAKRISHNAN Parvathi Krishnan K. Sundaram Somasundaram V. N. Arunachalam Arumugham	Con. CPI SWA DMK SP Ind.	1,51,019 1,08,458 74,932 31,724 7,516 2,977
Cuddalore (4,79,031) (3,12,968)	T. RAMABADRAN T. D. M. Naidu Tillai Govindan Shariff	DMK Con. Ind. Ind.	1,60,811 1,25,424 19,752 6,981
Dindigul (4,61,145) (3,20,574)	SMT. S. RAMACHANDRAN Abdul Khadar Krishnaswamy Smt. Sakuntala	Con. DMK CPI SWA	1,38,574 84,291 80,406 16,673
Erode (4,78,392) (3,42,567)	S. K. PARAMASIVAN Narayanan S. Balasubramaniam K. Muthusamy Gounder Chinnaswamy	Con. DMK SP Ind. Ind.	1,56,739 1,17,561 37,581 16,901 13,785

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gobichettipalayam (4,35,184) (2,87,307)	P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN K. M. Ramasamy Gounder Jothinathsingh Athanibapu	Con. Ind. CPI Ind.	1,42,993 71,558 61,327 11,429
Karur (4,61,730) (2,86,846)	R. RAMANATHAN CHETTIAR Ponnambala Gounder Karuppiah	Con. SWA CPI	1,39,385 1,00,229 47,232
Koilpatti (R) (4,54,673) (3,13,249)	S. C. BALAKRISHNAN Velu Kudumban K. Palian	Con. SWA CPI	1,50,175 93,843 69,231
Krishnagiri (4,73,080) (2,61,380)	K. RAJARAM C. R. Narasimhan T. D. Balakrishnan	DMK Con. Ind.	1,27,508 1,18,907 14,965
Kumbakonam (4,51,249) (3,29,154)	C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN T. K. Srinivasan] S. A. Rahim T. S. Krishnamoorthy Irusappa Baktar	Con. DMK PSP Ind. Ind.	1,55,389 1,44,490 18,268 7,820 3,187
Madras North (4,52,133) (2,74,285)	P. SRINIVASAN Abdus Samad S. C. C. Anthoni Pillai Rajamannar R. Ramanathan	Con. ML SP Ind. Ind.	1,22,160 1,13,311 20,227 5,508 3,079
Madras South (4,85,855) (3,39,625)	K. MANOHARAN C. R. Ramaswamy E. V. K. Sampath M. Ganapathy	DMK Con. Ind. Ind.	1,51,917 89,771 63,768 34,169
Madurai (4,86,458) (3,55,419)	N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN K. T. K. Thangamani S. S. Marisamy	Con. CPI SWA	1,49,574 1,23,386 91,459
Mayuram (R) (4,49,027) (3,26,487)	SMT. M. CHANDRASEKHAR Subiravelu Veerappan	Con. DMK CPI	1,49,330 1,06,059 71,098
Melur (R) (4,21,611) (2,98,339)	P. MARUTHIAH V. S. Sivaprakasam	Con. SWA	1,55,629 1,42,710
Nagapattinam (4,48,329) (3,51,089)	GOPALASAMY THENGONDAR Kandasamy Thevar A. M. Mytheen Sayabu Mohammed Cassim Rowther	Con. CPI Ind. Ind.	1,61,421 1,29,004 56,412 4,252
Nagercoil (4,30,947) (2,78,606)	A. NESAMONY Vivekananda Zachariah John Russel	Con. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,57,188 81,317 20,403 19,698
Namakkal (R) (4,08,421) (2,70,598)	V. K. RAMASWAMY M. P. Vadivelu S. Palanimuthu Seerangan	Con. DMK Ind. Ind.	1,18,603 1,09,652 28,621 13,722
Nilgiris (4,50,369) (3,11,056)	SMT. AKKAMMA DEVI M. E. Madhavan A. K. Bheeman	Con. CPI SWA	1,63,420 75,299 72,337

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Perambalur (4,73,412) (3,38,001)	ERA SEZHIYAN M. Palaniyandi Danaraju	DMK Con. Ind.	1,88,926 1,33,536 15,539
Periyakulam (4,44,139) (3,03,116)	M. MALAICHAMI Muthiah Ponnuchamy	Con. Ind. Ind.	1,46,829 1,43,930 12,357
Pollachi (4,48,744) (3,12,991)	C. SUBRAMANIAM R. M. Ramaswamy Thangavel Gounder Ramanujam	Con. SWA Ind. Ind.	1,76,512 76,415 46,922 13,142
Pudukkottai (4,46,368) (2,98,179)	R. UMANATH Alagusundaram Chettiar Nagappa Chettiar	CPI Con. SWA	1,34,162 1,03,944 60,073
Ramanathapuram (5,17,361) (3,53,453)	N. ARUNACHALAM Salivateeswaran Mangalaswamy Raman Chetty R. K. Ramakrishnan	Con. SWA CPI Ind. Ind.	1,45,396 1,14,513 75,079 10,376 8,089
Salem (4,40,186) (2,98,991)	S. V. RAMASWAMY K. Rajagopal R. K. Periaswamy T. S. Periasamy J. Srinivasan	Con. DMK Ind. Ind. JS	1,47,525 1,35,787 5,605 5,493 4,581
Sriperumbudur (R) (4,64,551) (3,00,094)	P. SIVASANKARAN K. Munisami	DMK Con.	1,57,733 1,42,361
Tenkasi (4,57,928) (3,22,934)	M. P. SWAMY S. A. Muruganandam Hameed	Con. CPI SWA	1,65,169 93,729 64,036
Thanjavur (4,53,079) (3,28,556)	V. VAIRAVA THEVAR Vallatharasu S. Swayamprakasam	Con. PSP SWA	1,43,185 1,15,112 70,259
Tindivanam (4,41,467) (2,73,719)	R. VANKATASUBBA REDDIAR Ramamoorthi Goundar Shanmuga Goundar	Con. SWA Ind.	1,32,330 1,18,033 23,356
Tiruchendur	T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI	Con.	Returned unopposed
Tiruchengode (4,16,629) (2,51,008)	P. SUBBARAYAN* S. Kandappan S. Govindasami A. R. Marathuvamani	Con. DMK PSP Ind.	1,09,799 97,635 39,937 3,634
Tiruchirapalli (4,38,690) (3,27,834)	ANANDA NAMBIAR Abdul Salam Subramanian	CPI Con. Ind.	1,56,706 1,47,332 23,796
Tirukoilur (R) (4,37,767) (2,51,930)	L. ELAYAPERUMAL Govindaraju	Con. DMK	1,34,815 1,17,115
Tirunelveli (4,70,733) (3,18,371)	P. MUTHIAH Mariadoss Ratnasamy Mangala Poonambalam S. Rajagopalachari	Con. SWA PSP Ind.	1,51,822 1,29,803 30,674 6,072

*Since appointed Governor.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tirupattur (4,54,029) (2,93,524)	R. MUTHU GOUNDER Doraisamy Goundan Sivaprakasam Abdul Karim V. M. Chinnaswamy	DMK Con. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,51,938 1,18,303 11,372 8,457 4,454
Tiruvallur (4,84,018) (3,28,361)	V. GOVINDASAMY NAIDU M. Gopal P. Sulochana Mudaliar K. Arumuga Mudaliar	Con. DMK Ind. Ind.	1,57,343 1,43,908 13,766 13,344
Tiruvannamalai (4,49,836) (2,88,356)	R. DHARMALINGAM Neelakantan Arjuna Gounder	DMK Con. Ind.	1,41,254 1,37,528 9,574
Vellore (4,34,256) (2,79,968)	T. ABDUL WAHID N. Sivaraj Rajarathnam T. R. Purshothama Reddiar Vilwanatha Mudaliar Ganesa Mudaliar G. M. Annalthango Momammed Pasha Rangasami Naidu	Con. RPI CPI Ind. Ind. Ind. PSP Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,14,872 90,906 47,186 6,632 5,721 5,110 4,871 3,506 1,164
Wandiwash (R) (4,16,676) (2,81,913)	A. JAYARAMAN M. Krishnasamy Pulavar Mani Ezhilan Gangadaran	Con. RPI SWA Ind.	1,11,053 1,00,256 57,190 13,414
MAHARASHTRA (44)			
Ahmednagar (4,02,466) (2,12,280)	MOTILAL K. FIRODIA Prabhakar K. Bhapkar	Con. Ind.	1,13,159 99,121
Akola (4,50,141) (2,85,518)	MOHAMMAD MOHIBBUL HAQ Brijlal Nandlal Biyani Shankarrao Sambhuji Khandare	Con. Ind. RPI	1,35,226 88,057 62,235
Amravati (4,75,248) (3,35,156)	PANJABRAO S. DESHMUKH Ramkrishna S. Gowai Habib Khan Mahboob Khan Gajanan Shankar Bhawan Mansaram Waghmare	Con. RPI Ind. JS Ind.	1,77,109 1,16,737 22,802 14,444 4,064
Aurangabad (4,55,123) (2,16,068)	BHAURAO D. DESHMUKH Balasaheb S. More	Con. RPI	1,42,209 73,859
Baramati (3,94,552) (1,94,552)	GULABRAO KESHAVRAO JEDHE Parshuram Chunilal Chordiya Nanasaheb Bapuji Jagtap Tukaram Manku Sonavane	Con. PSP PWP Ind.	1,06,244 44,657 38,003 5,648
Bhandara (4,39,103) (2,67,650)	R. M. HAJARNAVIS Pratapsingh G. Bhadoriya K. V. Umre Pandurang N. Wasnik	Con. CPI Ind. Ind.	1,29,669 89,720 33,975 13,686
Bhir (4,38,399) (1,70,871)	DWARKADAS MANTRI B.A.H. Athar	Con. CPI	95,700 75,171

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhiwandi (R) (4,16,221) (2,23,224)	YASHWANTRAO MARTANDRAO MUKANE Rajaji Lalaya Kadu Changunabai A. Nandkar	Con. CPI PSP	1,04,579 64,905 53,200
Bombay City Central North (R) (3,03,564) (3,06,720)	N. S. KAJROLKAR Gopal Kaluji Maney Arjunarao G. Pawar Tukaram G. Chavan	Con. Ind. Ind. JS	1,44,922 90,804 40,311 30,743
Bombay City— Central South (3,04,577) (3,02,721)	V. B. GANDHI Shripad Amrit Dange Bapu Chandrasen Karable Motiram Vinayak Jayakar	Con. CPI Ind. JS	1,36,469 97,891 47,462 20,879
Bombay City North (7,62,775) (4,72,940)	V. K. KRISHNA MENON J. B. Kripalani V. B. Gogte S. L. Hendre G. J. Mody G. S. Sahasrabudhay R. Shivnarayan R. Pyarelal	Con. Ind. HM Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	2,98,427 1,53,069 6,223 4,120 3,232 3,142 2,421 2,300
Bombay City South (4,23,037) (2,41,028)	S. K. PATIL Lalji M. Pendse Ramdas V. Kalaskar Manzoor Hussain Bahaduri Dattatraya G. Velankar Krishnarao R. Bengeri	Con. Ind. JS Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,54,470 53,943 17,354 9,270 4,005 1,226
Buldana (4,29,805) (2,84,636)	S. R. RANE Sonu Ananda Pandit Vithal Nathu Patil	Con. PWP JS	1,53,490 71,311 59,835
Chanda (4,24,436) (2,54,022)	S. B. LAL V. N. Swami Laxmanrao N. Khobragade	Ind. Con. RPI	1,28,233 85,322 40,467
Dhulia (4,59,979) (2,65,691)	C. A. RAWANDALE U. L. Patil A. B. Nilay S. G. Patil S. B. Chavan	Con. JS RPI PSP Ind.	1,43,452 53,597 37,613 22,276 3,153
Gondia (R) (4,26,624) (2,56,392)	BALAKRISHNA R. WASNIK Bihari Ramji Kamble Raghunath L. Ghadlie Tufaram C. Sakhare	Con. RPI JS Ind.	1,07,524 96,599 41,688 10,581
Hatkanangle (R) (4,17,516) (2,57,844)	KRISHANJI LAXMAN MORE Dadasaheb N. Shirke Bapusaheb D. Kamble Shamrao V. Jadhav	Con. RPI Ind. Ind.	1,64,585 64,902 17,407 10,950
Malgaon (4,27,881) (2,43,465)	J. S. PATIL Naushir C. Bharucha	Con. PSP	1,56,925 86,540
Nandurbar (4,47,683) (1,79,459)	RAMARAO N. LONIKAR M. T. Ali	Con. PWP	92,211 81,348
Karad (4,10,519) (3,00,097)	DAJISAHEB RAMRAO CHAVAN Atmaram N. Patil Kashinath Rajaram Deshmukh Baburao Vishwanath Batane	Con. PWP SWA Ind.	2,14,553 67,775 10,626 7,143

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khamgaon (R) (4,46,250) (2,73,415)	LAXMAN SHRAWAN BHATKAR Dinanath Baxuram Babhade Hiralal Budhlal Manekar Gunaji Sadu Sawadekar	Con. RPI JS Ind.	1,47,168 76,745 26,711 22,791
Khed (4,15,643) (2,19,886)	RAGHUNATH K. KHADILKAR Ganesh N. Gole V. D. Sathaye M. B. Samarth S. S. Dighe	Con. PSP JS Ind. Ind.	1,07,457 36,916 27,764 25,253 22,496
Kolaba (3,68,288) (2,03,266)	BHASKAR NARAYAN DIGHE Rajaram B. Raut Liladhar Baburam Keni Prabhakar R. Patwardhan	Con. PWP PSP JS	98,680 69,638 21,331 13,617
Kolhapur (3,92,089) (2,33,917)	VISHWANATH TUKARAM PATIL Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar Lalasaheb Madhaorao Chavan	Con. PWP Ind.	1,44,856 81,187 7,874
Kopargaon (3,93,496) (2,28,210)	ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE Bhimarao Y. Ambedkar Damodar T. Rupwate	Con. RPI Ind.	1,22,057 55,527 50,626
Latur (R) (4,57,327) (2,35,356)	TULSIRAM DASHRATH KAMBLE Harihar Nagarao Madhavrao Deuba	Con. RPI Ind.	1,34,395 73,004 27,957
Malegaon (4,61,829) (2,92,958)	MADHAVRAO L. JADHAV Yadavrao N. Jadhav Smt. Shantabai D. Dani	Con. PSP RPI	1,61,308 74,222 57,428
Miraj (4,57,931) (3,02,370)	VIJAYASINHRAO RAMARAO DAFLE Ramchandra D. Bhandare Mahadeo Hari Godbole Anant Ramchandra Sutale	Con. RPI JS Ind.	2,13,659 68,017 12,761 7,933
Nagpur (4,91,705) (3,25,076)	M. S. ANEY Rikhabchand K. Sharma Bhaurao Dewaji Khobragade Bachhraj Shamlal Vyas	Ind. Con. RPI JS	1,31,740 84,872 77,729 30,735
Nanded (4,48,313) (2,42,670)	TULSHIDAS SUBHANRAO JADHAV Jagannath Shivling Vibhute Ganpatrao Manikrao Shamrao Laxmanrao	Con. RPI Ind. Ind.	1,39,217 79,975 12,803 10,675
Nandurbar (R) (4,00,940) (1,89,112)	LAXMAN VEDU VALVI B. S. Kokani Z. N. Valvi J. G. Natawadkar	Con. RPI JS Ind.	91,176 35,226 35,203 27,507
Nasik (3,90,685) (1,91,175)	GOVIND HARI DESHPANDE Bhaurao K. Gaikwad Namdeo A. Pagara Ramchandra M. Bhoye	Con. RPI PSP Ind.	1,10,242 50,588 18,679 11,666
Osmanabad (4,29,842) (2,36,209)	TULSIRAM ABAJI PATIL U. Saheb Rao R. K. Mane	Con. PWP Ind.	1,17,060 1,04,686 14,463
Pandharpur (R) (4,44,973)	TAYAPPA HARI SONAVANE Sidram Babaji Bahar	Con. RPI	1,21,616 76,384

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(2,28,402)	Kisan Mahadu Shinde Sopan Dhondi Sarvagod	Ind. RRP	25,317 4,985
Parbhani (4,30,998) (1,79,171)	SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH Anna Saheb Ramchandra Gavane Jairam Pundlik Rao	Con. PWP Ind.	92,793 64,288 22,090
Poona (4,31,866) (2,68,015)	SHANKARRAO SHANTARAM MORE Narayan Ganesh Goray Prahlad Keshav Atre Jagan Nath Anant Joshi	Con. PSP Ind. JS	1,15,402 66,699 58,862 26,755
Rajapur (3,58,888) (1,57,339)	NATH BAPU PAI Keshao V. Rane Jagannath R. Tavade Arjun B. Walawalkar	PSP Con. PWP JS	76,918 48,975 20,042 11,404
Ramtek (4,52,056) (3,06,671)	MADHAORAO B. PATIL Baburao T. Bhonsle Narayan Shrikrishna Harekare	Con. PWP Ind.	1,46,706 1,05,404 54,561
Ratnagiri (3,70,560) (1,59,277)	Smt. SHARDA S. MUKERJEE Arjun Bapaji Vichare Premjibhai R. Assar Hari Bhaskar Bhide	Con. PSP JS HM	77,808 34,052 32,716 14,701
Satara (4,26,049) (2,58,915)	KISAN VEER Nana Ramchandra Patil Bapurao Bhaurao Kachare Ramrao Subhanrao Barge Babasaheb Jadeorao Shinde	Con. CPI SP Ind. SWA	1,65,879 62,188 17,324 10,164 3,360
Sholapur (4,27,993) (2,53,158)	MADEPPA B. KADADI Vishnupant R. Patil Abasaheb Baburao Killedar Shahabuddin M. Mirajkar	Con. HM Ind. Ind.	1,35,011 61,725 34,406 22,016
Thana (4,40,844) (2,71,125)	SONUBHAU D. BASWANT Shamrao Vishnu Parulkar Vasudeo Narayan Bedekar Gajanan Motiram Kolik	Con. CPI PSP JS	1,32,920 61,277 43,355 33,573
Wardha (4,92,573) (3,06,509)	KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ Narayansingh S. Weakey Sheshrao B. Jadhav Balram Gajanan Shende Haridas D. Awode	Con. Ind. Ind. SWA Ind.	1,43,289 1,05,248 28,550 17,050 12,372
Ycotmal (4,07,001) (3,00,950)	DEORAO SHIORAM PATIL Godhajirao Sakharam Mukhare Sakharam Hari Awachar Baliram Kolsu Agame Ramchandra Shridhar Mahajan	Con Ind RPI Ind. Ind.	1,75,193 71,457 40,100 9,184 5,016
MYSORE (26)			
Bangalore (4,22,692) (2,76,933)	H. C. DASAPPA M. Buddadas M. Shivalingaiah	Con. Ind. PSP	1 32,908 1,08,505 35,520
Bangalore City (3,92,753) (2,13,706)	K. HANUMANTHAI AH V. S. Natarajan M. S. Krishnan M. A. Venkatarao	Con. SP CPI JS	1,18,028 57,489 25,880 12,309

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Belgaum (4,21,471) (2,61,251)	B. N. DATAR D. A. Katti	Con. RPI	1,39,664 1,21,587
Bellary (4,89,815) (2,86,213)	T. SUBRAMANYAM J. Mohd. Imam Sab	Con. SWA	1,48,765 1,37,448
Bidar (R) (4,16,578) (1,84,465)	RAMCHANDER VEERAPPA B. Shamsunder V. D. Tipkurle Narsinghbrao Nagappa	Con. PSP RPI Ind.	95,691 41,389 33,766 13,619
Bijapur North (3,92,632) (1,90,025)	RAJARAM G. DUBE Murigeppa S. Sugandhi Dagadupant A. Nikkambe Baswaraj K. Nagur	Con. SWA RPI Ind.	1,05,452 63,456 12,774 8,343
Bijapur South (4,31,334) (2,53,671)	S. B. PATIL Kalyanji N. Dharmashi	Con. JS	1,85,849 67,822
Chamarajanagar (R) (4,14,982) (2,43,067)	S. M. SIDDIAH N. Shivanna C. H. Basavaiah D. Dharmarathnakara	Con. PSP Ind. Ind.	1,17,810 70,412 28,655 26,190
Chikballapur (4,50,093) (2,54,737)	K. C. REDDY B. V. Narayana Reddy Ramappa G. M. Gowda Srinivasa Rao	Con. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,27,047 75,532 29,985 12,278 9,895
Chikodi (3,96,721) (2,45,444)	VASANTRAO L. PATIL Balwant H. Varale	Con. RPI	1,66,110 79,334
Chitradurga (5,02,150) (3,17,012)	S. VEERABASAPPA G. Basappa C. Rangiah	Con. PSP Ind.	1,72,673 1,27,824 16,515
Dharwar North (4,41,070) (2,61,957)	Smt. SAROJINI B. MAHISHI Shivalli V. Veerabasayya Menasinkai I. Allamaprabhu Mudgal H. Gurusidha	Con. SWA JS PSP	1,87,654 34,104 30,163 10,036
Dharwar South (4,19,558) (2,70,314)	F. H. MOHSIN Rudrappa T. Neswi	Con. PSP	1,72,777 97,537
Gulbarga (4,11,583) (1,76,725)	MAHADEVAPPA YESHWANTA- PPA RAMPURE Sharangowda Sidramappa	Con. SWA	92,399 84,326
Hassan (4,35,165) (2,27,903)	H. SIDDANANJAPPA D. R. Karigowda H. B. Gundappa Gowda	Con. PSP Ind.	1,04,898 99,083 23,922
Kanara (4,87,061) (2,84,569)	JOACHIM P. ALVA Manohar D. Malgonkar Shambhu S. Bhat Manjanath S. Dhareshwar Yashvant S. Damle	Con. Ind. Ind. CPI Ind.	1,32,958 1,13,089 18,792 13,132 6,598
Kolar (R) (4,22,842)	DODDA THIMMAIAH B. Narayanaswamy	Con. Ind.	1,04,163 74,104

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(2,39,230)	K. Venkatappa D. Muniswamy T. N. Raghaviah	Ind. Ind. Ind.	35,392 13,547 12,024
Koppal (4,59,524) (2,45,755)	SHIVAMURTHY SWAMY Sanganna A. Agadi	Ind. Con.	1,25,018 1,20,737
Mandya (4,51,494) (2,90,725)	M. K. SHIVANANJAPPA M. C. Linge Gowda H. Veeranna Gowda M. S. Siddappa N. Kempanna	Con. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,48,523 74,200 33,674 25,967 8,361
Mangalore (4,48,980) (2,80,078)	A. SHANKAR ALVA J. M. Lobo Prabhu B. V. Kakkillaya M. Govinda Rao	Con. SWA CPI JS	1,18,102 84,346 59,656 17,974
Mysore (4,31,429) (2,28,565)	M. SHANKARAIYA H. Ramaraja Urs M. N. Thimmaih R. C. Annaiah M. Basavaraju V. Srinivasa Iyengar	Con. SWA PSP Ind. Ind. JS	97,949 40,043 39,167 24,326 17,556 9,524
Raichur (4,38,656) (1,75,528)	JAGANNATHRAO, V. CHAND- RIKI Kumaranayak V. Nayak	Con. Ind.	95,429 80,099
Shimoga (4,73,580) (2,56,818)	S. V. KRISHNAMOORTHY RAO V. K. Lakshmana Gowda H. V. Srikantha Bhatta H. H. Manjappa Gowda	Con. PSP JS Ind.	1,19,250 1,05,503 17,596 14,469
Tiptur (4,56,806) (2,65,506)	C. R. BASAPPA C. K. Rajaiah Setty	Con. PSP	1,36,801 1,28,705
Tumkur (4,23,719) (2,51,924)	M. V. KRISHNAPPA* K. N. Shankaralingappa Ramappa K. V. Subramanyaswamy	Con. PSP Ind. JS	1,19,617 70,724 45,040 16,543
Udipi (4,23,163) (2,34,028)	U. SRINIVASA MALLIAH D. Mohan Rau T. Venkat Rao	Con. PSP Ind.	1,17,027 1,04,161 12,840
ORISSA (20)			
Angul	HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB	Con.	Returned unopposed
Balasore (4,26,305) (1,51,900)	GOKULANANDA MOHANTY Rabindramohan Das Rajkishore Mohanty	Con. PSP Ind.	87,250 57,691 6,959
Bhadrak (R) (4,82,279) (1,25,489)	KANHU CHARAN JENA Sideshwar Jena	Con. PSP	86,893 38,596
Bhanjanagar (4,03,922) (48,346)	MOHAN NAYAK Dondapani Das	Con. SP	41,735 6,611

*Since appointed Minister in the State Government.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhubaneswar (4,54,994) (1,30,082)	PURNA CHANDRA DEO BHANJ Prananath Patnaik	Con. CPI	83,788 46,294
Bolangir (R) (4,20,735) (87,692)	HRUSHIKESH MAHANANDA Sundarmani Nag Somanath Sibika	GP Con. Ind.	50,929 32,910 3,853
Chatrapur (4,13,107) (79,714)	ANANTA TRIPATHY SARMA Harihara Das Narayan Sahu	Con. SWA SP	47,958 22,743 9,013
Cuttack (4,84,807) (1,56,346)	NITYANAND KANUNGO Nishamani Khuntia Syed Fazal Haque	Con. PSP Ind.	88,340 64,387 3,619
Dhenkanal (4,39,926) (1,28,212)	BAISHNAB CHARAN PAT- NAIK Shankar Pratap Singh Deo	Con. GP	90,250 37,962
Jajpur (R) (4,76,676) (1,29,923)	RAMCHANDRA MALLICK Baishnab Charan Mallick Laksmidhar Jena	Con. PSP Ind.	80,748 45,051 4,124
Kalahandi (3,73,402) (91,115)	PRATAP KESHARI DEO Sureshchandra Bahera	GP Con.	65,974 25,141
Kendrapara (4,91,132) (1,98,716)	SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY Surendra Mahanty	PSP Con.	99,391 99,325
Keonjhar (3,70,850) (62,390)	LAXMI NARAYAN BHANJA DEO Rajballabh Misra	Con. GP	36,336 26,054
Koraput (R) (4,61,502) (53,451)	RAMCHANDRA ULAKE P. S. Dumba	Con. GP	39,850 13,601
Mayurbhanj (R) (4,38,667) (73,702)	MAHESHWAR NAIK Mahendra Majhi Ram Chandra Majhi Sundar Mohan Hemram	Con. GP Ind. Ind.	33,824 26,545 11,794 1,539
Nowrangpur (4,20,286) (59,523)	R. JAGANATHA RAO Nutakki Ramaseshaiah	Con. GP	32,231 27,292
Phulbani (R) (3,99,384) (52,165)	RAJENDRA KOHOR Krushna Chandra Dolabehera	GP Con.	27,720 24,445
Puri (4,75,128) (1,38,131)	BIBUDHENDRA MISRA Chintamani Panigarhi	Con. CPI	83,848 54,283
Sambalpur (4,33,231) (87,684)	KISHEN PATTNAYAK Binod Bihari Das Gangabhushan Panda	SP Con. GP	37,009 34,641 16,034
Sundergarh (R) (4,76,107) (1,15,384)	YAGNYA NARAYAN SINGHA Sibnarayan Singh Oram Silas Xess Theophile	GP Con. Ind. Ind.	50,859 44,784 12,061 7,680

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	PUNJAB (22)		
Ambala (R) (4,38,439) (2,61,351)	CHUNI LAL Jugal Kishore Telu Ram Atma Ram Telu Ram	Con. JS RPI Ind. Ind.	1,21,943 86,109 26,852 19,058 7,389
Amritsar (4,49,242) (3,14,526)	GURMUKH SINGH MUSAFIR Narinder Singh Krishan Lal Baldev Dutt Ramnath Kalia	Con. AD JS Ind. RRP	1,25,033 1,10,617 67,849 6,897 4,040
Bhatinda (R) (4,82,889) (3,11,044)	DHANNA SINGH Ajit Singh Shiv Ram	AD Con. JS	1,64,155 1,06,134 40,755
Ferozepore (5,20,481) (3,20,407)	IQBAL SINGH Kulbir Singh Teja Singh Tara Singh Partap Singh Mast Ram	Con. JS CPI AD Ind. Ind.	1,15,913 83,761 65,655 44,115 6,320 4,643
Gurdaspur (4,52,915) (2,89,049)	DIWAN CHAND SHARMA Natha Singh Dilbagh Rai Harbans Singh Prit Pal Singh	Con. AD JS Ind. Ind.	1,38,907 82,409 55,442 6,781 5,510
Gurgaon (5,00,008) (3,02,903)	GAJRAJ SINGH Devi Singh Hardayal Devgan Rahmat Khan Abdul Ghani Same Singh	Con. Ind. JS Ind. RPI Ind.	1,12,342 93,924 39,805 27,068 21,446 8,318
Hissar (5,67,521) (3,43,551)	MANI RAM BAGRI Ghamandi Lal Rattan Singh Dwarka Parshad Bhagu Balkar Singh	SP Con. JS Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,52,369 1,25,136 24,397 16,964 14,152 10,533
Hoshiarpur (4,26,687) (3,08,584)	AMAR NATH VIDYALANKAR Yashwant Rao Ambedkar Murli Dhar Ajit Singh Rattan Lal	Con. RPI JS SWA Ind.	1,28,953 1,18,652 31,008 16,589 13,382
Jhajjar (5,05,939) (3,47,926)	JAGDEV SINGH SIDDHANTI Partap Singh Daulata Sheodan Singh Rampat Ismailia Jagan Nath Duli Chand Taqdir Singh Rampat Thaparwal V.N. Kaushak	Ind. Con. Ind. RPI Ind. JS Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,18,667 1,11,005 34,032 20,655 20,433 17,115 11,342 7,748 6,929
Jullundur (4,54,602) (2,91,994)	SWARAN SINGH Kartar Singh Ravi Nanda Randhir Sen	Con. SWA JS Ind.	1,50,474 81,393 42,630 17,497

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kaithal (5,15,544) (3,45,929)	DEV DUTT PURI Inder Singh Birbal Das Sher Singh Ramchander Singh Om Dutt	Con. SWA JS Ind. RRP Ind.	1,50,127 1,30,524 38,651 11,361 8,023 7,243
Kangra (4,31,812) (1,79,982)	HEM RAJ Sarwan Kumar Dalip Singh Bhagwat Guru	Con. Ind. CPI Ind.	73,340 44,160 36,566 25,976
Karnal (4,75,913) (3,16,066)	RAMESHAWARANAND Virendra Prem Nath Banwari Ram Lal Chand	JS Con. SWA RPI Ind.	1,34,458 1,21,748 31,091 22,853 5,916
Ludhiana (4,79,636) (3,18,711)	KAPUR SINGH Mangal Singh Gurmukh Singh Bhagwan Sarup Dev Dutt Ramesh Chander	AD Con. CPI JS Ind. RRP	1,10,386 1,08,516 60,318 24,771 11,521 3,199
Mahendragarh (5,27,828) (3,05,604)	YUDHVIR SINGH Ram Kishan Devi Prasad Kulda Ram Paramjit Kumari Rattan Singh Bhartu Ram Sudhan Manohar Lal	JS Con. Ind. Ind. SWA Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,00,527 93,768 32,039 21,189 16,676 15,902 10,120 8,114 7,269
Moga (R) (4,58,785) (3,11,705)	BUTA SINGH Chanan Singh	AD Con.	1,71,081 1,40,624
Patiala (5,23,352) (3,35,421)	HUKAM SINGH Gurdial Singh Bansi Lal	Con. AD JS	1,56,452 1,46,366 32,603
Phillaur (R) (4,87,433) (3,12,049)	SADHU RAM Lahori Ram Kishan Chand	Con. RPI Ind.	1,50,468 1,40,849 20,732
Rohtak (4,77,022) (3,37,593)	LEHRI SINGH Randhir Singh Lachmi Narayan Phul Singh	JS Con. Ind. Ind.	1,55,618 1,35,511 27,891 18,573
Sangrur (5,04,307) (3,77,675)	RANJIT SINGH Pritam Singh Parshotam Lal Parkash Singh Dalip Singh	Con. Ind. JS Ind. Ind.	1,33,018 1,15,749 50,332 27,474 11,102
Tarn Taran (4,71,540) (3,18,098)	SURJIT SINGH MAJITHIA Achhar Singh	Con. CPI	1,60,039 1,58,059
Una (R) (5,11,585) (2,71,427)	DALJIT SINGH Udham Singh Kesar Singh Ram Chand	Con. RPI Ind. SWA	1,43,239 73,017 40,860 14,311

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RAJASTHAN (22)		
Ajmer (4,31,105) (2,32,697)	M. B. L. BHARGAVA Bhagwan Das Saubhagya Mal Nathu Singh Kanmal Shyam Lal Kanhaiya Lal	Con. JS SWA Ind. Ind. HM Ind.	92,598 60,455 50,676 13,826 9,332 3,365 2,175
Alwar (4,51,616) (2,68,931)	KASHI RAM GUPTA Shobha Ram Ram Singh Chhaju Ram Kamala Shanti Lal	Ind. Con. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,24,427 1,01,311 22,379 10,308 6,140 4,366
Banswara (R) (4,36,781) (2,51,933)	RATAN LAL Kalooram Mogaji Bhai	Con. SWA SP	1,04,053 82,879 65,001
Barmer (5,17,913) (1,93,451)	TAN SINGH Onkar Singh Haqiqatullah Khan	RRP Con. Ind.	1,00,395 82,684 10,372
Bharatpur (4,67,485) (2,77,947)	RAJ BAHADUR Man Singh Hans Raj Adityendra	Con. SWA SP Ind.	90,686 78,795 63,395 45,017
Bhilwara (4,56,490) (1,65,069)	K. L. SHRIMALI Sheodan Singh Mulchand Sharma Ram Swarup Manak Lal	Con. Ind. Ind. JS RRP	82,388 40,218 19,263 19,157 4,043
Bikaner (4,69,140) (2,51,586)	KARNI SINGH Kishna Ram Sumer Singh	Ind. Ind. CPI	1,76,590 61,523 13,473
Chittorgarh (4,12,933) (1,73,458)	MANIKYA LAL VARMA Madan Lal Mithu Lal	Con. JS Ind.	84,563 64,541 24,354
Dausa (4,18,562) (2,42,504)	PRITHVI RAJ Narayan Singh Jagan Singh Ramkaran Singh Mohan Lal Kalu Ram Gurudutt Chaturvedi Nand Lal Mulchand	SWA Con. Ind. JS Ind. Ind. RRP Ind. Ind.	1,52,902 63,206 5,608 5,101 5,100 3,347 2,688 2,657 1,895
Ganganagar (R) (5,74,271) (3,35,237)	PANNA LAL BARUPAL Ram Chandra Uda Ram Gurudayal Ram Guru Prasad Ladu Ram	Con. Ind. Ind. Ind. SWA SP	1,32,800 74,349 62,017 26,900 19,650 19,521
Hindaun (4,87,730) (2,60,082)	TIKA RAM PALIWAL Raghubir Singh Rikhab Dass Mangal Sen	Con. RRP JS Ind.	1,17,116 68,011 47,265 27,690

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jaipur (4,62,468) (2,50,272)	Smt. GAYATRI DEVI Smt. Sharda Devi Smt. Vidya Vibha Ram Singh Khyali Ram Raghunath Sahai Smt. Gayatri Devi Rampal Dharmendra Nath Gulab Chand Kala H.A. Jinda	SWA Con. Ind. Ind. CPI RRP Ind. Ind. SP Ind. Ind.	1,92,909 35,217 6,123 3,756 2,969 2,430 2,141 1,467 1,358 1,147 755
Jalore (4,45,207) (1,63,957)	HARISH CHANDRA MATHUR Babu Lal Narpat Singh Chattur Bhuj Kheeme Khan Bhem Chand	Con. Ind. RRP Ind. Ind. Ind.	75,773 30,788 23,608 15,021 14,028 4,739
Jhalawar (4,20,390) (1,92,393)	BRIJ RAJ SINGH Gajendra Singh Kishormal	Con. JS SP	1,30,887 43,995 17,511
Jhunjhunu (4,57,452) (2,68,353)	RADHESHYAM R. MORARKA Raghubir Singh Ghasi Ram Mali Ram Biharilal Chiranji Lal Loyalka	Con. SWA CPI Ind. HM RRP	81,051 77,591 71,590 24,039 7,803 6,276
Jodhpur (5,16,517) (2,73,367)	LAXMI MAL SINGHVI Narendra Kumar Singh Santosh Singh Kachhawaha Achaalu Ram Poosa Ram Nahar Singh Jalu Ram	Ind. Con. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,13,445 1,11,811 23,105 9,472 5,761 5,732 4,041
Kotah (R) (4,69,941) (2,04,153)	ONKAR LAL BERWA Onkar Lal Smt. Anandi Devi	JS Con. SP	96,421 82,716 25,016
Nagour (5,30,745) (2,74,683)	SURENDRA KUMAR DEY Madan Singh Shankar Lal Rajumal	Con. Ind. Ind. Ind.	1,30,166 99,282 24,945 20,290
Pali (4,84,060) (2,19,467)	JASWANTRAI MEHTA Chiman Singh Khangar Mithalal Trivedi	Con. Ind. JS CPI	99,720 80,461 25,022 14,264
Sawai Madhopur (R) (5,07,814) (2,62,177)	KESAR LAL Jagannath Prasad Munshilal Ramdayal	SWA Con. JS Ind.	1,49,543 82,771 24,438 5,425
Sikar (4,65,389) (2,54,228)	RAMESHWARLAL TANTIA Sagarmal Trilok Singh Bansidhar Sharma Mahadeo Waras Khan Bhanwar Singh	Con. JS CPI Ind. Ind. Ind. RRP	88,826 55,719 53,123 18,956 16,141 13,809 7,564
Udaipur (R) (4,25,820) (1,74,570)	DHULESHWAR MEENA Ram Singh Onkar	Con. SWA JS	79,831 54,615 40,124

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	UTTAR PRADESH (86)		
Agra (4,32,667) (2,66,870)	ACHAL SINGH Haider Bux Raj Nath Kunzru B.P. Agrawal Ramjilal	Con. RPI JS SWA Ind.	1,28,849 74,498 29,657 23,534 10,332
Akbarpur (R) (4,30,435) (2,05,503)	PANNA LAL Bharse Paltoo Ram Shyam Lal Jhinkoo Ram Bechan Ram	Con. Ind. Ind. SP JS Ind.	80,727 35,481 31,991 23,439 20,563 13,302
Aligarh (4,47,839) (2,42,152)	B.P. MAURYA Shiv Kumar Jarrar Hyder Mehtar Singh Vasantrao Jagannath Prasad	RPI Ind. Con. Ind. SWA RRP	73,571 70,546 37,148 34,029 19,493 7,365
Allahabad (4,46,090) (2,36,488)	LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI Ram Gopal Sand Mubarik Majdur	Con. JS Ind.	1,37,324 68,791 30,373
Almora (4,01,356) (1,05,501)	JANG BAHADUR SINGH BIST Pratap Singh Poornanand Pooran Chandra	Con. JS Ind. PSP	51,507 24,509 17,805 11,680
Amroha (4,23,038) (2,18,385)	HAFIZUR RAHMAN Hardev Sahai Abdul Wahid Piran Sukh Rizwan Ahmad Babu Ram Minzar Hussain Smt. Shraddha Kumari Boota Ram	Con. JS RPI Ind. SP PSP Ind. Ind. Ind.	64,022 46,830 24,000 23,668 14,409 13,786 11,645 10,148 9,877
Azamgarh (4,37,771) (2,11,873)	RAM HAKH YADAV Vishram Rai Ram Pujan Subedar Narsingh Tej Bahadur	Con. PSP JS SP SWA CPI	74,576 63,180 27,320 16,707 16,354 13,736
Bahraich (4,43,936) (1,68,762)	RAM SINGH Jogendra Singh Rameshwar Prasad	SWA Con. JS	75,544 73,319 19,899
Balarampur (4,66,671) (2,36,023)	SMT. SUBHADRA JOSHI Atal Behari Bajpai Ahmad Nasir Usmani Swarupnath Vishwanath Agarwal	Con. JS SWA HM Ind.	1,02,260 1,00,208 24,575 5,046 3,934
Ballia (4,25,638) (2,11,929)	MURLI MANOHAR Baij Nath Adhatam Raj Narain	Con. PSP SP JS	1,06,245 70,452 24,359 10,873
Banda (4,20,121) (1,25,405)	SMT. SAVITRI NIGAM Jamuna Prasad Ram Sajiwan Prabhakar Misra Awadh Behari	Con. PSP CPI JS RRP	45,919 32,238 21,471 19,350 6,427

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bansgaon (R) (4,49,233) (1,72,202)	MAHADEO PRASAD Patras Ramjatan Santoo Jhinkoo Bans Raj	Con. PSP SP JS RRP HM	72,894 23,844 23,838 19,004 16,402 16,220
Bansi (R) (3,98,156) (1,87,412)	SHEO NARAIN Harnath Prasad Ram Piarey Triloki Nath	Con. SWA JS SP	97,816 45,069 38,148 6,379
Bara Banki (4,32,123) (2,23,476)	RAMSEWAK YADAV Husain Kamal Kidwai Srikrishna Dass Krishna Behari Autar	SP Con. JS SWA CPI	76,545 76,224 38,602 18,971 13,134
Bareilly (3,86,337) (1,85,844)	BRIJ RAJ SINGH Satish Chandra Furqan Ahmed Khan Fateh Bahadur Iftekhar Ali P.C. Aron Rajaram Vaidya	JS Con. RPI PSP Ind. SP Ind.	60,771 49,421 34,806 17,701 10,953 6,518 5,674
Basti (4,14,207) (2,03,533)	KESHAVA DEVA MALAVIYA K. K. K. Nayar Sukh Pal Digvijai Nath Sita Ram Shukla	Con. JS PSP HM Ind.	90,735 71,814 21,507 12,399 7,078
Bijnor (4,00,418) (2,54,062)	PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI Abdul Lateef Shiv Ram Mohmad Yaseen Kishan Lal Sant Ram	Ind. Con. JS Ind. Ind. RPI	1,25,777 76,584 26,182 10,393 9,251 5,877
Bilhaur (2,28,694) (2,21,173)	BRAJ BEHARI MEHROTRA Ram Gopal Singh Jagdish Awasthi Baldeo Singh Gauri Shankar Badri Singh Rameshwar Singh Sisodia Lakshmi Narain	Con. PSP SP RPI Ind. SWA JS Ind.	63,841 57,974 48,547 16,271 11,395 11,154 7,955 4,036
Bisauli (3,95,291) (1,88,008)	ANSAR HARVANI Manohar Singh Yadav Veersen Ram Chander Singh Daya Shankar	Con. JS PSP RPI Ind.	60,946 43,783 37,552 24,091 21,636
Budaun (4,04,388) (2,02,795)	ONKAR SINGH Meersawar Ali Raghbir Sahai Somdev Yadav Ashok Singh	JS SWA Con. PSP HM	68,563 51,778 46,613 35,800 41
Bulandshahr (4,29,674) (2,48,782)	SURENDRA PAL SINGH Nem Pal Singh B. P. Maurya Shiv Lal Shiv Acharya	Con. PSP RPI Ind. Ind.	79,925 62,971 56,123 35,407 14,356

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chail (R) (3,17,230) (1,58,572)	MASURIYA DIN Panna Lal Chet Ram Narain Dass Ram Krishna Rai	Con. JS PSP RPI Ind.	67,251 33,372 26,053 25,219 6,677
Chandauli (4,22,338) (2,30,074)	BALKRISHNA SINGH Prabhu Narain Singh Moti Harihar	Con. SP PSP CPI	85,117 83,332 44,390 17,235
Dehra Dun (4,04,559) (2,38,996)	MAHAVIR TYAGI Smt. Sushila Devi Rajendra Dass Narain Datt Dangwal	Con. JS SWA PSP	1,21,618 47,226 35,969 34,183
Deoria (4,15,362) (1,99,796)	BISHWANATH RAI Ashok Ranjitram Mehta Rameshwar Sitaram	Con. PSP JS SP	80,195 60,954 35,480 23,167
Domariaganj (4,16,674) (2,06,852)	KRIPA SHANKAR Madhava Prasad Tripathi Sant Bahadur Singh	Con. JS SWA	76,941 75,362 54,549
Etah (4,19,948) (2,24,638)	BISHAN CHANDAR SETH Rohanlal Chaturvedi Sadiq Nawaz Smt. Janki Devi Awwal Singh Bhummi Raj Kanchan Singh	HM Con. RPI JS PSP SP Ind.	56,392 45,778 35,380 34,441 31,666 12,375 8,678
Etawah (4,25,674) (2,38,812)	GOPI NATH DIXIT Arjun Singh Nawabsingh Yadav Bansidass Dhangar Nathuram Jatav	Con. SP JS PSP SWA	66,017 62,878 43,138 42,763 24,016
Faizabad (3,99,568) (1,89,201)	BRIJ BASI LAL Rajendra Bahadur Singh Mata Prasad Singh Surya Pal Siugh	Con. JS Ind. SWA	75,939 65,087 40,096 8,079
Farrukhabad (4,75,245) (2,41,545)	MUL CHAND DUBE Bharat Singh Rathore P. D. Ram Sakteylal Shivshankar Singh Ramsaran Singh Pragnarain	Con. PSP JS RPI SP RRP SWA	79,621 65,343 49,047 21,331 10,926 9,853 5,424
Fatehpur (4,35,741) (1,80,138)	GAURI SHANKAR B.V. Keskar Shiv Karan Singh Shiva Lal	Ind. Con. Ind. Ind.	91,251 61,998 11,766 7,434
Firozabad (4,50,538) (2,15,977)	SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI Data Ram Gorakh Brajraj Singh Jaya Ram Bhardwaj S. K. D. Paliwal Musthaq Ali Mehtab Singh Tika Ram Ganga Ram Sunder Lal Pipil	Con. RPI SP JS SWA Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind. Ind.	64,145 50,906 49,414 11,579 10,728 8,937 6,219 5,031 4,518 4,500

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Garhwal (3,91,864) (1,41,408)	BHAKT DARSHAN Chandra Singh Garhwali Sukhbir Singh Rishiballabh A. Wahid Manik Lal	Con. Ind. JS Ind. RPI Ind.	67,959 34,182 13,424 9,641 9,155 7,047
Ghatampur (R) (4,42,776) (2,11,415)	TULA RAM Janki Prasad Ram Charan Dohre Kalka Tilak Chand Kuril	Con. SP PSP JS Ind.	87,158 65,162 31,996 16,710 10,389
Ghazipur (3,90,020) (2,09,831)	VISHWANATH SINGH GAHMARI Har Prasad Jamuna Dalsringar Dubey Shivnarain Sagar	Con. CPI PSP SP JS Ind.	77,046 40,183 33,387 21,258 19,132 18,825
Ghosi (4,33,042) (2,36,035)	JAI BAHADUR SINGH Kalikasingh Salahuddin Hari Shankar Singh Suruju Vishwanath Banwari	CPI Con. PSP JS RPI SP SWA	71,453 62,761 39,144 25,943 13,690 11,642 11,402
Gonda (4,37,337) (1,96,479)	RAM RATAN GUPTA Narayan Dandekar Hem Raj Gir M.R. Sinha	Con. SWA HM SP	80,937 80,439 27,429 7,674
Gorakhpur (4,13,275) (2,01,558)	SINHASAN SINGH Digvijai Nath Lakshmi Shankar Khare Kamla Sahai Nageshwar Prasad Shahi Chandra Shekhar Misra Sadiq Ali Rama Kant Shukla	Con. HM JS SP PSP Ind. SWA Ind.	68,258 64,998 21,451 19,398 9,034 7,286 6,400 4,733
Hamirpur (4,80,471) (2,07,644)	MANNOO LAL DWIVEDI Udit Narayan Zorawar Prabhakar Misra Ram Sewak	Con. PSP SP JS RRP	99,375 71,691 17,823 13,641 5,114
Hapur (4,35,927) (2,09,765)	SMT. KAMALA CHAUDHRI Naseem Sohna Vir Singh Tomar Sukhdeo Prakash Vir Shastri	Con. Ind. PSP JS Ind.	81,999 53,366 41,324 28,169 4,907
Hardoi (R) (4,51,711) (1,86,391)	KINDAR LAL Shiv Deen Bihari Chandan	Con. JS CPI PSP	71,883 48,573 33,291 32,644
Hata (4,30,307) (2,08,507)	KASHI NATH PANDEY Vasudev Pratap Narain Singh Shibban Lal Saxena Anandeshwari	Con. JS SP PSP	1,01,999 43,694 32,720 30,094
Hathras (R) (4,66,486)	JOTI SAROOP Nar Deo	RPI Con.	86,163 83,514

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(2,41,914)	Payarelal Ganga Sahai	JS Ind.	41,214 31,023
Jalaun (R) (4,25,012) (2,35,882)	RAM SEWAK Jawala Prasad Ahirwar Chhedi Lal Lala Ram Jai Ram	Con. PSP JS SWA SP	1,00,530 65,224 30,417 23,722 15,989
Jalesar (4,27,226) (2,37,547)	KRISHNA PAL SINGH Raghubir Singh Parathnath Mulaim Singh Sri Krishna Suresh Chandra Om Prakash Singh	SWA Con. JS RPI PSP Ind. SP	86,318 62,970 26,299 23,610 19,792 11,850 6,708
Jaunpur (4,13,218) (2,39,263)	BRAHMJEET Birbal Singh Vishwanath Prasad Hem Chand	JS Con. Ind. SP	1,04,687 96,750 29,516 8,310
Jhansi (4,22,940) (1,96,979)	SMT. SHUSHILA NAYAR Pannalal Raghubar Dayal	Con. CPI JS	89,445 78,355 29,179
Karimganj (4,26,677) (2,34,144)	P. K. KHANNA Kabir Shah Om Prakash Har Dayal Singh Akhtar Ali M.M. Shukla Mandesh	Con. PSP JS SP RPI HM	70,014 55,527 45,689 35,685 20,153 7,076
Kairana (3,33,850) (2,78,143)	YASH PAL SINGH Ajit Prasad Jain Ram Saran Khawaja Atha Hasan Prem Chand Inder Pal	Ind. Con. SP SWA Ind. JS	1,34,575 81,140 22,828 19,085 11,468 9,047
Kaisarganj (4,01,792) (1,78,681)	SMT. BASANT KUNWAR BA Bhagwan Din	SWA Con.	1,09,907 68,774
Kanpur (4,47,601) (2,61,317)	S. M. BANERJEE Bejoy Kumar Sinha Baburam Shukla Vimal Mehrotra Motilal Maqbool Ahmed Khan Bhagwati Prasad Dikshit Ashutosh Lahiri Jagannath Khanna Srikrishna Jansevi	Ind. Con. JS PSP Ind. SP Ind. HM Ind. Ind.	1,39,039 80,934 20,571 6,526 4,039 2,731 2,701 2,294 1,440 1,042
Kheri (4,32,335) (1,80,276)	BALGOVIND VERMA Khushwaqat Rai Ravindra Bahadur Singh Banshidhar Shukla Sri Ram Gupta	Con. PSP JS CPI SWA	83,689 46,710 35,691 7,783 6,403
Khurja (R) (4,32,671) (2,25,760)	KANHAIYA LAL BALMIKI Yad Ram Ganga Ram Shiv Ram	Con. PSP RPI JS	1,01,042 72,742 29,871 22,105

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Lalganj (R) (4,37,040) (2,01,897)	VISHRAM PRASAD Shrinathji Ram Dhan Bhola Nath	PSP Con. Ind. JS	75,683 55,136 35,684 35,394
Lucknow (4,07,675) (2,31,184)	B. K. DHAON Atal Bihari Bajpai Jagdish Gandhi M. A. Haleem Radhey Sham Shahzada Ishrat	Con. JS Ind. SP HM Ind.	1,16,637 86,620 14,774 6,928 4,356 1,869
Machhlisahar (R) (4,29,365) (2,35,232)	GANPATI RAM Mahadeo Sambhu Nath	Con. JS PSP	1,01,558 79,630 54,044
Maharajganj (4,00,205) (1,81,144)	MAHADEVA PRASAD Shibban Lal Saxena Mahatam	Con. SP PSP	95,469 71,098 14,577
Mainpuri (4,24,099) (2,38,578)	BADSHAH GUPTA Ram Nath Jagdish Singh Brijpal Singh Nun Vishnu Dayal Janki Prasad Lala Ram Yadav Amiri Lal	Con. CPI SWA RPI PSP JS Ind. Ind.	52,328 51,524 36,331 32,048 31,186 22,708 7,213 5,240
Mathura (4,58,887) (2,37,491)	DIGAMBAR SINGH Mahendra Pratap Rameshwar Dass Radhey Shyam Bed Ram Pooran Ram Hari Dass	Con. Ind. JS SP RPI Ind. RRP	78,062 51,178 37,327 29,269 26,543 8,157 6,955
Meerut (4,16,209) (2,51,724)	SHAH NAWAZ KHAN Maharaj Singh Harti Shivdatt Singh Ratish Mohan Garwal	Con. SP JS Ind.	1,33,172 88,017 25,531 5,004
Mirzapur (4,10,119) (2,30,141)	SHYAM DHAR MISRA Murlidhar Abdul Wahab Raj Bahadur Smt. Ramdasi Devi Ram Sakal	Con. JS SP CPI Ind. SWA	88,408 72,553 38,830 23,295 4,927 2,128
Misrikh (R) (4,07,178) (2,07,178)	GOKARAN PRASAD Bhawani Prasad Bawani Lal	JS Con. SP	89,433 80,516 37,229
Mohanlalganj (R) (4,13,539) (1,83,480)	SMT. GANGA DEVI Rambaksh Jagannath Prasad Krishna Kumari Ghanshyam Saryoo Prasad Aditya	Con. JS PSP Ind. SP SWA	78,752 34,541 30,781 17,869 15,614 5,921
Moradabad (4,10,817) (2,36,555)	MUZAFFAR HUSAIN Brij Bhushan Saran Bansal Ram Saran Ram Rakshpal Buddhi Singh Khaliq Ahmed	RPI JS Con. SWA PSP Ind.	69,171 57,138 55,874 22,690 22,440 9,242

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Musafirkhana (3,97,994) (1,61,209)	RANANJAYA SINGH Jagroop Shyamta Prasad Abdul Wahid Vidyadhar Bajpai Hari Sharan Singh	Con. SP JS Ind. SWA PSP	77,869 27,675 22,863 14,456 10,338 8,008
Muzaffarnagar (4,03,372) (2,18,787)	SUMAT PRASAD Latafat Ali Khan Jaipal Singh Ratan Lal Balbir Singh	Con. PSP CPI JS SWA	74,725 57,004 45,193 33,026 8,839
Nainital (4,45,026) (2,31,134)	KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT Sybil Khan Mahendra Pratap Singh Abdul Qayum Lal Singh Satya Prakash	Con. PSP JS Ind. SP Ind.	1,13,083 48,440 29,806 15,597 15,192 9,016
Phulpur (4,09,292) (1,92,994)	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU Ram Manohar Lohia Ram Narain Indu Dev Hari Shankar Rai	Con. SP RRP Ind. Ind.	1,18,931 54,360 9,116 6,693 3,894
Pilibhit (4,21,503) (2,01,312)	MOHAN SWARUP Mukand Lal Shiv Swarup Misra Ishaq Samlehli Muniri Lal	PSP Con. JS CPI HM	59,624 55,192 38,011 36,482 12,003
Pratapgarh (3,94,605) (2,01,132)	AJIT PRATAP SINGH Munishwar Datta Upadhya Basu Deo Singh	JS Con. SP	96,483 72,779 31,870
Rae Bareilly (R) (4,22,089) (2,00,243)	BAIJ NATH KUREEL Smt. Taravati Deota Din	Con. JS SP	77,435 63,167 59,641
Rampur (4,21,895) (1,97,486)	AHMED MEHDI Shanti Saran Aslam Khan Ratan Bihari Lal Mahendra Pal Singh Rana Kailash Chand Bharadwaj Shah Asghar Ali	Con. JS PSP Ind. RRP Ind. Ind.	92,626 48,941 34,439 8,348 7,743 6,273 3,116
Ramsanighat (R) (4,19,365) (1,99,301)	RAMANAND SHASTRI Bhagirath Radhey Shyam Ashokanand	Con. JS SP SWA	72,633 70,707 46,997 8,964
Rasra (4,40,722) (2,27,568)	SARJOO PANDEY Sidheshwar Prasad Singh Nagina Singh Chandra Deo	CPI Con. PSP SP	88,253 79,474 39,365 20,476
Robertsganj (R) (4,12,895) (1,74,940)	RAM SWARUP Sarabjit Jokhan Ram Sobhanath	Con. JS SP Ind.	83,280 57,439 18,644 15,577
Saharanpur (R) (4,25,001)	SUNDER LAL Man Raj	Con. JS	1,04,709 48,359

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(2,33,953)	Pars Ram Jaipalsingh Hardeva	Ind. SP SWA	41,444 28,279 11,162
Salempur (4,55,562) (2,00,008)	VISHWANATH PANDEY Raj Kumar Bhai Ramji Ram Naresh Saryu Prasad Misra Badri Narain	Con. SP Ind. PSP Ind. SWA	66,351 41,868 41,847 27,441 15,385 7,116
Salon (4,11,536) (1,38,980)	DINESH SINGH Basdeo Ram Dularey Singh Jai Ram	Con. RRP Ind. SP	92,336 26,768 11,099 8,777
Sardhana (4,40,371) (2,48,030)	KRISHAN CHANDRA SHARMA Raghubir Singh Shri Niwas Pirthi Singh Raj Singh Duli Chand Vijeypal Singh	Con. Ind. RRP SWA Ind. CPI Ind.	85,500 70,831 31,844 20,708 16,995 15,049 7,103
Shahabad (4,50,999) (2,10,892)	YUVERAJ DUTTA SINGH Chhedalal Lakshman Deo Harnam Singh Bhagwan Saran Awasthi	JS Con. CPI RPI HM	91,972 84,672 16,880 11,383 5,985
Shahjahanpur (R) (4,17,452) (1,66,510)	LAKHAN DASS Narain Din Balmiki Mukhram Ram Dulare Kushi Ram	Ind. Con. HM JS SP	66,433 48,450 20,180 17,458 13,989
Sitapur (4,71,972) (2,12,444)	SURAJ LAL VERMA Dinesh Pratap Singh Bachchoo Lal Yadava Habib Ahmed Madho Prasad Misra	JS Con. SP Ind. PSP	76,242 72,865 29,331 17,239 16,767
Sultanpur (3,96,144) (1,63,689)	KUNWAR KRISHNA VERMA Bechu Singh Vidyadhar Bajpai	Con. JS Ind.	87,918 55,367 20,404
Tehri-Garhwal	MANABENDRA SHAH	Con.	Returned unopposed
Unnao (4,54,579) (1,88,395)	KRISHNA DEO TRIPATHI Birpal Singh Vasudeo Misra Shiv Kumar Basit-Ul Ghauri Parmeshwardin Verma Lakshmi Prasad Kamal Kumar	Con. JS PSP CPI Ind. Ind. Ind. SP	73,340 29,204 26,185 18,653 15,567 14,373 5,648 5,225
Varanasi (4,29,474) (2,61,717)	RAGHUNATH SINGH Raghuvira Sat Narayan Singh Lalta Prasad Kanhayalal Gupta Bal Chand	Con. JS CPI SP RPI RRP	1,04,682 58,775 28,285 31,637 4,816 3,522

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	WEST BENGAL (36)		
Asansol (4,54,700) (1,82,388)	ATULYA GHOSH Ket Narayan Misra Deben Sen	Con. CPI PSP	70,835 61,990 49,563
Ausgram (R) (5,18,981) (2,24,404)	MONO MOHAN DAS Krishna Chandra Halder Gobardhan Pakray	Con. CPI PSP	1,14,829 91,140 18,435
Balurghat (R) (4,76,158) (2,64,760)	SARKAR MURMU Sholku Mardi	CPI Con.	1,37,290 1,27,470
Bankura (4,53,776) (1,46,060)	RAMGOTI BANERJI Kanulal De Manoranjana Roy	Con. PSP FB	74,674 47,230 24,156
Barasat (6,15,644) (3,75,544)	ARUN CHANDRA GUHA Bhowani Shankar Sen Gupta Vivekanand Biswas	Con. CPI Ind.	1,88,398 1,41,595 45,551
Barrackpore (6,56,023) (3,96,642)	SMT. RENU CHAKRAVARTY Ram Dhan Singh Shibnath Banerjee Biswas Nath Dubey Sachindranath Chatterjee	CPI Con. PSP Ind. SWA	2,28,318 1,33,894 20,257 9,871 4,302
Basirhat (5,19,995) (3,11,635)	HUMAYUN KABIR Abdur Razak Khan Deva Prasad Ghosh	Con. CPI JS	1,67,476 1,13,417 30,472
Berhampur (5,33,192) (2,90,749)	TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI Khondekar Nazrul Haque	Ind. Con.	1,59,119 1,31,630
Birbhum (R) (4,72,551) (1,72,811)	SISIR KUMAR SAHA Mrityunjay Mondal Kashinath Saha Kamal Krishna Das	Con. FB PSP Ind.	74,573 42,169 31,428 24,641
Burdwan (5,33,935) (2,78,500)	GURUGOBINDA BASU Subiman Ghosh	Con. FB	1,55,485 1,23,015
Calcutta Central (4,03,254) (2,65,854)	HIRENDRA NATH MUKERJEE Balai Chandra Pal	CPI Con.	1,54,772 1,11,082
Calcutta East (4,71,545) (3,15,871)	RANENDRA NATH SEN Sailendra Nath Mukherjee	CPI Con.	1,79,669 1,36,202
Calcutta North-West (4,13,478) (2,63,539)	ASHOKE KUMAR SEN Snehansu Kanta Acharya Chandi Prasad Kedia Dinesh Das Gupta	Con. CPI HM Ind.	1,43,725 1,10,347 5,913 3,554
Calcutta South-West (4,33,500) (2,87,482)	INDRAJIT GUPTA Ibrahim Ismail Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	CPI Con. Ind.	1,43,918 1,32,928 10,636
Contai (5,13,853) (3,23,033)	BASANTA KUMAR DAS P. C. Ghosh Pulin Sen	Con. PSP Ind.	1,87,548 1,02,140 33,345

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cooch-Behar (R) (5,33,835) (2,51,112)	DEBENDRANATH KARJEE Upendra Nath Barman	FB Con.	1,41,436 1,09,676
Darjeeling (4,21,541) (1,88,786)	T. MANAENI Ratanlal Brahman Chandra Kanta Tamang Biraja Mohan Bhattacharjee Ramnath Dubey	Con. CPI Ind. JS Ind.	66,129 57,730 46,127 11,730 7,070
Diamond Harbour (5,81,156) (3,20,683)	SUDHANSU BHUSHAN DAS Kamal Kumar Basu Bhupal Chandra Basu T.A. Menon	Con. CPI PSP Ind.	1,52,540 1,33,400 17,501 17,242
Ghatal (5,23,696) (3,34,301)	SACHINDRA NATH CHOU- DHURI Manoranjan Roy Basanta Kumar Chakravarty	Con. CPI HM	1,79,045 1,48,207 7,049
Hooghly (4,11,526) (3,12,754)	PRABHAT KAR Nirmal Sen N.C. Chatterjee	CPI Con. Ind.	1,08,359 1,05,716 9,867
Howrah (5,34,887) (2,25,290)	MOHAMMAD ELIAS Haripada Bharati Krishna Kumar Chattarjee	CPI JS Con.	1,37,812 53,602 33,876
Jalpaiguri (5,20,401) (2,59,518)	NALINI RANJAN GHOSH Saroj Kumar Chakravarty Jatindranath Mitra	Con. Ind. PSP	1,17,814 93,221 48,483
Jhargram (R) (4,72,227) (2,08,301)	SUBODH HANSDA Gopinath Soren Charu Chandra Besra Fakir Tudu	Con. CPI PSP HM	1,01,784 56,425 37,161 12,931
Joynagar (R) (5,30,728) (2,85,973)	PARESH NATH KAYAL Sailendra Nath Haldar	Con. CPI	1,52,372 1,33,601
Katwa (5,20,719) (2,68,322)	SARADISH ROY Anil Kumar Chanda	CPI Con.	1,51,794 1,16,528
Malda (4,63,938) (2,31,692)	SMT. RENUKA RAY Abdus Sattar Atul Chandra Kumar	Con. Ind. SWA	1,01,336 65,515 64,841
Mathurapur (R) (5,25,971) (3,26,790)	PURNENDU SEKHAR NASKAR Kansari Haldar	Con. CPI	1,67,028 1,59,762
Midnapur (5,02,744) (2,65,482)	GOBINDA KUMAR SINGHA Saroj Roy Durga Prasanna Satpathi Satyendra Nath Bose Ranajit Singa Sahas Roy	Con. CPI PSP JS HM	1,31,291 93,872 29,231 6,110 4,988
Murshidabad (4,86,451) (2,17,103)	SYED BADRUDDUJA Abdus Sattar Ananda Gopal Chatopadhyaya Arup Kumar Acharyya	Ind. Con. HM Ind.	1,02,067 82,231 22,443 10,362

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nabadwip (5,47,996) (2,92,501)	HARIPADA CHATTERJEE Ila Pal Chaudhuri	Ind. Con.	1,52,869 1,39,632
Purulia (4,28,447) (1,63,476)	BHAJAHARI MAHATO Sagar Chandra Mahato Prabir Kumar Mullik	Ind. Con. CPI	68,295 60,882 34,299
Raiganj (4,55,897) (1,92,432)	CHAPALAKANTA BHATTA- CHARYYA Asoke Nath Sen Tripurari Chakravarti Ramnarayan Bharda Haridas Chakravarty	Con. CPI PSP SWA Ind.	81,795 52,392 33,139 18,114 6,992
Serampore (4,50,397) (2,35,122)	DINEN BHATTACHARYA Jitendra Nath Lahiri	CPI Con.	1,72,992 1,62,130
Tamluk (4,98,845) (3,54,034)	SATISH CHANDRA SAMANTA Gobinda Chandra Bhowmick Suryya Kumar Chakravartty	Con. FB HM	1,89,020 1,52,399 12,615
Uluberia (5,34,016) (2,94,536)	PURNENDU NARAYAN KHASS Aurobindo Ghosal Mohd. Abdul Hannan Amiya Ranjan Das	Con. FB SWA PSP	1,43,195 1,32,220 12,036 7,085
Vishnupur (R) (4,70,887) (2,05,718)	PASHUPATI MANDAL Biswanath Bauri Satish Saha Show-Mondal Bhagala Prasad Mondal	Con. CPI Ind. HM	1,08,908 56,657 35,232 4,921
DELHI (5)			
Chandni Chowk (2,01,703) (1,39,058)	SHAM NATH Amrit Lal Jindal Mirza Ahmed Ali Mangla Nand	Con. JS Ind. Ind.	69,508 40,560 24,514 4,476
Delhi Sadar (2,35,482) (1,62,016)	SHIV CHARAN GUPTA Bhai Mahavir Kanwar Lal Gupta Gopal Krishan	Con. JS Ind. Ind.	78,340 54,806 26,699 2,171
Karol Bagh (R) (2,19,479) (2,12,828)	NAVAL PRABHAKAR Shiv Narain Ganga Ram Dori Lal	Con. JS RPI Ind.	1,15,813 60,285 21,072 8,658
New Delhi (2,66,886) (1,69,912)	MEHR CHAND KHANNA Balraj Madhok Lanka Sundaram Parkash Baghi Tirath Dass Anant Singh Ram Chander Balwant Rai Mehta Uttam Singh Arora	Con. JS Ind. Ind. PSP Ind. Ind. Ind. SP	96,264 64,669 3,786 2,197 1,048 688 534 465 261
Outer Delhi (3,31,640)	BRAHM PARKASH Tirlok Chand Sharma	Con. JS	93,249 71,696

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(2,10,355)	Baldev Singh Prabhu Dayal Lakhmi Ram Ram Singh Ganpat Ram	CPI Ind. Ind. HM Ind.	19,135 12,022 7,967 4,400 1,886
HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)			
Chamba (1,81,656) (50,918)	CHATTAR SINGH M.R. Masani Mangat Ram	Con. SWA JS	32,324 10,440 8,154
Mahasu (1,60,883) (63,768)	VIRBHADRA SINGH Jaibehari Lal Khachi	Con. Ind.	49,011 14,757
Mandi (1,93,127) (73,714)	LALIT SEN Rajkumari Ambika Tej Singh Kuldip Singh	Con. SWA Ind. JS	46,856 20,600 3,516 2,742
Sirmur (R) (1,76,158) (54,499)	PARTAP SINGH Anokhi Ram	Con. RPI	38,558 15,941
MANIPUR (2)			
Inner Manipur (2,12,925) (1,45,297)	SALAM TOMBI Laisram Achaw M. Meghachandra Naughtomban I. Singh N. U. Benoy N. Nabokishore Singh	Con. SP CPI Ind. Ind. PSP	46,821 33,965 21,503 21,071 11,568 10,909
Outer Manipur (R) (1,92,285) (1,19,330)	R. KEISHING Sibo Larho Vungkhom Chungkhokai DOUNGEL T. Gougin	SP Con. Ind. Ind. Ind.	35,621 35,579 18,898 15,927 13,305
TRIPURA (2)			
Tripura East (R) (2,39,516) (1,53,917)	DASARATHA DEB Jitendra Mohan Deb Barma Sneha Kumar Chakma	CPI Con. Ind.	77,539 67,491 8,887
Tripura West (2,40,804) (1,65,168)	BIREN DUTTA Sukhmoy Sengupta Narayan Chandra Dey Sneha Kumar Chakma	CPI Con. PSP Ind.	86,084 69,095 6,302 3,687

Nominated by the President to the House of the People*

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)

Sham Lal Saraf
Bakshi Abdur Rashid
Abdul Ghani Goni
Gopal Dutt Mengi
Inder J. Malhotra
Nazir Hussain Samnani

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)

Niranjan [Lal

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)

K. Nallakoya Thangal

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (1)

Sanji Rupji

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)

Vacant
Vacant

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)

D. Ering

NAGA-HILLS TUENSANG AREA (NAGALAND) (1)

S.C. Jamir

ANGLO INDIANS (2)

Frank Anthony
A.E.T. Barrow

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)*

(As on May 15, 1962)

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1. Makkineni Basavapunnaiiah
2. Vacant
- 3* P. K. Kumaran
4. Akbar Ali Khan
5. Smt. Seeta Yudhvir
6. Kota Punnaiah
7. Mudumala Henry Samuel
8. V. C. Kesava Rao
9. J. C. Nagi Reddi
10. K. Vengala Reddy
11. S. Channa Reddy
12. N. Narothon Reddy
13. Narla Venkateshwara Rao
14. K. L. Narasimha Rao
15. K. L. Narasimham
16. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
17. A. Chakradhar
18. Smt. C. Ammannna Raja

ASSAM (7)

19. S. C. Deb
20. Smt. Bedavati Buragohain
21. Baharul Islam
22. Robindra Nath Kakati
23. M. Tayyebulla
24. Vacant
25. Lila Dhar Barooah

BIHAR (22)

26. Bipin Behary Verma
27. A. Mohammad
28. Kameshwara Singh
29. Devendra Chandra Mallik
30. Syed Mahmud
31. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon
32. Pratul Chandra Mitra
33. Mahesh Saran
34. Mahabir Dass
35. Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
36. Devendra Prasad Singh
37. Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
38. Ganga Sharan Sinha
39. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
40. Kamta Singh
41. Rama Bahadur Sinha
42. R. D. Sinha Dinkar
43. Jagat Kishore Prasad Narayan Singh
44. Mohan Singh Oberoi
45. Sheel Bhadra Yajee
46. Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
47. Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh

GUJARAT (11)

48. Khandubhai K. Desai
49. Mahipat Mulshankar Mehta
50. Rohit Manushankar Dave

51. Dahyabhai V. Patel
52. Suresh J. Desai
53. Maneklal Chunilal Shah
54. Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
55. Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker Hathi
56. Khemchandbhai Shomabhai Chavda
57. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel
58. I.T. Lohani

KERALA (9)

59. Smt. K. Bharathi
60. K. Madhava Menon
61. Smt. Devaki Gopidas
62. M. N. Govindan Nair
63. Polat Kunhi Koya
64. Joseph Mathen
65. P. A. Solomon
66. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
67. A. Subba Rao

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

68. Niranjana Singh
69. Syed Ahmad
70. Banarasi Das Chaturvedi
71. Gurudeo
72. Laxmi Narayan Das
73. Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya
74. Dayaldas Kurre
75. Prakash Chandra Sethi
76. Vimalkumar Mannalalji Chordia
77. Ram Sahai
78. R. C. Khandekar
79. Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate
80. Smt. Seeta Parmanand
81. A. D. Mani
82. Bhanu Pratap Singh
83. Gopikrishna Vijaiargiya

MADRAS (18)

84. Smt. G. Parthasarathi
85. T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
86. P. Ramamurti
87. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
88. C. N. Annadurai
89. N. M. Anwar
90. M. Ruthnasamy
91. N. M. Lingam
92. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker
93. N. Ramakrishna Iyer
94. G. Rajagopalan
95. R. Gopalkrishnan
96. Thomas Srinivasan
97. T. S. Pattabiraman
98. K. Santhanam
99. K. S. Ramaswamy
100. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai
101. M. J. Jamal Moideen

MAHARASHTRA (19)

102. Abid Ali
103. Ganpatrao Devji Tapase
104. Vacant
105. Babubhai Chinai
106. Vinayakrao Pandurang Patil
107. Smt. Tara Ramchandra Sathe
108. Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
109. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh
110. D. B. Desai
111. Bhaurao Dewaji Khobaragade

112. Pandharinath Sitaram Patil
113. Kodardas Kalidas Shah
114. Deokinandan Narayan
115. Lalji M. Pendse
116. Dhairyashilrao Yeshwantrao Pawar
117. Sonusing Dhansing Patil
118. Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
119. Shripad Krishna Limaye
120. Baba Saheb Savnekar

MYSORE (12)

121. B. C. Nanjundaiya
122. D. P. Karmarkar
123. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
124. Mulka Govinda Reddy
125. Patil Puttappa
126. N. S. Gurupadaswamy
127. J. Venkatappa
128. M. Govinda Reddy
129. N. Sri Rama Reddy
130. B. P. Basappa Shetty
131. Sherkhan
132. Smt. Violet Alva

ORISSA (10)

133. Bairagi Dwibedy
134. Dhananjay Mahanty
135. B. C. Pattanayak
136. Dibakar Patnaik
137. Satyananda Mishra
138. Manmathnath Misra
139. Smt. Nandini Satpathy
140. Lokanath Misra
141. Sundarmani Patel
142. Nanda Kishore Das

PUNJAB (11)

143. Mohan Singh
144. Chaman Lall
145. Madho Ram Sharma
146. Darshan Singh Pheruman
147. Jagan Nath Kaushal
148. Bansi Lal
149. Neki Ram
150. Raghubir Singh Panjhzari
151. Km. Amrit Kaur
152. Anup Singh
153. Surjit Singh

RAJASTHAN (10)

154. Abdul Shakoar
155. Kumbha Ram
156. Keshvanand
157. Jai Narain Vyas
158. Sadiq Ali
159. Nemi Chandra Kasliwal
160. Ramesh Chandra Vyas
161. P. N. Kathju
162. Sawai Man Singh
163. Vijay Singh

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

164. G. S. Pathak
165. Jagannath Prasad Agrawal
166. Lila Dhar Asthana
167. Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava
168. Smt. Anis Kidwai
169. C. D. Pande
170. Smt. Uma Nehru

171. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
172. Nawab Singh Chauhan
173. A. C. Gilbert
174. Mustafa Rashid Shervani
175. Satyacharan
176. Faridul Haq Ansari
177. Madan Mohan Singh Siddhu
178. Nafisul Hasan
179. Sitaram Jaipuria
180. Mukut Behari Lal
181. Jawaharlal Rohatgi
182. Krishna Chandra
183. Tarkeshwar Pande
184. Uma Shankar Dikshit
185. Chandra Shekhar
186. P. N. Sapru
187. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
188. Piare Lall Kureel
189. Ramgopal Gupta
190. Gaura Mura Hari
191. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
192. Dharam Prakash
193. Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
194. M. P. Shukla
195. M.P. Bhargava
196. Arjun Arora
197. Mohammad Ibrahim

WEST BENGAL (16)

198. Ansaruddin Ahmad
199. Nihar Ranjan Ray
200. Nikunja Behari Maiti
201. R. S. Doogar
202. Biren Roy
203. Santosh Kumar Basu
204. Bhupesh Gupta
205. Ramprasanna Ray
206. Pannalal Saraogi
207. Sudhir Ghosh
208. Smt. Maya Devi Chetty
209. Muhammad Ishaque
210. Naushor Ali

211. Mriganka Mohan Sur
212. Surendra Mohan Ghose
213. Niren Ghosh

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

214. Budh Singh
215. Krishan Dutt
216. A.M. Tariq
217. Pir Mohammed Khan

DELHI (3)

218. Santokh Singh
219. Km. Shanta Vasisht
220. Ahmed Ali

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

221. Anand Chand
222. Shiva Nand

MANIPUR (1)

223. Laimayum Lalit Madhob Sharma

TRIPURA(1)

224. Tarit Mohan Dasgupta

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT (12)

225. V. T. Krishnamachari
226. Maithilisharan Gupta
227. Kakasaheb Kalelkar
228. Jairamdas Doulatram
229. Tara Shankar Banerjee
230. Gopal Singh
231. Mohan Lal Saksena
232. R. R. Diwaker
233. M. Satyanarayana
234. A. R. Wadia
235. B. V. (Mama) Warerkar
236. Tara Chand

UNION GOVERNMENT*

(As on June 15, 1962)

President : S. Radhakrishnan

Vice-President : Zakir Husain

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Members of the Cabinet

1. Jawaharlal Nehru ..
2. Morarji R. Desai ..
3. Jagjivan Ram ..
4. Gulzarilal Nanda ..
5. T. T. Krishnamachari
6. Lal Bahadur Shastri ..
7. Swaran Singh ..
8. K.C. Reddy ..
9. V.K. Krishna Menon ..
10. S.K. Patil ..
11. Mohammad Ibrahim ..
12. Asoke Kumar Sen ..
13. Keshava Deva Malaviya ..
14. B. Gopala Reddi ..
15. C. Subramaniam ..
16. K.L. Shrimali ..

Portfolios

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| .. | Prime Minister, External Affairs and Atomic Energy | ✓ |
| .. | Finance | ✗ |
| .. | Transport and Communications | (Defence) |
| .. | Planning, Labour and Employment | ✗ |
| .. | Home Affairs | ✗ |
| .. | Railways | Ext. |
| .. | Commerce and Industry | ✗ |
| .. | Defence | ✗ |
| .. | Food and Agriculture | ✗ |
| .. | Irrigation and Power | ✗ |
| .. | Law | ✗ |
| .. | Mines and Fuel | ✗ |
| .. | Information and Broadcasting | ✗ |
| .. | Steel and Heavy Industries | ✗ |
| .. | Education | ✗ |

17. Humayun Kabir Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs ✕
 18. Satya Narayan Sinha Parliamentary Affairs ✕

Ministers of State

19. Mehr Chand Khanna .. Works, Housing and Supply ✕
 20. Manubhai Shah .. International Trade ✕
 21. Nityanand Kanungo .. Industry ✕
 22. Raj Bahadur .. Shipping ✕
 23. S.K. Dey .. Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation ✕
 24. Sushila Nayar .. Health ✕
 25. B.N. Datar .. Home Affairs ✕
 26. Jai Sukh Lal Hathi .. Labour ✕
 27. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon .. External Affairs ✕
 28. K. Raghuramaiah .. Defence ✕
 29. O.V. Alagesan .. Irrigation and Power ✕
 30. Ram Subhag Singh .. Food and Agriculture ✕

Deputy Ministers

31. B.R. Bhagat .. Finance ✕
 32. Mono Mohan Das .. Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs ✕
 33. Shah Nawaz Khan .. Railways ✕
 34. A.M. Thomas .. Food ✕
 35. R. M. Hajarnavis .. Mines and Fuel ✕
 36. S.V. Ramaswamy .. Railways ✕
 37. Ahmed Mohiuddin .. Transport and Communications ✕
 38. Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha .. Finance ✕
 39. P.S. Naskar .. Works, Housing and Supply
 40. B.S. Murthy .. Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation
 41. Smt. Soundaram Rama-chandran .. Education
 42. D.R. Chavan .. Defence
 43. C.R. Pattabhiraman .. Labour, Employment and Planning
 44. Smt. M. Chandrasekhar .. Home Affairs
 45. Jaganath Rao .. Works, Housing and Supply
 46. Sham Nath .. Information and Broadcasting
 47. D.S. Raju .. Health
 48. Dinesh Singh .. External Affairs
 49. Bibudhendra Misra .. Law
 50. B. Bhagavati .. Transport and Communications
 51. Shyam Dhar Misra .. Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation.
 52. Prakash Chandra Sethi .. Steel and Heavy Industries

Parliamentary Secretaries

1. Annasaheb Shinde .. Food and Agriculture
 2. D. Ering .. External Affairs
 3. S.C. Jamir .. External Affairs
 4. S. Ahmed Mehdi .. Irrigation and Power
 5. Dodda Thimmaiah .. Mines and Fuel
 6. M.R. Krishna .. Education
 7. Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya .. Labour and Employment

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

Secretary to the President : R. K. Ramadhyani

1. Cabinet and Planning Commission S.S. Khera
 2. Commerce and Industry S. Ranganathan
 D.L. Mazumdar (Company Law Administration)
 3. Community Development and Co-operation M.R. Bhide
 4. Defence O. Pulla Reddi
 5. Education P.N. Kirpal
 6. External Affairs R.K. Nehru (Secretary-General)
 M.J. Desai (Foreign)
 Y.D. Gundevia (Commonwealth)
 B.F.H.B. Tyabji (Special)

7. Finance	S. Bhoothalingam (Expenditure) V.T. Dehejia (Revenue) L. K. Jha (Economic Affairs)
8. Food and Agriculture .. .	V. Shankar (Food) G.R. Kamat (Agriculture) A.D. Pandit (Special)
9. Health	B.R. Tandan
10. Home Affairs	V. Viswanathan Shankar Prasad (Kashmir and Frontier Affairs)
11. Information and Broadcasting	Nawab Singh
12. Irrigation and Power .. .	M.R. Sachdev
13. Labour and Employment	P. M. Menon
14. Law	B.N. Lokur (Legal Affairs) R.C.S. Sarkar (Legislation) G.R. Rajagopaul (Special)
15. Railways (Railway Board)	Karnail Singh (Chairman) S. Jagannathan (Member) E.W. Isaacs (Member) D.C. Baijal (Member) Kripal Singh (Member) M.S. Thacker
16. Scientific Research and Cul- ral Affairs .. .	
17. Steel & Heavy Industries .. .	N.N. Wanchoo
18. Mines and Fuel	K.R. Damle
19. Transport and Communica- tions	G. Venkateswara Ayyar (Transport) M.M. Philip (Communications and Civil Aviation)
20. Works, Housing and Supply	Dharma Vira
21. Atomic Energy (Department)	H.J. Bhabha
22. Parliamentary Affairs (Department)	Kailash Chandra

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS*

Freedom of the Press**

In 1952 the Government of India appointed a Press Commission for enquiring into a large number of matters concerning the Press and one of the recommendations of the Commission was to enact a law in order to prevent unfair competition amongst newspapers as also to prevent the rise of monopolistic combines so that newspapers may have fair opportunities of freer discussion. In 1956 was passed the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956, which was followed by the Daily Newspaper (Price and Page) Order, 1960. The desired objects were sought to be achieved under section 3 of the Act by regulation of prices charged for newspapers in relation to their pages and sizes. This section also empowered the Government to regulate the allocation of space to be allotted for advertising matter. The Act further placed some restrictions on the publication of supplements.

The Sakal Papers of Poona filed a writ petition urging that the Order would have the effect of either compelling them to increase the price or to reduce the number of pages and also prevent them from publishing supplements. This, they said, would violate their fundamental right, guaranteed under Art. 19 of the Constitution, to publish news and views.

The Respondent, the Union of India, on the other hand, maintained that the effect of the provisions of the Act was to provide for the maximum matter which a newspaper could give to the public at a certain price and this did not affect the rights of the Petitioners to propagate their ideas; that the Act did not directly or indirectly deal with the subject of freedom of speech and expression; that the effect of the Act and Order would be to promote further the right of the newspapers in general to exercise the freedom of speech and expression and that the Act had been passed on the recommendation of the Press Commission.

The Supreme Court came to the view that since the impugned Act was intended to affect the circulation of a newspaper, which was a part of the right of freedom of speech, the Act must be regarded as one directed against that freedom. The Court observed that the freedom of speech and expression of opinion was of paramount importance under a democratic constitution which envisaged changes in the composition of legislatures and governments and must be preserved, and since the object of the Act was to affect directly the right of circulation of newspapers which would necessarily undermine their power to influence public opinion it could not but be regarded as a dangerous weapon.

*Appendix to Chapter VI.

**Sakal Papers (P) Ltd., & Others Vs. the Union of India.

capable of being used against democracy itself. The Act and the Orders, therefore, could not be sustained on the ground that it merely implemented the recommendations of the Press Commission. The Court further observed that since the Act taken in conjunction with the Order made thereunder operated as a restraint on the freedom of speech and expression of newspapers the mere fact that its object was to suppress unfair practices by newspapers would not validate them. Carrying on unfair practices might be a matter of condemnation but that would be no ground for placing restrictions on the right of circulation. The Court held that section 3(1) of the Act, which was its pivotal provision, was unconstitutional and, therefore, the Daily Newspaper (Price and Page) Order, 1960, made thereunder was also unconstitutional. The Court allowed the petitions.

Reservation of Posts at Promotion Stage*

The Railway Board issued two directions ordering reservation of selection posts in Class III of the Railway Service in favour of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One K. Rangachari feeling apprehensive of the consequences of these two directions moved the High Court of Madras for a writ of *mandamus* restraining the Railway authorities from giving effect to the two circulars. The High Court issued the writ as prayed for.

The Railway Board came up in appeal to the Supreme Court. The question for consideration was about the scope and effect of Article 16(4) of the Constitution which reads: "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

It was contended on behalf of Rangachari (Respondent) that the safeguard provided by Art. 16(4) applied only to reservation of posts at the stage of appointment and not for reservation of posts for promotion after appointment and so the circulars were outside the provisions of Art. 16(4) and as such contravened Art. 16(1) which guarantees equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment under the State. The Railway authorities asserted that the safeguard extended not only to initial appointment but also to promotions made by selection and that clearly brought the impugned circulars within the protection of Art. 16(4).

The Supreme Court by a majority of three to two accepted the contention of the Railway authorities, set aside the judgment of the High Court, and held: "The power of reservation which is conferred on the State under Art. 16(4) can be exercised by the State in a proper case not only by providing for reservation of appointments but also by providing for reservation of selection posts. This construction, in our opinion, would serve to give effect to the intention of the Constitution-makers to make adequate safeguards for the advancement of the backward classes and to secure for their adequate representation in the services."

The Court, however, observed that in providing for the reservation of appointments or posts under Art. 16(4), the State has to take into consideration the claims of the members of the backward classes consistently with the maintenance of the efficiency of the administration. At the same time an attempt must always be made to strike a reasonable balance between the claims of backward classes and the claims of other employees.

On the other hand, the dissenting judges held that Art. 16(4) properly construed in the light of Art. 335 of the Constitution contemplated and permitted reservation only in respect of appointments to services at the initial stage and not at each stage even after the appointment had taken place.

Res Judicata in Writ Jurisdiction**

Under the Constitution the citizens of India have two alternate remedies for enforcement of their fundamental rights. They can move the High Court under Art. 226 or the Supreme court under Art. 32. This group of cases brought before the Court the question whether the adoption of one remedy would act as a bar by way of *res judicata* to the adoption of other. The Court's findings on the question were: "If a writ petition filed by a party under Art. 226 is considered on the merits as a contested matter and is dismissed, the decision thus pronounced, would continue to bind the parties unless it is otherwise modified or reversed by appeal or other appropriate proceedings permissible under the Constitution. It would not be open to a party to ignore the said Judgment and move this Court under Art. 32 by an original petition made on the same facts and for obtaining the same or similar orders or writs. If the petition filed in the High Court under Art. 226 is dismissed not on merits but because of the laches of the party applying for the writ or because it is held that the party had an alternative remedy available to it, then the dismissal of the writ petition would not constitute a bar to a subsequent petition under Art. 32 except in cases where and if the facts thus found by the Court may themselves be relevant even under Art 32. If a writ petition is dismissed *in limine* and an order is

*The General Manager, Southern Railway, Vs. K. Rangachari.

**Daryao & Others Vs. The State of Uttar Pradesh and Others.

pronounced in that behalf, whether or not the dismissal would constitute a bar would depend upon the nature of the order. If the order is on the merits it would be a bar; if the order shows that the dismissal was for the reason that the petitioner was guilty of laches or that he had an alternative remedy it would not be a bar, except as indicated above. If the petition is dismissed *in limine* without passing a speaking order then such dismissal cannot be treated as creating a bar or *res judicata*. If the petition is dismissed as withdrawn it cannot be a bar to a subsequent petition under Art. 32."

Guarantee against Testimonial Compulsion*

These appeals were heard together by the court only in so far as they involved substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, with particular reference to cl. (3) of Art. 20 (No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself).

In an earlier judgment in *M.P. Sharma Vs. Satish Chandra* (1954 S.C.R. 1077) the Supreme Court had observed that the phrase 'to be a witness' used in Art. 20(3) meant in its widest significance, 'to furnish evidence' which included not only oral testimony or statements in writing of the accused but also production of a thing or evidence by other modes. The Court in these appeals restated some of the propositions, which had been stated too widely in that case, with more particularity.

By majority of eight to three, it held that the phrase 'to be a witness' used in Art. 20(3) strictly meant imparting of personal knowledge in respect of relevant facts by a statement, either oral or in writing, made or given in court or otherwise, but did not include production of documents or things, or giving of impressions of thumb, or foot, or palm, or fingers or specimen writings or showing parts of body by way of identification and the like. It was further laid down that the mere questioning of an accused person by a police officer, resulting in a voluntary statement was not 'compulsion' even though such statement might ultimately turn out to be incriminatory. Likewise, the mere fact that an accused person made a statement while in police custody would not by itself bring in the presumption that the accused was 'compelled' to make the statement. Of course, it was open to an accused to show that while he was in police custody he was subjected to treatment which might lead to the presumption that compulsion was in fact exercised. It was also made clear that a person making a statement must, at the time of making it, stand in the character of an accused person in order to bring that statement within the prohibition of Art. 20(3). It was not enough that he became an accused subsequently.

Effect of Dissolution of Legislative Assembly on a Bill**

In December 1957 the Government of Kerala introduced in the Kerala Legislative Assembly the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill which was ultimately passed by it in June 1959 and it was then reserved for the assent of the President under Art. 200 of the Constitution. On July 31, 1959, the President issued a proclamation under Art. 356 and the Assembly was dissolved. As a result of the mid-term general elections in Kerala in February 1960 a coalition Government came into power. On July 27, 1960, the President for whose assent the Bill was pending sent it back requesting the Legislative Assembly to reconsider the Bill in the light of the specific amendments suggested by him. The Bill as amended in the light of the President's recommendations was passed by the Assembly on October 15, 1960, and received the President's assent on January 21, 1961. In February 1961, a notification was issued by the State directing the implementation of a number of sections of the Act. As the Petitioner was to be adversely affected by the said notification he filed a writ petition challenging the validity of the Act on the preliminary ground that the Bill which was pending before the President for his assent at the time when the Legislative Assembly was dissolved lapsed in consequence of the said dissolution and so it was not competent for the President to give his assent to a lapsed bill with the result that the said assent and all proceedings taken subsequent to it were unconstitutional.

It was urged that if there were no provisions to the contrary in our Constitution the English convention with regard to the consequence of dissolution should be held to follow even in India. In England, in addition to bringing a session of Parliament to a close, prorogation put an end to all business which was pending consideration before either House at the time of such prorogation and as a result any proceedings either in the House or in any Committee of the House lapsed with the session. Dissolution of Parliament was invariably preceded by prorogation, and what was true about the result of prorogation was *a fortiori* true about the result of dissolution. Thus the petitioner contended that the inevitable conventional consequence of dissolution of Parliament was that there was a Civil death of Parliament and all uncompleted business pending before it lapsed.

*The State of Bombay Vs. Kathi Kalu Oghad; Pokhar Singh Vs. The State of Punjab; The State of West Bengal Vs. Farid Ahmed.

**Purushothaman Nambudiri Vs. The State of Kerala.

The Supreme Court held that there was no constitutional basis for the argument that unless the Legislature by law had made a contrary provision the English convention with regard to the effect of dissolution should prevail in this country. The Court expressed the opinion that clause (3) of Art. 196 of the Constitution made a complete departure from the English convention inasmuch as the prorogation of the House or Houses did not affect the business pending before the Legislature at the time of prorogation, and at whichever stage the pending business might stand, so long as it was pending before the Legislature of a State it should not lapse by the prorogation of the Assembly. The Court held that the preliminary contention raised against the validity of the Bill could not be sustained.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

For Study Abroad

I. Government of India Schemes

1. Agatha Harrison Fellowship for the study of Asian problems with special reference to India at St. Anthony's College, Oxford.
2. Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Pushto, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Swahili and Rumanian languages.
3. Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
4. Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
5. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme.
6. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships for candidates who by birth or domicile are natives of the Union Territories.

II. Fellowships/Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments/Organisations/Institutions

1. Scholarships offered by the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hungary, Norway, Poland, USSR, and West Germany.
2. Philippines University Scholarships.
3. Walker's Travelling Association Scholarships, U.K.
4. British Council Scholarships.
5. Colombo Plan Scholarships/Fellowships.
6. Imperial Relations Trust (London University Institute of Education) Fellowships.
7. Scholarships/Fellowships under the UN Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships Programme.
8. Scholarships for teachers' training under the Commonwealth Fellowships/Scholarships Plan.
9. UNESCO Fellowships/Scholarships for Production of Reading Material (1962).
10. UNESCO—Thai Government Fellowships (1962).
11. Travel and Maintenance Grants Schemes administered by the US Educational Foundation in India.
12. People's Friendship University (Patrice Lumumba), USSR Scholarship for the Study of Humanities.

For Study in India

I. For Foreign Nationals

1. Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme for nationals of the other Commonwealth countries.
2. Colombo Plan Scholarships/Fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries.
3. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study/research.
4. General Scholarships Scheme for Indian students and students from certain Asian, African and other countries.
5. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme Fellowships for German nationals for post-graduate study/research.
6. Programmes for Exchange of scholars between India and Rumania, USSR, and UAR.
7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for post-graduate study/research.
8. Scholarships to Bhutanese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.
9. Scholarships to Sikkimese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.

* Appendix to Chapter VIII.

II. For Indian Nationals

1. Merit Scholarships in residential schools.
2. Post-Matric Merit Scholarships Scheme.
3. Post-Graduate Scholarships in Humanities.
4. Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi speaking areas.
5. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme for post-Matric education. (The Scheme has been decentralised from 1959-60; the Central Government gives grants only to the State Governments/ Union Administrations.)
6. Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers.
7. Post-Graduate Scholarships in Science.
8. National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education.
9. Merit Scholarships for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers for Post-Matric Studies.

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

I. Government of India Schemes

1. Central (Modified) Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
2. Fully-Paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
3. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
4. Government of India French Fellowships Scheme.
5. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme.
6. Scheme of Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields.
7. Partial Financial Assistance Scheme.

II. Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments

1. Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

2. Federal Republic of Germany

- (a) Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme 1956-57.
- (b) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Hamburg University Students' Union for post-graduate studies 1957-58.
- (c) Scholarships offered by the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg for post-graduate studies 1957-58.
- (d) Hamburg Chamber of Commerce (West Germany) Scholarships 1957-58.
- (e) Ad-hoc Scholarships by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for post-graduate studies 1959-60.
- (f) Scholarships offered by the Board of Directors of Farbaverke Hoechrt. A.G. for studies in West Germany 1961.
- (g) Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg Scholarships for post-graduate studies 1959-60.
- (h) Scholarships offered by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation 1960-61.
- (i) Scholarships offered by the German Academic Exchange Service 1960-61.
- (j) Friedrich Ebert Foundation (West Germany) Scholarships 1961.
- (k) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for post-graduate study/research 1961.
- (l) Scholarship offered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for practical training 1958-59 and 1959-60.
- (m) Scholarships offered by M/s Demag Aktiengesellschaft, Duisburg, for practical training in West Germany, 1961.
- (n) Scholarship offered by M/s Deutsche Phillips, Hamburg, for training in Radio and Television technique in West Germany 1962.

3. German Democratic Republic

- (a) Scholarships offered by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for post-graduate studies/research 1957-58.
- (b) Scholarships offered by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for post-graduate study/research 1959-60.
- (c) The German Democratic Republic Scholarships for:
 - (i) Polygraphy.
 - (ii) Post-graduate study/research.
 - (iii) Practical training,
 - (iv) Indian Scientists.
 - (v) Post-Graduate Studies in Agriculture, 1961.

4. *Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships*

- Scholarships and Fellowships offered from time to time by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaya, Ceylon, Malta, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Pakistan.
5. Colombo Plan.
 6. UNESCO Fellowships.
 7. UN Technical Assistance Scholarships.
 8. Admission to the Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow.
 9. Colombo Plan Correspondence Courses.
 10. Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.
 11. TCM Teachers' Training Programme.
 12. Federation of British Industries Scholarships.
 13. Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships.
 14. Canada Council Non-Resident Fellowships Scheme.
 15. Ridgefield Foundation Scholarships Scheme.
 16. Hawker-Siddeley Industries Commonwealth Scheme Scholarships.
 17. Similar offers by other organisations/universities for studies in science, technology and culture.

III. *Exchange Programmes*

Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of USSR, Yugoslavia, Finland, UAR, Ceylon, Greece and Poland.

IV. *Miscellaneous Schemes*

Free sea passages offered by M/S. Hellenic Lines Ltd., to Indian students for travel from India to USA and back.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
 College of Engineering, Kakinada.
 College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.
 College of Engineering, Tirupati.
 Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 J.V.D. College of Science and Technology, Waltair.
 Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.
 Government Engineering College, Jorhat.

BIHAR

Bhagalpur Engineering College, Bhagalpur.
 Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
 Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.
 Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
 Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
 Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.
 Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

GUJARAT

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Anand.
 Faculty of Technology, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
 L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
 L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
 Lukhdirji College of Engineering, Morvi.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar

KERALA

College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
Government Engineering College, Trichur.
Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.
Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat.
Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon.

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar.
Engineering College, Vidisha.
Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur.
Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior.
Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal.
Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technical Institute, Indore.

MADRAS

A.C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras.
A.C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
College of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar.
Department of Pharmacy, Medical College, Madras.
Department of Architecture, Madras University, Madras.
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras.
P.S.G. and Son's Charities College of Technology, Coimbatore.
Thiagaraja Engineering College, Madurai.

MAHARASHTRA

College of Engineering, Poona.
Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
Engineering College, Karad.
Government Engineering College, Aurangabad.
Indian Institute of Technology, Worli, Bombay.
J.J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
Regional Engineering College, Nagpur.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.

MYSORE

B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
B.V. Bhumreddi College of Engineering, Hubli.
College of Engineering, Bangalore.
Engineering College, Gulbarga.
Engineering College, Manipal.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
Malnad Engineering College, Hassan.
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
Regional Engineering College, Mangalore.
S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore.

ORISSA

University College of Engineering, Burla, P.O. Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur.

PUNJAB

Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Department of Chemical Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
 Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
 Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
 Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.

RAJASTHAN

Birla College of Engineering, Pilani.
 Birla Science College, Pilani.
 M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
 College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
 College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
 College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.
 Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
 Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
 Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.
 Harcourt Butler Technical Institute, Kanpur.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
 National Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
 University of Roorkee, Roorkee.

WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah.
 College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur.
 College of Textile Technology, Serampore.
 College of Textile Technology, Berhampur.
 College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.
 Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
 Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.

DELHI

Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE LALIT KALA AKADEMI*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Damerla Rama Rao Memorial Art Gallery and School, Rajahmundry.
 Hyderabad Art Society, C/o Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture,
 Hyderabad.

ASSAM

Assam Lalit Kala Akademi, Pan Bazar, Gauhati.

BIHAR

Kala Kendra, Bhagalpur.
 Shilpa Kala Parishad, C/o Government School of Arts and Crafts, Patna.

GUJARAT

Saurashtra Kala Mandal, Rajkot.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir Akademi of Art and Culture, Srinagar.

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, Gwalior.

MADRAS

Arts School, North Avanimoola Street, Madurai.
 Progressive Painters' Association, C/o Government School of Arts and Crafts,
 Madras.
 South Indian Society of Painters, Museum House, Madras.

* Appendix to Chapter IX.

MAHARASHTRA

Art Society of India, Sandhurst House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
 Bharatiya Kala Prasari Sabha, 947-A, Sadashiv Peth, Laxmi Road, Poona.
 Bombay Art Society, Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
 Indian Institute of Architects, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Fort, Bombay.
 Indian Sculptors' Association, 164-B, Casa Urbina, Vincent Road, Bombay.
 Kala Niketan, 117-B, Mahadwar, Kolhapur.
 Model Art Institute, Noor Building, Opposite Western Railway Station, Dadar Bombay.
 Nootan Kala Mandir, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

MYSORE

Vijaya Art Institute, Gadag.

PUNJAB

Indian Academy of Fine Arts, M. M. Malviya Road, Amritsar

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Kala Kendra, 1, Patel Road, Dehra Dun.
 U.P. Artists' Association, C/o Government College of Arts and Crafts Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL

Academy of Fine Arts, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
 Calcutta Art Society, 7 Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
 Indian College of Art and Draftsmanship, 139, Dharamtulla Street, Calcutta.
 Indian Society of Oriental Art, 15, Park Street, Calcutta.

DELHI

All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
 Delhi Silpi Chakra, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
 Sarada Ukil School of Art, 66/1 Janpath, New Delhi.
 Chitra Kala Sangam, C/o Sasta Sahitya Mandal, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS 1962*

Painting :	Sculpture :	Graphic :
Himmatlal Shah	S. Dhanapal	Somnath Hore
Arun Bose	Inder Jeet	
M. Reddepa Naidu		
A. A. Raiba		
Gulam Mohammed Sheikh		
A. P. Santhanaraj		
Akbar Padamsee		

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL MUSEUMS*

Andhra Pradesh : Archaeological Site Museum, Alampur; Archaeological Museum, Amaravati; Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad; Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad; Archaeological Museum, Kondapur; College Museum, Madanapalle; Nagarjunakonda Museum, Nagarjunakonda; Museum of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry; Sri Venkateswara Museum, Tirupati; Victoria Jubilee Museum, Vijayawada.

Assam : Assam State Museum, Gauhati.

Bihar : Archaeological Museum, Bodh Gaya; Chandradhari Museum, Darbhanga; Gaya Museum, Gaya; Nalanda Museum, Nalanda; Patna Museum, Patna; Vaisali Museum, Vaisali.

Gujarat : Municipal Museum, Ahmedabad; Museum of Seth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad; Sri Girdharbhai Children's Museum, Amreli; Museum and Picture Gallery, Sayaji Bagh, Baroda; Museum of the Department of Archaeology, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda; Barton Museum of Antiquities, Bhavnagar; Kutch Museum, Bhuj; Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur; Museum of Antiquities, Jamnagar; Junagadh Museum, Junagadh; Prabhas Patan Museum, Prabhas Patan; Watson Museum, Rajkot; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Museum, Surat; Museum of Art and Archaeology, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

- Jammu and Kashmir :** Dogra Art Gallery, Jammu; S.P.S. Government Museum, Srinagar.
- Kerala :** Museum of Antiquities, Padmanabhapuram; Archaeological Museum and Picture Gallery, Trichur; State Museum, Trichur; Government Museum, Trivandrum; Government Art Gallery (Sri Chitralayam), Trivandrum.
- Madhya Pradesh :** Vidisha Museum, Vidisha; Central Museum, Bhopal; District Archaeological Museum, Dhar; Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort, Gwalior; State Museum, Jamna Bagh, Gwalior; Central Museum, Indore; Archaeological Museum, Khajuraho; State Museum, Dhubela Palace, Nowgong; Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur; Archaeological Museum, University of Sagar, Sagar; Museum of Archaeology, Sanchi; Digambar Jain Museum, Sonagir.
- Madras :** Fort St. George Museum, Madras; Government Museum and National Art Gallery, Madras; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Madurai; Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple Museum, Madurai; Museum of Antiquities, Padmanasapuram; Government Museum, Pudukkottai; Sriranganathaswami Devasthanam Museum, Srirangam; Tanjore Art Gallery, Palace Building, Tanjore.
- Maharashtra :** Sri Bhavani Museum, Aundh; Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; Victoria & Albert Museum, Victoria Gardens, Bombay; I.V.K. Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal Museum, Dhulia; Kolhapur Museum, Kolhapur; Central Museum, Nagpur; Bharatiya Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala Museum, Poona; Museum of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Sevagram, Wardha.
- Mysore :** Government Museum, Bangalore; Archaeological Museum, Bijapur; Local Antiquities Museum, Chitradurga; Kannada Research Institute Museum, Dharwar; Archaeological Museum, Hampi; Government Museum, Mangalore; Mahatma Gandhi Museum, Mangalore.
- Orissa :** Baripada Museum, Baripada; Belkhandi Museum, Belkhandi; Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; Khiching Museum, Khiching (Mayurbhanj).
- Punjab :** Central Sikh Museum, Amritsar; Provincial Museum, Patiala; Punjab Government Museum, Simla.
- Rajasthan :** Rajputana Museum, Ajmer; Government Museum, Alwar; Archaeological Museum, Amber; Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum, Bikaner; State Museum, Bharatpur; National Heritage Preservation Society Museum, Bundi; Government Central Museum, Jaipur; Archeological Museum, Jhalawar; Sardar Museum, Jodhpur; Museum and Saraswati Bhandar, Kotah; Choturam Museum, Sangaria; Sikar Museum, Sikar; Victoria Hall Museum, Udaipur.
- Uttar Pradesh :** Allahabad Museum, Allahabad; Mahatma Gandhi Hindi Sangrahalaya, Kalpi; Gurukula Museum, Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar; State Museum, Lucknow; Archaeological Museum (Curzon Museum of Archaeology), Mathura; Sarnath Museum, Sarnath; Bharat Kala Bhavan Museum of Art and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- West Bengal :** Indian Museum, Calcutta; Victoria Memorial Hall Museum, Calcutta; Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, Calcutta; Municipal Museum, Calcutta; Museum of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; Museum of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta; Gurusaday Museum, Calcutta; Rishi Bankim Library and Museum, Kanthalpara; B. R. Sen Museum, Malda; Rabindra-Sadana (Tagore Museum), Shantiniketan; Serampore College Museum, Serampore; Hamilton High School Museum, Tamruk.
- Delhi :** Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi; Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, New Delhi; National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi; National Museum of India, New Delhi.
- Himachal Pradesh :** Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI*

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andhra Mahila Gana Sabha, Rajahmundry.
2. Andhra Natak Kala Parishad, Gudivada.
3. Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Academy, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
4. Arunodaya Sangeeta Natya Mandali, Satyanarayanapuram, Vijayawada..
5. Balananda Kendram, Pattabhipuram, Guntur.
6. Ganakalabhivardhani Sangam, Hanamkonda, Warangal.
7. Histrionics, 12/25, Bommakanti Buildings, Samalkot.
8. Kakatiya Kala Samiti, Ramalingeswar Temple, Warangal.
9. Kala Mandal, 854, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.

10. Kalakshetra, Eluru.
11. Lalit Kala Niketan, Shah Ali Bunda, Hyderabad.
12. Lalit Kala Sangam, Kurnool.
13. M. R. Government Music College, Vizianagaram.
14. Natak Kala Niketan, 3/4/374, Bagh Lingampally, Hyderabad.
15. Nava Kala Kendra, Alwal, Bolarum.
16. Raghava Kala Samithi, Lakshminivarapupeta, Rajahmundry.
17. Sanmuthra Natya Kala Samiti, B-2, 825, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
18. Saraswati Gana Sabha, Kakinada.
19. Shri Jagadeesh Guru Kala Vidyalayam, 24/3/237, Gudavallivari Street, Buckinghampet, Vijayawada.
20. Shri Mahakarjuna Swamy Kripaposhita Natak Mandali, Badinehal.
21. Shri Sarda Natyaniketanam, Vallabhbhai Street, Kakinada.
22. Shri Ramakrishna Gandharva Vidyalayam, Vijayawada.
23. Shri Kanaka Durga Kala Samiti, P. Box No. 58, Vijayawada.
24. Shri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Eluru.
25. Shri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad.
26. Vijaya Fine Arts Association, 414 Gandhi Bhavan Road, Hyderabad.
27. Vidyannagar Music School, Vidyannagar, Hyderabad.

Assam

1. Assam Sangeet Natak Academy, Kismet, Upland Road, Shillong.
2. Binapani Natya Samiti, Hoiborgaon, Nowgong.
3. Dibrugarh Jananadayinee Sangitayan, P.O. Rehabari, Dibrugarh.
4. Nowgong Dramatic Club, Nowgong.
5. Prabhat Chandra Sangeet Bidyapith, Gauripur.
6. Silchar Sangeet Vidyalaya, Silchar.

Bihar

1. Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Chhaju Bagh, Patna.
2. Bihar Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Sinha Library Road, Patna.
3. Bihar Secretariat Dramatic Club, Patna.
4. Department of Music, Patna University, Patna.
5. Friends' Union Dramatic Club, Sultanganj.
6. Mahila Kala Mandir, Yarpur, Patna.
7. Patna Music Club, Patna.
8. Rabindra Parishad, Station Road, Patna.
9. Sangeet Mandala, Kadamkuan, Patna.
10. Shri Marutnandan Shahbad Sangeet Sangh, Arrah.
11. Vindhya Kala Mandir, Kazipur, Patna.

Gujarat

1. College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
2. Darpana, Chidambaram, Osmanpur, Ahmedabad.
3. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
4. Kalakshetra, Gopipura, Surat.
5. Lalit Kala Mandal, Rajpipla.
6. Nadiad Kala Mandir, Station Road, Nadiad.
7. Natya Sangh, Theatre Centre, Chidambaram, Ahmedabad.
8. Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot.
9. Sangeet Nivedak Mandal, 377/12, Chinubhai Road, Khadia, Ahmedabad.
10. Saurashtra Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Rajkot.
11. Shri Saurashtra Kala Kendra, c/o Wankaner Automobiles, Rajkot.
12. Shree Srayerasadhak Mitra Mandal, Ratan Kunj, Karolia Pole, Baroda.
13. Union High School Music Circle, Malji Road, Broach.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Srinagar.

Kerala

1. Ananda Nritya Kalalayam, Thevally, Quilon.
2. Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali Vidyalaya, P.O. Gandhi Seva Sadan, via Mankara.
3. Kalasadanam, Chunangad.
4. Kerala Co-operative Cine Society Ltd., Thottummukhom, Alwaye.
5. Kerala Fine Arts Society, Darbar Hall Road, Ernakulam.
6. Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi.
7. Kerala Sangeetha Natak Academy, Trichur.
8. Khadi Cottage Industries Bhangi Cultural Association, Vallakadevu, Pulimodu.
9. Kala Mandir, Vaipalaparambu House, Western Gate, Ambalapuzha.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Artists Combine, Dr. Khirwadkar Wada, Lohia Bazar, Gwalior.
2. Bhaskhande Lalit Kala Samiti, Raipur.
3. Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, Gwalior.

4. Malav Lok Sahitya Parishad, Ujjain.
5. Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Lashkar, Gwalior.

Madras

1. Amateur Theatre Federation, 5 Third Street, Thirumurthy Nagar, Nungambakkam, Madras.
2. Arts Academy, 42, Vellala Street, Pursawalkam, Madras.
3. Bharat Fine Arts Club, 31, Kuppiah Chetty Street, West Mambalam, Madras.
4. Classical Bharatanatyam School, c/o The Music Academy, 115-E, Mowbrays Road, Royapettah, Madras.
5. Department of Music, Madras University, Madras.
6. Department of Music, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
7. Egmore Dramatic Society, 43 Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras.
8. Guru Guha Gana Sabha, 64, Karuppa Gounder Street, Coimbatore.
9. Indian Fine Arts Society, 34, South Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.
10. Kalai Kazhagam, Devakottai.
11. Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras.
12. Madras Natya Sangh, 31-A, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras.
13. Madras Secretariat Party, Fort St. George, Madras.
14. Madras State Sangeeta Nataka Sangam, c/o Central College of Karnatak Music, Brodie Castle, Madras.
15. Mangala Gana Sabha, 11, Vagasalai Street, Kumbakonam.
16. Music Trinity Commemoration Sabha, Mettu Street, Tiruvarur.
17. Music Academy, 115-E, Mowbrays Road, Madras.
18. Narada Gana Sabha, 37, South Street, Karur.
19. Nataka Kazhagam, Thandavarayan Street, Royapettah, Madras.
20. Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras.
21. Sai Gana Sabha, 37, Alamelumangapuram, Mylapore, Madras.
22. Sri Parthasarathi Swami Sabha, Triplicane, Madras.
23. Sri Sathguru Sangeetha Samajam, 48, Dhanappamudali Street, Madurai.
24. Sri Sudarsana Sabha, Gandhiji Road, Tanjore.
25. Sri Thyagaraja Sangeeta Vidwat Samajam, 5, Thyagarajapuram, Madras.
26. Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.
27. Young Men's Literary Association, West Main Street, Tanjore.
28. Vaineeka Gurukulam, 8, Pillayarkoil Street, Kumbakonam.

Maharashtra

1. Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli.
2. Amateur Dramatic Party, Terrace Hall, Shantinath Bhawan, 2, Sion Road, Matunga, Bombay.
3. Ballet Unit, Lila Cottage, Basant Street, Santa Cruz (West), Bombay.
4. Bharat Natya Samshodhan Mandir, 312, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
5. Bharatiya Sangeet Shikshapith, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay.
6. Bombay Natya Sangh, Theatre Centre, 113-115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
7. Dharmartha Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, Bhaji Market, Pandharpur.
8. Friends' Circle, Kalyan.
9. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Poona.
10. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, c/o School of Indian Music, near Royal Opera House, Bombay.
11. Gayan Samaj and Deval Club, Khasbagh, Kolhapur.
12. Gujarati Natya Mandal, Devkaran Nanji Building, 17, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.
13. Indian National Theatre, 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
14. Kala Bhavan, Tuno Mor Bungalow, Tagore Road, Bombay.
15. Kala Kendra, Ambajogai, Mominabad.
16. Kalyan Gayan Samaj, Kalyan.
17. Kala Nilayam, 6, Suresh Sadan, Brahmanwada Road, Bombay.
18. Karnatak Theatres, 10-Victoria Road, Bombay.
19. Little Ballet Troupe, Pereira Hill Road, Andheri, Bombay.
20. Maharashtra Kalopasak, 632, Shaniwar Peth, Poona.
21. Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Kelewadi, Bombay.
22. Natya Niketan Ltd., Model House, Proctor Road, Bombay.
23. Poona Bharat Gayan Samaj, 861, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
24. Rang Bhoomi, Modi Chambers, Opposite Opera House, Bombay.
25. Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Chatur Mahal, Nagpur.
26. Sangeet Vidyalaya, Subhash Road, Ratnagiri.
27. Saraswati Gayan Samaj, Pandharpur.
28. School of Indian Music, Modi Chambers, Opp. Opera House, Bombay.
29. Shri Vishnu Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik.
30. Sur Singar Samsad, 'ARUN', Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay.
31. Theatre Group, 7, Walton Road, Bombay.
32. Theatre Unit, 89, Bhulabhai Deesai Road, Bombay.

33. Vileparle Music Circle, 5 Subhash Road, Vileparle (East), Bombay.
34. Vyas Academy of Music, 148, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

Mysore

1. Anand Prasarak Karnatic Natya Sangh, Hulyal.
2. Arts Circle, Gondhali Galli, Belgaum.
3. Ayyanar College of Music, Bangalore.
4. Ayyanar College of Music, Narayana Shastri Road, Mysore.
5. Bala Bharathiya Sangha, Agrahara Street, Hassan.
6. Bangalore Sangeetha Sabha, 3rd Main Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
7. Bharath Seva Mandal, E-18, 17th Cross Street, Cubbonpet, Bangalore.
8. Bharata Natya Kalashala, R.B.A.N.M.'s High School Building, Civil Area, Bangalore.
9. Bharatiya Natya Sangh, Theatre Centre, No. 4, Sheshadri Road, Bangalore.
10. Chaya Artistes, Acedemy of Theatre Art, 178, IV Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
11. Chitra Artists, Kalamandir, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.
12. Dharmarth Sangeet Pathshala, Mangalwar Peth, Dharwar.
13. Ganamandiram, 78, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.
14. Kala Kousalya Amateur Sangeeta Natak Mandali, P.O. Kaginelli via Haveri.
15. Kala Niketana, Kodiyalbail, Mangalore.
16. Kala Jyothi Artists, 130/C, Veerappa Mansion, 17th Cross, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
17. Kaniyara Seva Samaja, 49, Sirsi Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
18. Karnatak Pradesh Sangeet Sewa Samiti, Main Road, Bijapur.
19. Karnatak Sangh and Vachanalaya, Anantashayan Galli, Belgaum.
20. Karnataka Sangeet Vidyalaya, Shankarpur, Bangalore.
21. Keshava Nrityashala, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
22. Lalitha Kala Mandal, 271, Kadiri Road, Mangalore.
23. Malleswaram Sangeetha Sabha, Bangalore.
24. Mitra Vrunda, Hassan.
25. Mysore State Sangeetha Natak Academy, new Public Offices, Bangalore.
26. Nav Nritya Niketan, 1706, Ramdeo Galli, Belgaum.
27. North Kanara District Kala Mandal, Sirsi.
28. Nrisimha Kala Kunj, Karwar.
29. Oriental Dummy Horse Dance Institute, Tasker Town, Bangalore.
30. Prabhatha Kala Vidaru, 61, Jain Temple Street, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore.
31. Sai Ram Mandir, 47, Veera Pillai Street, Bangalore.
32. Sangeeta Kalabhivardhini Sabha, 1670, Mosakeri, K. R. Mohalla, Mysore.
33. School of Culture, Theosophical Society, Belgaum.
34. Sri Ambika Sangeetha Kala Shala, 57/4, III Main Road, Chamrajpet, Bangalore.
35. Shri Krishna Sangeet Vidyalaya, Bijapur.
36. Shri Mallikarjun Natya Amateurs, Jamkhandi.
37. Shree Ramseva Mandali, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.
38. Shri Varalakshmi Academy of Fine Arts, 668, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.
39. Shri Purandhara Thyagaraja Sangeeta Pathashala, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore.
40. Sri Sadguru Sangeeta Pathashala, Arsikere.
41. Sri Saraswathi Ganakala Mandiram, 2638, Chamundipuram, Mysore.
42. Vani Institute of Music, 5th Main Road, Chamarjpet, Bangalore.
43. Varadachar Memorial Art Association, 141, Balepet, Bangalore.
44. Vijaya College of Music, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.
45. Vijaya Dramatic Association, Gadag.

Orissa

1. Jatiya Sangeet Kala Kendra, Berhampur.
2. Kala Vikash Kendra, Rashtra Bhasha Road, Cuttack.
3. Kishore Sangeet Vidyalaya, Station Road, Puri.
4. Lalita Kala Pitha, Block 33/1, Type IV-A, Unit II, Bhubaneswar.
5. Mahavir Natya Sangh, Baramba, Cuttack.
6. Mayurbhanj Chhow Dance Organisation, Baripada.
7. National Music Association, Baxi Bazar, Cuttack.
8. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri.
9. Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy, Post Box No. 56, new Capital, Bhubaneswar.
10. Prantia Kala Mandir, Police Line Road, Puri.
11. Utkal Smruti Kala Mandap, Pathapur, Cuttack.
12. Sangeet Kala Pratisthan, Baseli Sahi, Puri.

Punjab

1. Bharatiya Sangeet Sabha, Yadavindra Statium, Patiala.
2. Pracheen Kala Kendra, 40/22-A, Chandigarh.
3. Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Devi Talao, Jullundur.

Rajasthan

1. Ajmer Music College, Ajmer.
2. All India Sangeet College, Churu.
3. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.

4. Mira Kala Mandir, Bhatiyani Chohta, Udaipur.
5. Rajasthan Kala Kendra, Gangashahar Road, Bikaner.
6. Rajasthan Tarun Kalakar Parishad, Jhalaniyon-ka-Rasta, Jaipur.
7. Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi, Jodhpur.
8. Rashtriya Kala Mandal, Kuchaman House, inside Mertia Gate, Jodhpur.
9. Sri Sangeet Bharati, Ginni Mohalla, Bikaner.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Bharatiya Kala Niketan, Chandausi.
2. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, Lakhimpur-Kheri.
3. Bharatiya Sangeet and Lalit Kala Vidyapeeth, Mall Road, Kanpur.
4. Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, 1, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.
5. Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, 1, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.
6. Braj Mandal Sahakari Samaj, Mathura.
7. College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
8. Department of Music, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
9. Hari Sankirtan Sabha, Nainital.
10. Kala Bharati, 9, Lowther Road, Allahabad.
11. Kambhoj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut.
12. Lok Kalakar Sangh, Almora.
13. Natya Kendra, 17, Tularam Bagh, Allahabad.
14. Nagari Natak Mandali, Kabir Chaura, Varanasi.
15. Raghunath Mahila Lalit Kala Kendra, Chipi Tanki, Meerut.
16. Sangeet Parishad, D-50/143, Suryakund, Varanasi.
17. Sangeet Samaj College, Tilak Road, Meerut.
18. Sangeet Samaj (Jattiwara), Tilak Road, Meerut.
19. Vishwa Sewa Sadan, Meerut.

West Bengal

1. Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, 5, Dwarkanath Tagore Road, Calcutta.
2. Anamika, 11, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.
3. Banga Vani, Nabadwip.
4. Bengal Music College, 10, Dover Lane, Calcutta.
5. Bohuruppee, 11-A, Nasiruddin Road, Calcutta.
6. Children's Little Theatre, 2 Tilak Road, Calcutta.
7. Dakshinee, 1, Deshapriya Park West, Calcutta.
8. Gitabitan, 25-B, Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Road, Calcutta.
9. Hrishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Ramsitapara, Nabadwip.
10. Indian People's Theatre Association, 46, Dharamtulla Street, Calcutta.
11. Jhankar, 25, Dixon Lane, Calcutta.
12. Little Theatre Group, c/o Minerva Theatre, 7, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
13. Narayan Institute of Culture, 133-A, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.
14. Nritya Bharati Institution, 81-A, Karaya Road, Calcutta.
15. Sangita Bhawan, Viswa-Bharati, Shantiniketan.
16. Shankar Mitter Kirtan Shikshalaya, P/512, Lake Road Extension, Calcutta.
17. Shouvanik, 18/1, Sarat Bose Road, Calcutta.
18. Sri Ramakrishna Sura Bharati, Suri, Birbhum.
19. Theatre Centre, 31-A, Chakraberia Road, Calcutta.

Delhi

1. Adarsh Sangeet Vidyalaya, II-A/43, Lajpat Nagar, Lajpat Nagar Corner, New Delhi.
2. Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 35/25, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
3. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165-D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi.
4. Bharatiya Natya Sangh, 34, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
5. Bharatiya Sangeet Sadan, No. 1-E Block, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi.
6. Children's Little Theatre, 1 Sonehri Bagh Road, New Delhi.
7. Delhi Art Theatre, Flat No. 36, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
8. Delhi Karnataka Sangh, 10, Akbar Road, New Delhi.
9. Delhi Natya Sangh, 5-A, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
10. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, 42-C, Prem House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
11. Hindustani Theatre, Exhibition grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
12. Indian Drama Association, 201 Kaka Nagar, New Delhi.
13. Indian National Theatre, 14/48 Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi.
14. Kala Vihar, 16-A/18, Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
15. Little Theatre Group, Post Box 204, New Delhi.
16. National Ballet Centre, C/o Modern School, New Delhi.
17. Sangeet Bharati, near Mandi House, New Delhi.
18. Sangeet Niketan, Billimaran, Delhi.
19. Sri Shanmukhananda Sangeetha Sabha, Reading Road, New Delhi.
20. Saraswati Samaj, 42-C, Prem House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
21. Theatre Arts Society, 81, Man Nagar, New Delhi.
22. Three Arts Club, 1-D, School Lane, New Delhi.
23. Triveni Kala Sangam, M Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS*
1961-62

Hindustani Music

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Vocal | .. Bade Gulam Ali Khan |
| Instrumental (Sitar) | .. Ravi Shankar |

Karnatak Music

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Vocal | .. D. K. Pattammal |
| Instrumental (Nagaswaram) | .. T. Subramania Pillai |

Dance

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Bharatanatyam | .. Muthuratnambal |
| Kathak | .. M. S. Kalyanpurkar |

Drama

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Direction | .. E. Alkazi |
| Regional Language Theatre | .. Tripati Mitra (Bengali)
T. K. Shanmugam (Tamil) |

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SAHITYA AKADEMI*

Assamese

1. Assam Sahitya Parishad, Jorhat.

Bengali

1. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 243-1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
2. Rabindra Bharati, 5-Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta.
3. Nikhil Bharat Bang Sahitya Sammelan, Kali Bari, Reading Road, Delhi.
4. Rabi-Basar, 45 Amherst Street, Calcutta.
5. Sahitya Sabha, Grand Trunk Road, Burdwan.

Gujarati

1. Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, c/o Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan, Bombay.
2. Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
3. Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
4. Lekhak-Milan, 17, Sudama House, C.P. Tank, Bombay.
5. Narmad Sahitya Sabha, Shahpore, Surat.
6. Premanand Sahitya Sabha, Baroda.
7. Rajkot Sahitya Sabha, Rajkot.

Hindi

1. Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
2. Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Patna.
3. Brij Sahitya Mandal, Mathura.
4. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
5. Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi.
6. Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore.
7. Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad.

Kannada

1. Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Chamrajpet, Bangalore.
2. Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangh, Dharwar.
3. Karnatak Sahitya Prakashan, Lingampalli, Hyderabad.

Kashmiri

1. Bazm-e Kong Posh, c/o Jammu & Kashmir Cultural Conference, Srinagar.

Malayalam

1. Kerala Sahitya Akademi, Trichur.
2. Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernakulam.

Marathi

1. Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona.
2. Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad.
3. Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, Indore.
4. Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh, Nagpur.

Oriya

1. Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack.
2. Visuva Milan, Cuttack.

Punjabi

1. All-India Punjabi Likhari Sabha, Jullundur City.
2. Punjabi Sahit Akademi, 555, Model Town, Ludhiana.
3. Punjabi Sahitya Sabha, Amritsar.

Sanskrit

1. Akhila Kerala Samskrita Parishad, Ernakulam.
2. All-India Pandita Mahaparishad, Dharma Sangha Siksha Mandala, Durga Kund, Varanasi.
3. All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.
4. Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona.
5. Chitrodaya Pandita Parishad, Trivandrum.
6. Council of Sanskrit Education, Domalguda, Hyderabad.
7. Desiya Pandita Mandala, c/o Shri M.P.L. Sastri, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
8. Gautami Vidya Pitham, Rajahmundry.
9. Ganganath Jha Institute, Allahabad.
10. Girvana Vagvardhani, Poona.
11. Kamarup Samskrita Sanjivini Sabha, Nalbari, Assam.
12. Kuppaswami Sastri Research Institute, c/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.
13. Madras Samskrita Academy, c/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.
14. Samskrit Sahitya Parishat, Tiruchirapalli.
15. Samskrita Sahitya Parishad, 168/1 Raja Dinendra Street, Shyam Bazar, Calcutta.
16. Samskrita Visva Parishad, c/o Bharatiya Vidya Vhawan, Bombay.
17. Samskrita Vidvat Sabha, Dvarakadhisa Bhavan, Narasimha Road, Baroda.
18. Samskrita Sahitya Sammelan, Bhadravani, Varanasi.
19. Samskrita Bhasha Prachari Sabha, Mora Hindi Bhavan, Nagpur.
20. Sanskrit Parishad, Bikaner.
21. Svadhyaya Mandal, Pardi, Gujarat.
22. Visveswaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

Sindhi

1. Kavi Class, Qureshi Manzil, near Mahim Railway Station, Bmbay.
2. Sindhi Sahit Mandal, Jai Hind College Hostel, Church Gate, Bombay.
3. Sindhi Sahitya Sangat, National College, Bandra, Bombay.
4. Sindhi Naujivan Sabha, II-I/31, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
5. Sindhi Sahitya Sangat, Madar Naka, Ajmer.
6. Sindhi Samaj, Flat No. 9 New Municipal Building, Chowk, Lucknow.
7. Sindhu Samaj, 170, Vinobapuri, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

Tamil

1. Academy of Tamil Culture, 5-B, Aiyavu Road, Naidu Street, Shenoyanagar, Madras.
2. Chennai Tamil Sangam, Chintadripet, Madras.
3. Chennai Mahana Tamil Sangam, Tirunelveli.
4. Karantai Tamil Sangam, Karuntattamkudi, Tanjore.
5. Madurai Tamil Sangam, Madurai.
6. Tamil Isai Sangam, Annamalai Manram, G.T. Madras.
7. Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam, University Buildings, Madras.
8. Tamil Writers Association, Crescent Society, Triplicane, Madras.

Telugu

1. Andhra Saraswata Parishat, Tilak Road, Hyderabad.
2. Andhra Sahitya Parishat, Kakinada.
3. Telugu Bhasha Samiti, University Buildings, Madras.

Urdu

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu Hind, Aligarh.
2. Dar-ul-musannafin (Shibli Academy), Azamgarh.
3. Idara-e-Adabiyat-e-Urdu, Khairatabad, Hyderabad.

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS*
1961

Language	Book	Author
Assamese	<i>Iyaringam</i> (novel)	Birendrakumar Bhattacharya
Bengali	<i>Bharater Sakti-Sadhana O Sakta-Sahitya</i> (a study of the Sakti cult in India)	Sashi Bhushan Dasgupta
Gujarati	<i>Kachhnun Sanskriti Darshan</i> (a cultural survey of the Kuchha)	Ram Singhji Rathod
Hindi	<i>Bhoole Bisre Chitra</i> (novel)	Bhagwaticharan Verma
Kannada	<i>Bangali Kadambarikara Bankim-chandra</i> (a critical study of the Bengali novelist)	A. R. Krishna Sastri
ashmiri	<i>Nauroz-i-Saba</i> (poems)	Reh nan Rahi
Marathi	<i>Dr. Ketkar</i> (biography)	D. N. Gokhale

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

Oriya	<i>Ardhasatabdir Odisa O Tanhire Mo Sthan</i> (autobiography)	Godavaris Misra
Punjabi	<i>Ik Mian Do Talwaran</i> (novel)	Nanak Singh
Sanskrit (Research)	<i>Vaidik Vijnan aur Bharatiya Sanskriti</i> (a study in Hindi of Vedic thoughts and concepts)	Giridhar Sharma Chaturvedi
Tamil	<i>Agal Vilakku</i> (novel)	M. Varadarajan
Telugu	<i>Andhra Vaggeyakar Charitramu</i> (a history of Telugu composers and song-writers).	Balanthrapu Rajanikantha Rao
Urdu	<i>Diwan-i-Ghalib</i> (a critical edition of Ghalib's poetry).	Imtiaz Ali "Arshi"

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh : Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad; Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada; Rammohana Ayurveda Kalasala, Guntur; Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal.

Assam : Government Ayurvedic College, Jhalukbari (Gauhati).

Bihar : Government Ayurvedic College, Patna; Shivaganga Ayurveda College, Madhubani; Ayodhya Shivakumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai; Yatindra Narayan Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur; Mokhari Ayurvedic College, Motihari.

Gujarat : O. H. Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Baroda; J.S.M.G. Ayurvedic Medical College, Nadiad; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jamnagar; J. P. Ayurved Vidyalyaya, Bhavnagar; Charotar Ayurvedic Medical College, Uttarsanda; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Kerala : Ayurveda College, Trivandrum; Ayurveda College, Trippunithura; Shoranur Ayurvedic College, Keralaleeya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranur; Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala Trust, Kottakkal; Madhava Memorial Ayurveda Vidyalyayam, Cannanore.

Madhya Pradesh : Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior; Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Ujjain; Ayurvedic College, Burhanpur; Awantika Ayurvedic College, Ujjain.

Madras : Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras.

Maharashtra : R. A. Podar Medical College, Bombay; Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur; Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bombay; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik; Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati; Radhakrishna Tosnival Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola; Marathwada Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jalna; Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara; Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion, Bombay; Shuddha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sangli; Shri Gurudeo Ayurved Mandir, Amravati.

Mysore : Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalyaya, Bijapur; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalyaya, Hubli; Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Belgaum; Taranath Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Bellary; Ayurvedic College, Udipi; Shudha Ayurveda Vidyalyaya, Kushtagi; Bangalore Ayurveda College, Bangalore; Acharya College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalyaya, Mysore.

Orissa : Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri.

Punjab : Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala; Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur; Mastnath Ayurvedic College, Asthalbohar, Rohtak; Barnala Ayurvedic School, Barnala.

Rajasthan : Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur; Shri Sanatan Dharam Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner; Shri Parasu Ram-puriya Ayurvedic College, Sikar; Ayurved Viswa Bharati, Sardarshahar; Birla Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pilani; Hanuman Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Ratangarh; Rajputana Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi College, Jaipur.

Uttar Pradesh : State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Arjun Darshanand Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Arjun Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Baldeo Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pillibhit; Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Gurukul Kangri Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi; Meerut Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun; Ayurvedic College, Banda; Ayurvedic College, Gurkul Viswavidyalaya, Mathura; Ayurvedic College, Uttarkhand Vidya-Pith, Gupta Kashi, Garhwal; Mahila Ayurvedic College, Meerut.

West Bengal : Jaminibhushan Ashtang Ayurved Vidyalaya and Arogyasala, Calcutta; Shayamadas Vaidyashastra Pitha and Hospital, Calcutta; Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya and Hospital, Calcutta; Ayurveda Pratisthan, Calcutta; Vaidya Pathshala, Midnapore; Nabadwip Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nabadwip.

Delhi : Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; All-India Ayurved Vidya Peeth, Delhi.

TIBBIA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh : Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.

Bihar : Government Tibbi College, Patna.

Delhi : Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; Jamia Tibbia, Delhi.

Uttar Pradesh: Takmil-Ul-Tib College, Lucknow; Unani Medical College, Allahabad; Tibbia College, Muslim University, Aligarh.

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam; Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad; Medical College, Guntur; Medical College, Kurnool; Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad; Rangaraya Memorial Medical College, Kakinada; Medical College, Warangal; Venkataswara Medical College, Tirupati.

ASSAM

Medical College, Dibrugarh; Medical College, Gauhati.

BIHAR

Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai; Medical College, Ranchi.

GUJARAT

B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad; Medical College, Baroda; M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Medical College, Srinagar.

KERALA

Medical College, Trivandrum; Medical College, Kottayam; Medical College, Kozhikode.

MADHYA PRADESH

Medical College, Jabalpur; Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore; Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior; Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.

MADRAS

Medical College, Madras; Stanley Medical College, Madras; Christian Medical College, Vellore; Medical College, Madurai; Medical College, Tanjore; Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras.

MAHARASHTRA

Grant Medical College, Bombay; Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay; T. N. Medical College, Bombay; B. J. Medical College, Poona; Government Medical College, Aurangabad; Medical College, Nagpur.

MYSORE

Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore); Medical College, Mysore; Medical College, Bangalore; Karnatak Medical College, Hubli; Medical College, Bellary.

ORISSA

Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack; Medical College, Burla (Sambalpur); Medical College, Berhampur.

PUNJAB	Medical College, Amritsar; Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; Government Medical College, Patiala; Medical College, Rohtak.
RAJASTHAN	Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur; Medical College, Bikaner; Medical College, Udaipur.
UTTAR PRADESH	King George's Medical College, Lucknow; Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur; College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi; Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad.
WEST BENGAL	Medical College, Calcutta; R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta; Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.
DELHI	Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi; All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
PONDICHERRY	Medical College, Pondicherry.

DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH	Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
BIHAR	Dental College, Patna.
KERALA	Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum.
MADRAS	Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.
MAHARASHTRA	Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay. C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay.
MYSORE	Dental College, Bangalore.
PUNJAB	Punjab Government Dental College, Amritsar. Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala.
UTTAR PRADESH	Dental College, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
WEST BENGAL	Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta.

STATE FILM AWARDS† (For Films Produced in 1961)

Award	Film	Language	Producer
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 for the best feature film.	"Bhagini Nivedita"	Bengali	Aurora Film Corporation Private Ltd., Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500 for the second best feature film.	"Pava Mannippu"	Tamil	Buddha Pictures, Madras.

*Appendix to Chapter XI.

†Appendix to Chapter XV.

Award	Film	Language	Producer
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film.	"Prapanch"	Marathi	Indian National Pictures Ltd., Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi.	"Dharmputra"	Hindi	B. R. Films, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Hindi.	"Ganga Jumna"	Hindi	Citizens Films, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Hindustani.	"Pyar Ki Pyas"	Hindustani	Anupam Chitra, Bombay
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Samapti"	Bengali	Satyajit Ray Productions Private Ltd., Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Saptapadi"	Bengali	Uttam Kumar, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Bengali.	"Punascha"	Bengali	Mrinal Sen, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Gujarati.	"Nandanvan"	Gujarati	Shrikumar V. Gaglani, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Marathi.	"Manini"	Marathi	Kala Chitra, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Marathi.	"Vaijayanta"	Marathi	Rekha Films, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Marathi.	"Mansala Pankh Astat"	Marathi	Madhav Shinde, Kolhapur.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Assamese.	"Shakuntala"	Assamese	Kamrup Chitra, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Oriya.	"Nua Bou"	Oriya	Pancha Sakha Pictures, Cuttack.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Tamil.	"Kappalottiya Thamizhan"	Tamil	Padmini Pictures, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Tamil.	"Pasa Malar"	Tamil	Rajamani Pictures, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Tamil.	"Kumudam"	Tamil	The Modern Theatres Ltd., Salem.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Telugu.	"Bharya Bharthalu"	Telugu	Prasad Art Pictures Private Ltd., Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Kannada.	"Kittur Chennamma"	Kannada	Padmini Pictures, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Malayalam.	"Mudiyanaya Puthran"	Malayalam	Chandrathara Productions, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Malayalam.	"Kandam Becha Kottu"	Malayalam	The Modern Theatres Ltd., Salem.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Malayalam.	"Sabarimala Sri Ayyappan"	Malayalam	Saastha Films, Coimbatore.
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best documentary film.	"Rabindranath Tagore"	English	Films Division, Government of India.

Award	Film	Language	Producer
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 2,500 for the best documentary film.	"Our Feathered Friends"	English	Films Division, Government of India.
Certificate of Merit for the second best documentary film.	"Romance of the Indian Coin"	English	Films Division, Government of India.
Prime Minister's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 for the best children's film.	"Hattogol Vijay"	Hindi	Hari S. Dasgupta Productions, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500 for the best children's film.	"Savitri"	Hindi	Children's Film Society, New Delhi.
Certificate of Merit for the second best children's film.	"Nanhe Munne Sitare"	Hindi	Ajoy Kumar Chakravarty, Bombay.
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best educational film.	"Citrus Cultivation"	English	Films Division, Government of India.
Certificate of Merit for the best educational film.	"Coir Worker"	English	Art Films of Asia Private Ltd., Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the second best educational film.	"Ahvan"	Hindi	Dhruva Kumar Pandya, Ahmedabad.

AERODROMES*

I. *International Aerodromes*: Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi (Palam).

II. *Major Aerodromes*: Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Madras (St. Thomas Mount); Nagpur; Tiruchirapalli.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes*: Allahabad; Amritsar; Aurangabad; Baghdogra; Balurghat; Banaras; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Coimbatore; Cooch-Bihar; Gaya; Gorakhpur (Kusmi); Indore; Jaipur; Junagadh (Keshod); Kailshahar; Kamalpur; Khosai; Kumbhigram; Lucknow (Amausi); Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari); Passighat; Patna; Porbandar; Rajkot; Rupsi; Trivandrum; Vijayawada; Visakhapatnam.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes*: Akola; Asansol; Bareilly; Bilaspur; Bhuntar; Chakulia; Cuddappah; Donakonda; Jhansi; Jharsuguda; Jabalpur; Kandla; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kotah; Lalitpur; Malda; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore; Palanpur (Deesa); Panagarh; Panna; Phoolbagh; Raipur; Rajahmundry; Ramnagar; Ranchi; Satna; Saharanpur; Sarswa; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Tulihal; Vellore; Warangal; Udaipur (Dabok); Port Blair.

*Appendix to Chapter XXVI.

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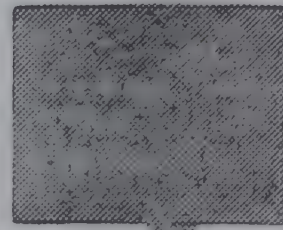
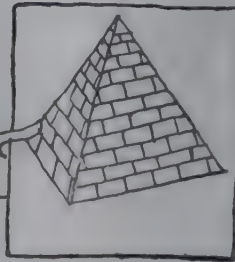
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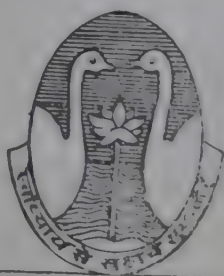
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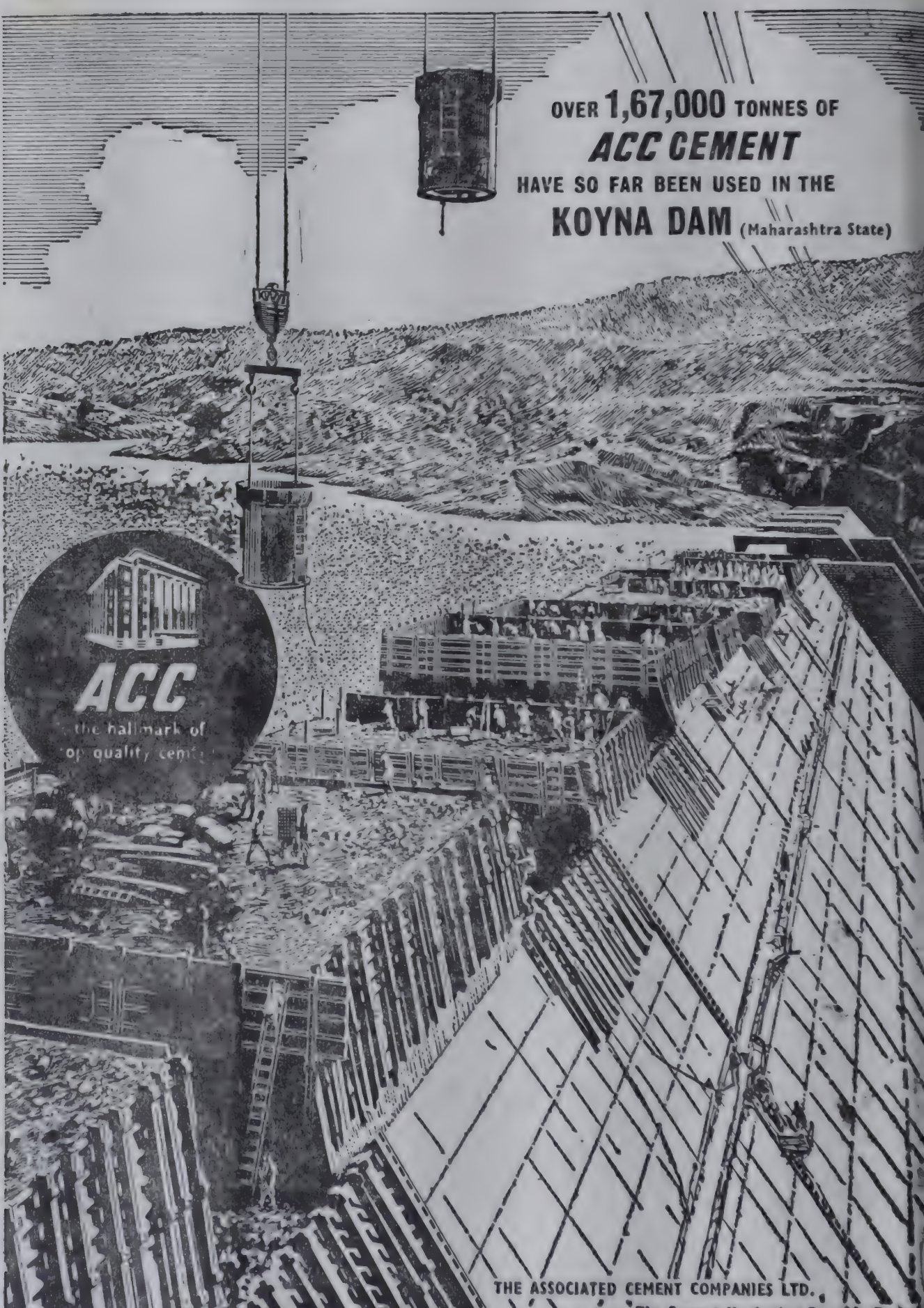
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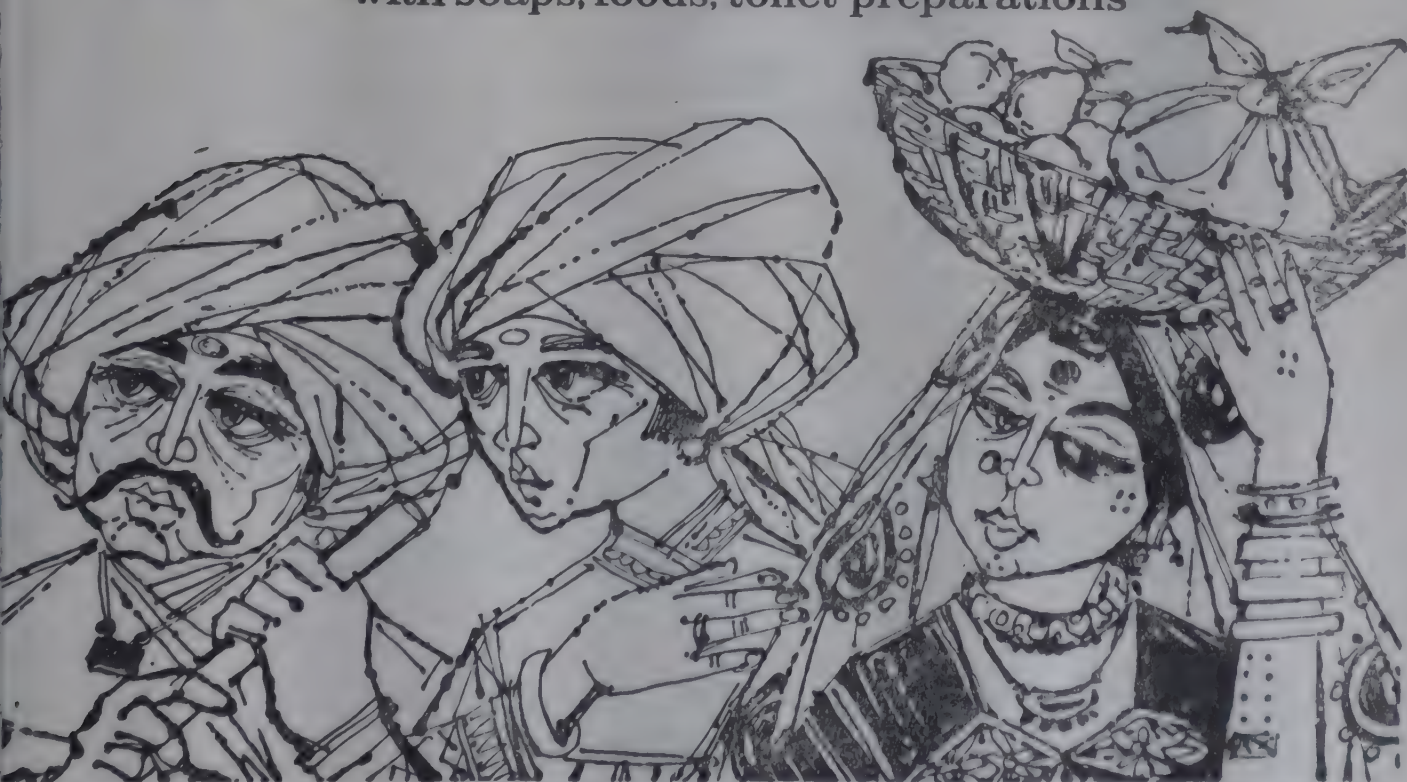
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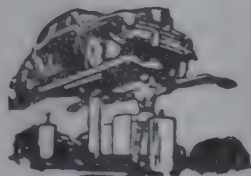
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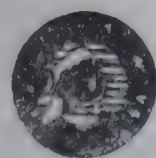
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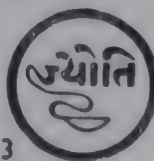
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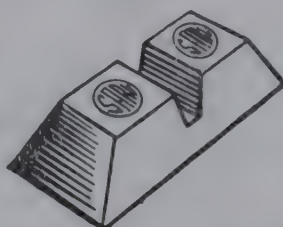
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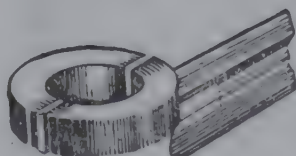
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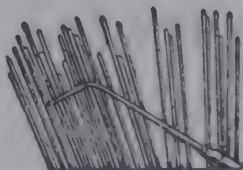
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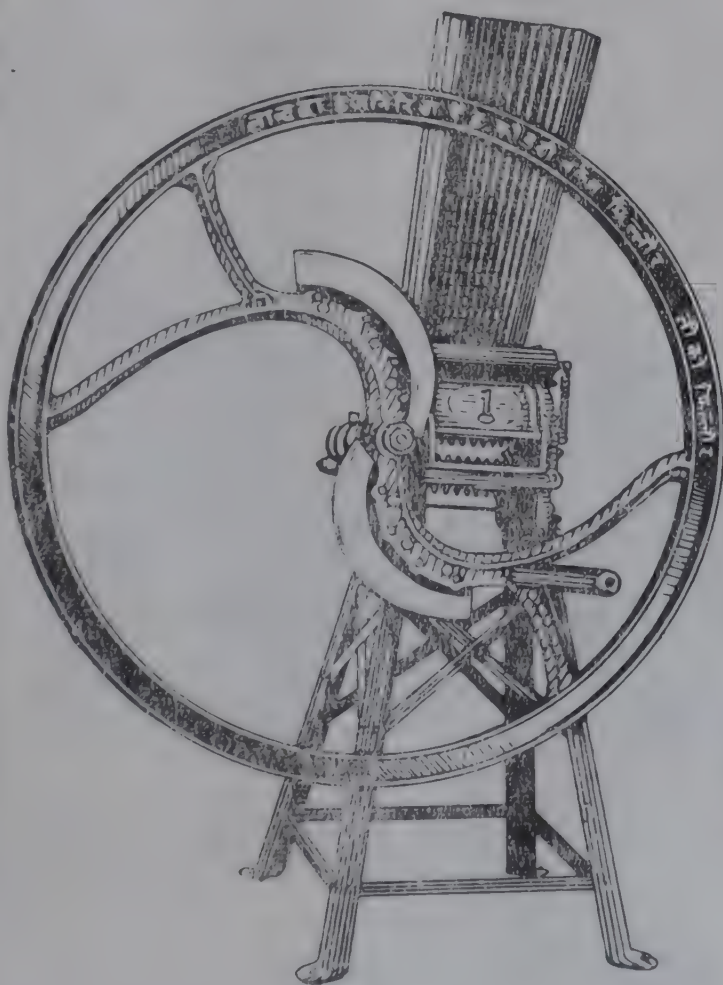
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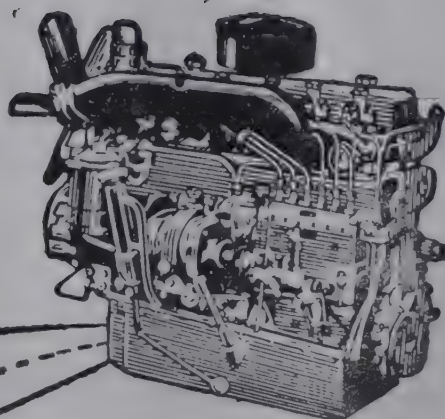


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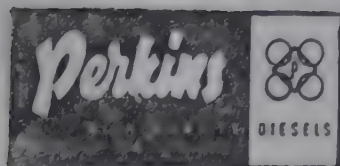
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Well-furnished First Class tourist cars and Third Class tourist cars are available at reasonable fares. These cars can be had on application to the Chief Operating Superintendent, Southern Railway, Madras-3.

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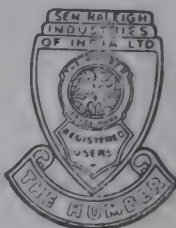
	<i>Exports (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Imports (Rs. Crores)</i>
1956-57	5.78	3.40
1957-58	20.79	7.78
1958-59	22.22	13.59
1959-60	23.23	18.94
(9 months)		
1960-61	36.58	26.69

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Chrome Ore
Bauxite
Kyanite Ore
Manganese Dioxide
Mica
Pig Iron
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Salt
Sandalwood Oil
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Woollen Fabrics
Shoes
Spices
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Art Silk Fabrics
Cotton Textiles
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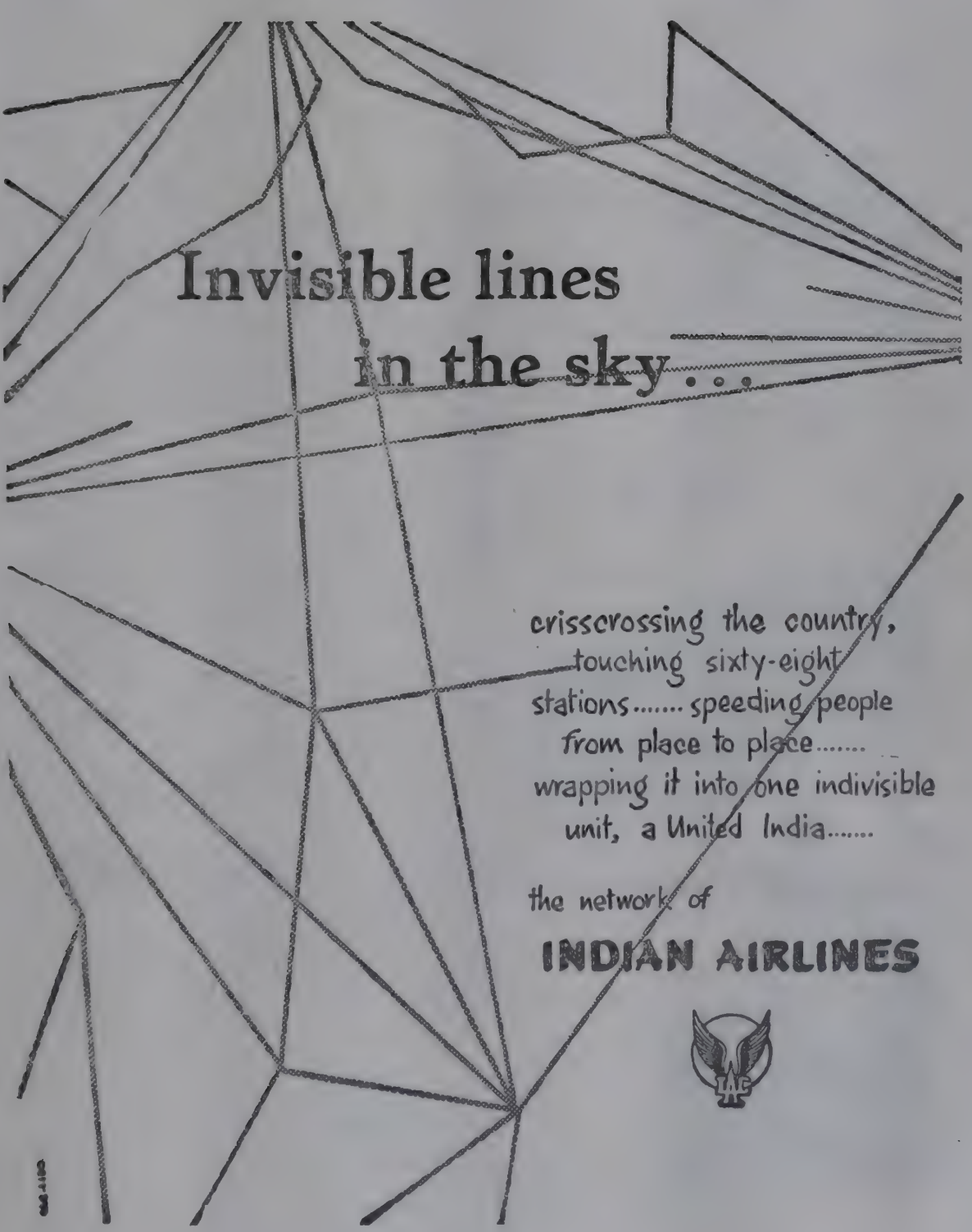
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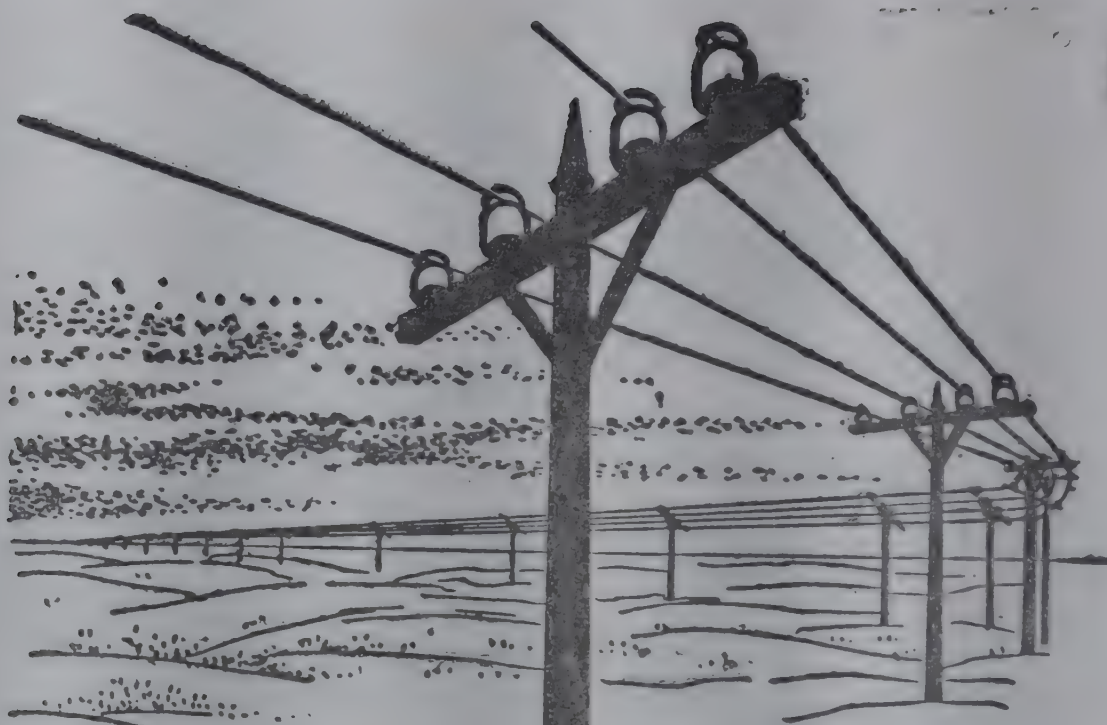
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HOW FAR IS LUCKNOW FROM KANPUR?



Though 43 miles by the road, Lucknow is now within dialling distance from Kanpur and vice-versa. The new automatic signalling equipment installed at these places make it possible for subscribers to dial through without the intervention of operators. Out-dating the conventional operator controlled trunk exchanges, trunk calls are now made as simple as local calls.

The automatic Equipment for the Lucknow-Kanpur Trunk Dialling scheme was manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries to the design of the P & T Department. Subscriber trunk dialling scheme marks an important step in our national progress. Projects similar to this scheme are under development for extension to other important cities in India.



The Pioneer Manufacturers
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BUT WE ARE ONE,
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daughters of Mother
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Unity in diversity is the basis of our
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Let us join in the great adventure of
building up a Prosperous Welfare
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Make the Plan Successful.



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Selling milk for better living

That is what the farmers are doing in Kaira District — selling milk to the village co-operative societies, which in turn sell it to the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.

The Union's Amul Dairy pasteurise the milk. The bulk of it is sent to the Aarey Milk Colony to meet the needs of Bombay city. Moreover, free milk is given to 16,000 children, and the surplus is made into Amul milk products.

The earnings made at every stage of sale provide the farmer members with free veterinary service and artificial insemination facilities for better breed, the best cattle feed at fair prices. The earnings have already brought schools, libraries, hospitals, metalled roads, electricity networks and fresh-water supply to Kaira villages.

Enough money all around, to improve the living standard.

Good ideas sell themselves

Realising the importance of developing India's dairy industry on sound CO-OPERATIVE lines, the following provisions have been made in the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan:

- Rs. 40 crores allocation for dairying
- Seventy-five milk supply schemes for cities with population exceeding 100,000 and for new industrial townships
- Thirty new rural creameries
- Eight new milk products factories
- Four cattle feed compounding factories

Working together—prospering together

Amul

 shows the way

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- ② A Heavy-lift Gantry Crane of 60 tons capacity.
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BIHAR'S THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Area : 67130 sq. miles

Total outlay

Population : 46·5 million

(1961 Census Provisional Estimates)

*Rs. 337·04 crores plus Rs. 9·33 crores
as Centre's contribution to Power
development programme in Bihar.*

SECTORS OF DEVELOPMENT (Heads of Development)	PROVISION (Approved outlay)
1. Agriculture & Community Development	82·49
2. Irrigation	70·57
3. Power	70·62
4. Industry	14·03
5. Transport & Communication	21·40
6. Social Services	76·75
7. Miscellaneous	1·18

Under the First and the Second Five-Year Plans Bihar has been able to make all-round progress. The food-production has increased; more areas have been brought under assured irrigation, almost all the flood-affected areas have been given protection; heavy industries like the Hatia Project, and the Barauni Oil Refinery are in the making, and the fourth Steel Plant of the Public Sector is also going to be located in this State, at Bokaro in Hazaribagh district; village and small-scale industries have created many employment opportunities for the jobless; health services have been expanded to the country-side through the health centres in the Community Development Blocks; and above all, the darkness of ignorance is being expelled through expansion of General, Professional and Technical education, and creation of extension agencies in all sectors of development at the Block level.

The Third Plan now in operation, promises to these trends of development further ahead and ensure a fuller and happier life to the people of this State.

WALCHAND—a Group of diverse Industries—

Work with a plan for the Plan



DAMS and multi-purpose projects, sugar factories and machinery, Diesel engines and looms, machine tools and automobiles, Hume pipes and penstocks...the Walchand Group Industries are engaged in all these varied economic fields, helping the Nation's Plan for rapid industrialisation.

THE HINDUSTAN CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. have constructed gigantic multi-purpose projects, bridges and factories, which portend the economic activity of the Nation.

THE WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD. have manufactured the first two completely Indian-made sugar factories and are also supplying important machinery throughout the country, thus stepping up the production of sugar and its by-products.

COOPER ENGINEERING LTD. produce Diesel engines which are used throughout the country, both for agriculture and industry; while

their looms and dobbies are used by the Indian Textile Industry. Cooper's Machine Tool Division produces Machine Tools—Shaping, Planing and Slotting Machines—'mother machines', which make other industries possible.

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO. LTD. fabricate giant penstocks for the generation of electric energy and pipe lines to bring life-giving water to the remotest corners of India.

THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LTD. produce reliable cars and trucks to speed the nation towards even more rapid industrialisation.

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Walchand Group Industries

Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1

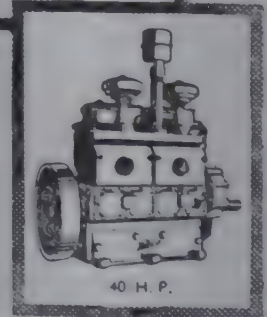
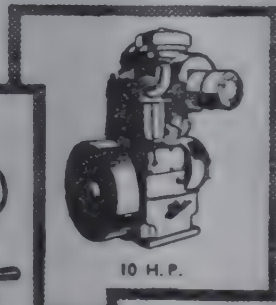
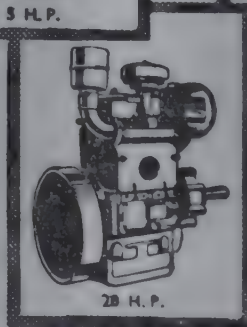
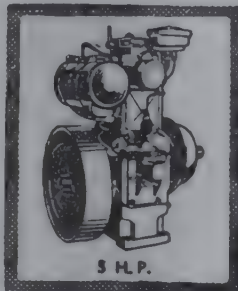
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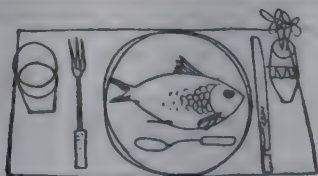
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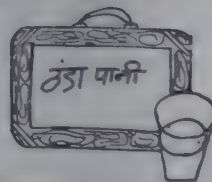
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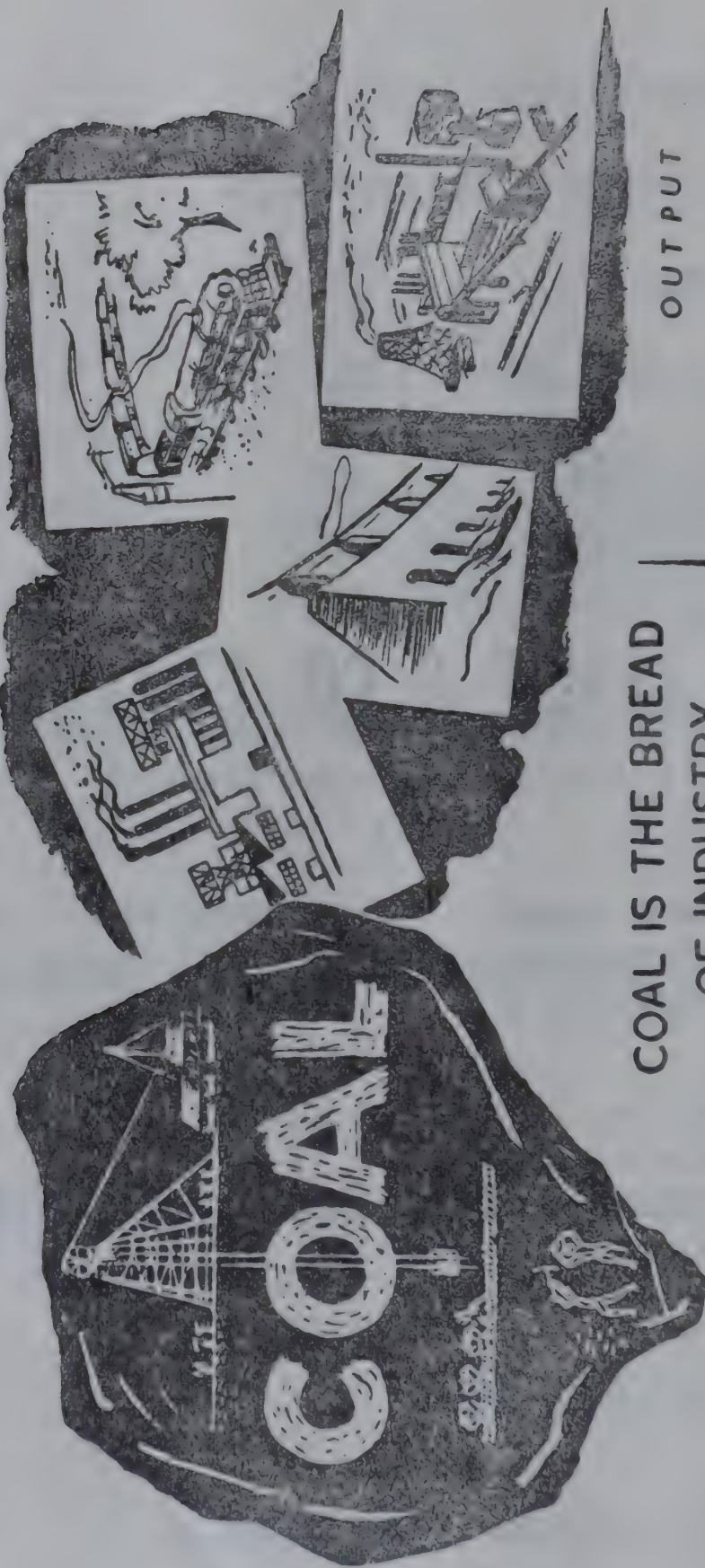
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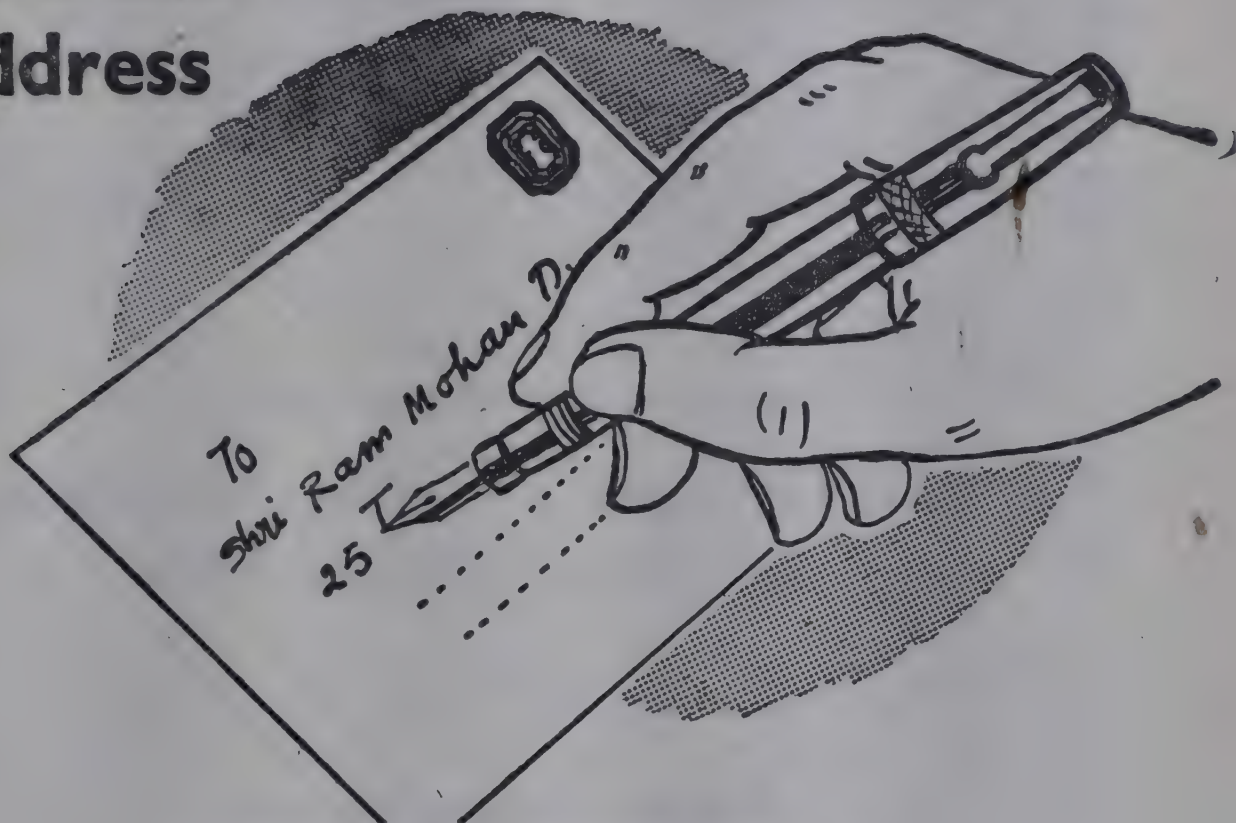


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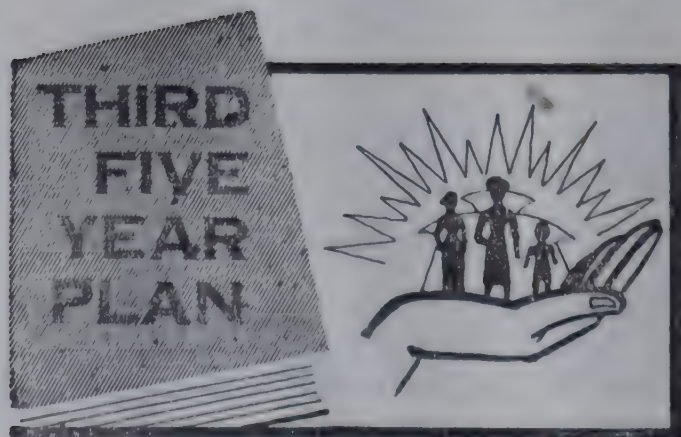
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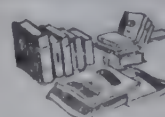
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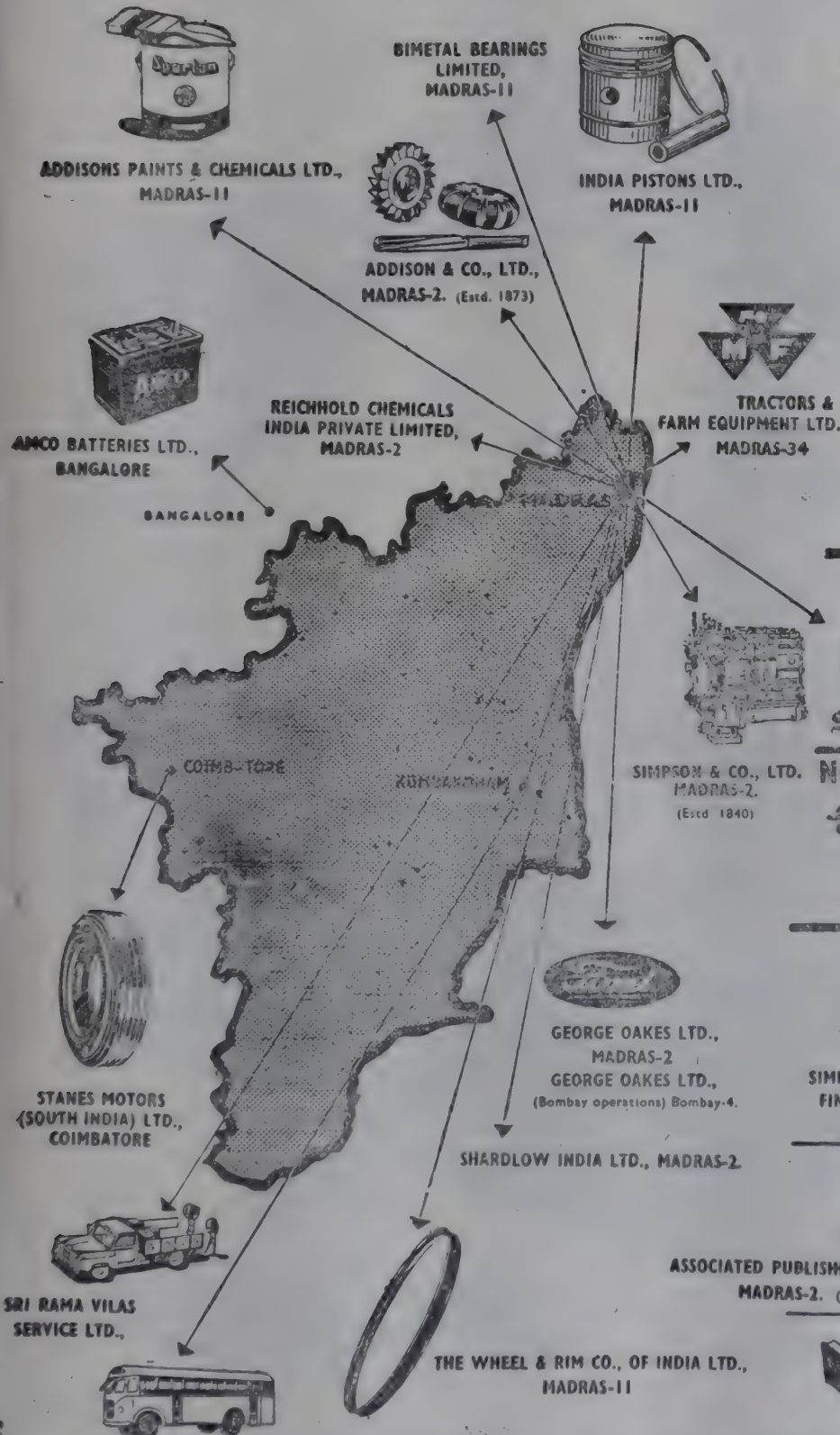
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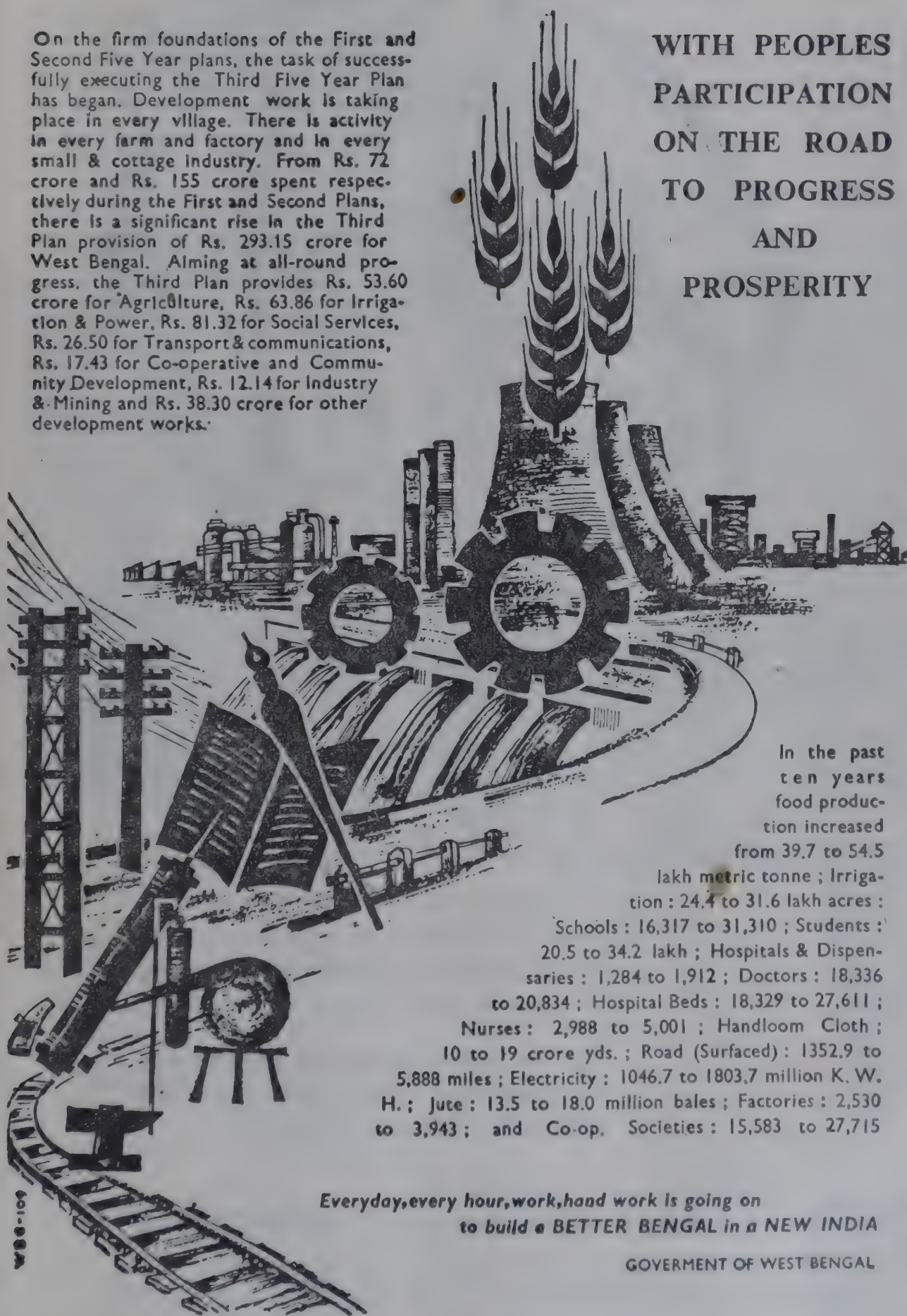
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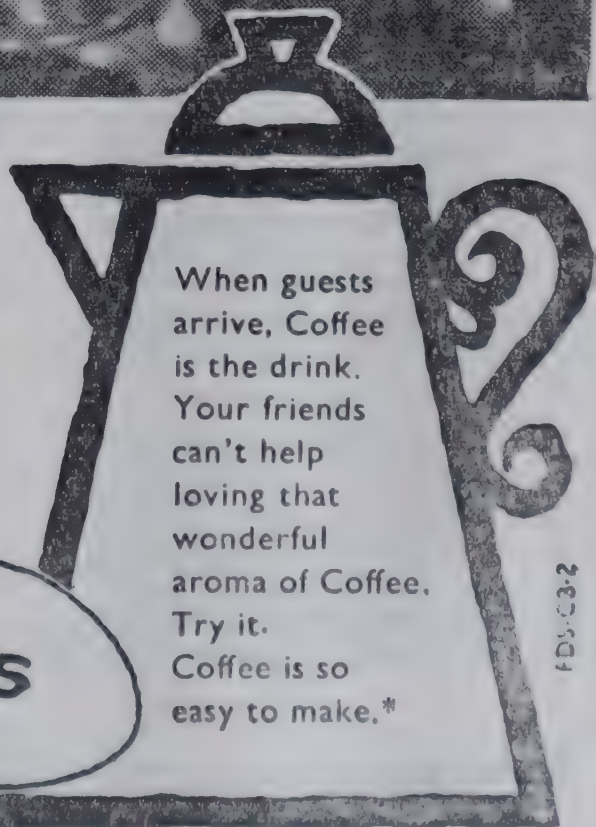
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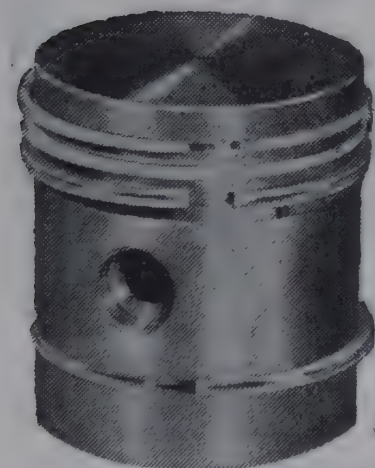
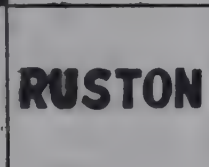
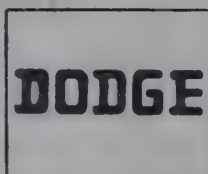
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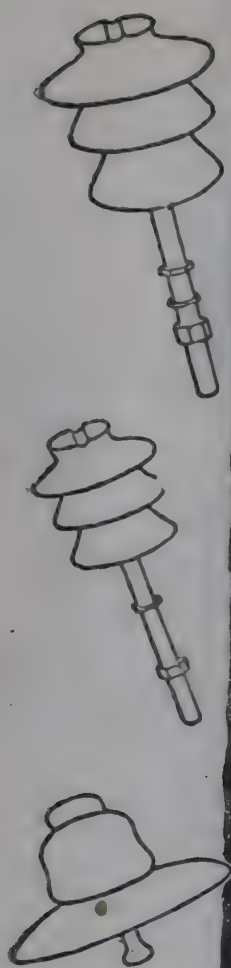
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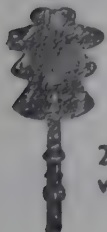
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Factory: VADALUR, SOUTH ARCOT DIST.

Registered Office: 1, ALEXANDRA ROAD, TIRUCHIRAPALLI



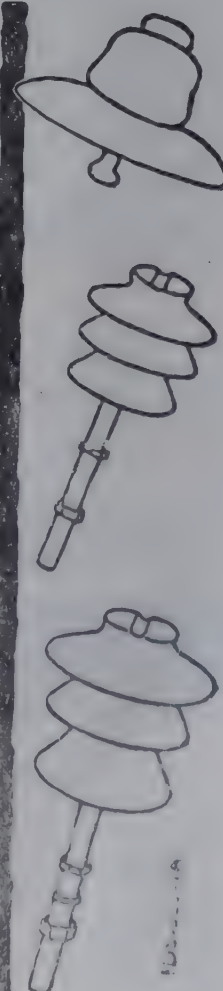
22 kV Insulator with pin

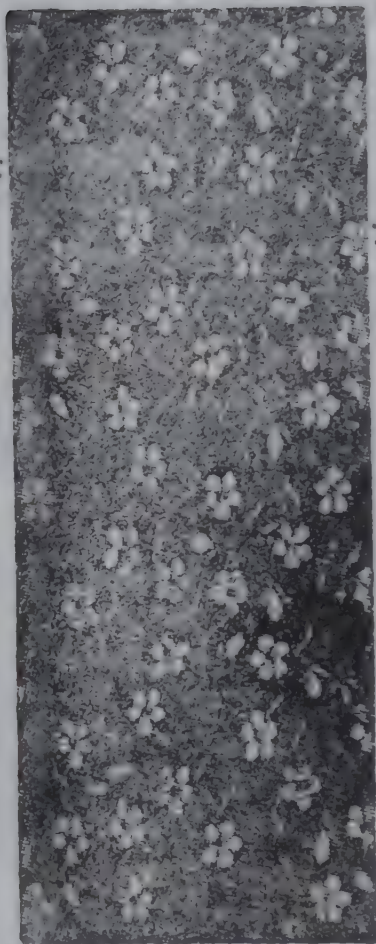
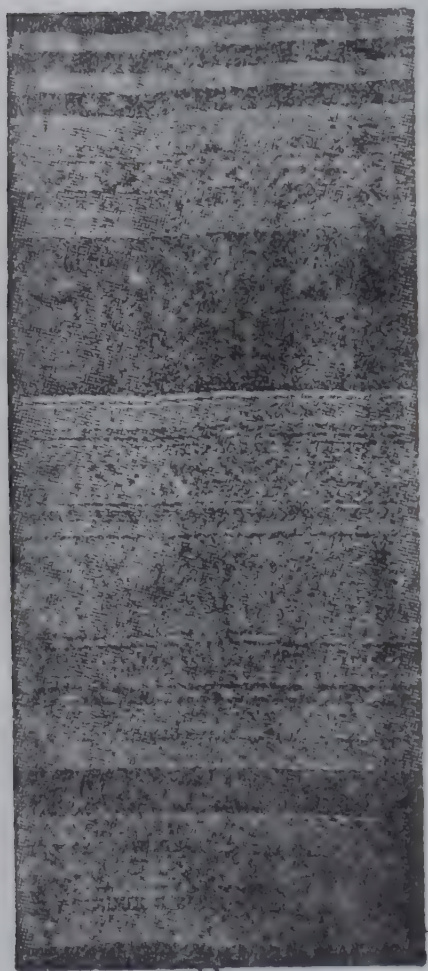


11 kV Insulator with pin



11 kV Disc Insulator





finest weaves
brightest colours
designs enchanting
the enduring art of
India's Handloom
fabrics for
dress and decor



HANDBLOOM

THE NATIONAL HERITAGE

DA 14/59



What's in a name?

*that which we call a rose, by some
other name would smell as sweet;*

—SHAKESPEARE

Yes, perhaps; but not quite! For instance,
called by some other name, you wouldn't

know that we don't now have to make the
switch from copper to aluminium. From a
metal which is on the way out to a metal
which is on the way up!

All that the cable Industry is currently
being urged to do, we did years ago. As
far back as 1950.

If to-day, we're sitting pretty, it's because
yesterday we showed vision. About the
shape of things to come to-morrow!

*A name is not just an identifying
tag—a name carries with it a com-
pany's reputation!*

Lines Include: ACSR; All-Alumi-
nium conductors; Conductor
accessories and tools; Covered
aluminium conductors for indoor
wiring and outdoor weather-
proof applications; also EC-
grade aluminium rod and high-
tensile galvd. steelwire.

turn to

ALIND

a name with a tradition and a future!

THE ALUMINIUM INDUSTRIES LIMITED

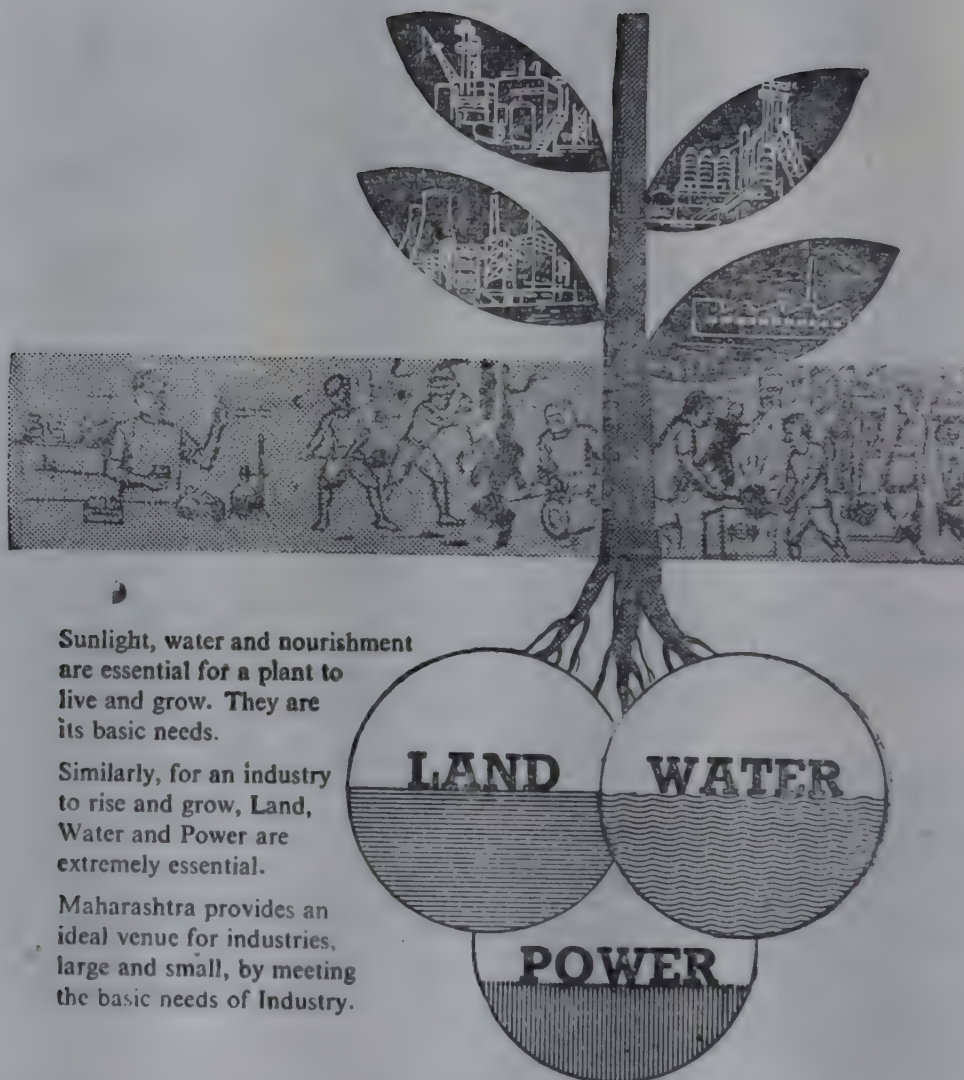
India's largest manufacturers of aluminium conductors and accessories.

Registered Office: Kundara (Kerala)

Works at: Kundara, Hiraakud & Hyderabad

Managing Agents:

SESHASAYEE BROS. (TRAV.) PRIVATE LIMITED



Sunlight, water and nourishment are essential for a plant to live and grow. They are its basic needs.

Similarly, for an industry to rise and grow, Land, Water and Power are extremely essential.

Maharashtra provides an ideal venue for industries, large and small, by meeting the basic needs of Industry.

Maharashtra MEETS THE BASIC NEEDS OF INDUSTRY

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA BOMBAY



NOW
MOSCOW
BY
BOEING!

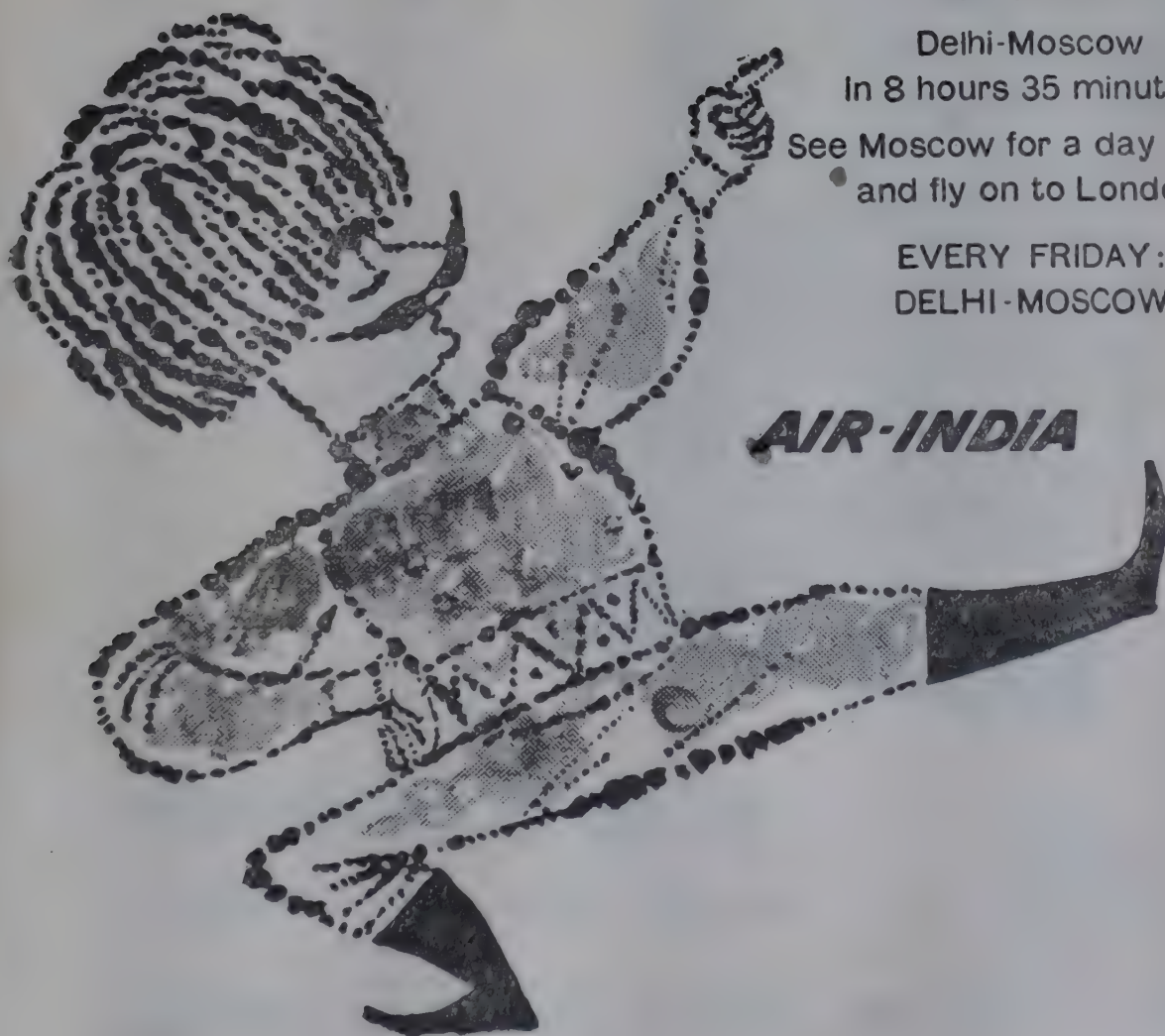
Moscow on your way
to London! *

Delhi-Moscow
In 8 hours 35 minutes!

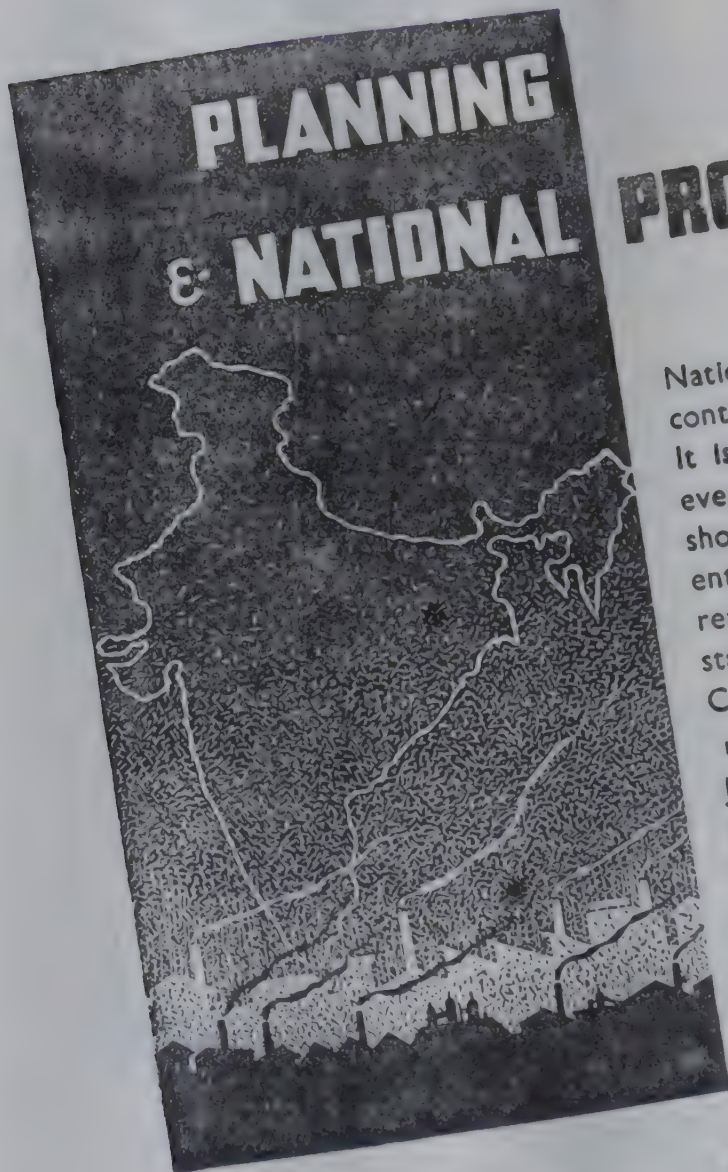
See Moscow for a day or two
and fly on to London.

EVERY FRIDAY:
DELHI-MOSCOW

AIR-INDIA



* by connecting carrier



PROSPERITY

National Prosperity requires continuous planning efforts. It is imperative that every individual puts his shoulder to the wheel enthusiastically and realises that he has a stake in the Plan. Cognisant of the ultimate objective, J. K. Organisation are adding new enterprises each year to make India self-sufficient in everyway.



J. K. ORGANISATION

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India's Great Industrial & Commercial Combine

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Reference
La Ref Div
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